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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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July 6, 1929

Published Weekly

Florida's Fruit Industry Menaced

State and Nation Use Vigorous Measures to Control Fruit Fly

EDITOR'S NOTE—Producers in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory are naturally interested in the probable effect of the Mediterranean fruit fly on their own business. We understand, because of our climate, that the insect will not spread this far north. We will be affected indirectly by high prices of citrus fruits and by the possibility of an increased demand for northern grown fruit and vegetables. Judging from past experience there is little chance that the pest will be eradicated, though it will doubtless be controlled. We, in this section, may well be thankful that our business is not menaced by this or a similar pest.

THE discovery of the Mediterranean fruit fly in central Florida on April 6, 1929, one of the most dreaded insect pests which attack fruits and vegetables, and the subsequent organization of both governmental and unofficial forces to undertake its eradication or control are matters of vital interest to the fruit and vegetable industry of the entire nation. In this, its first appearance on the North American continent, the fly invades the only continental division on the globe which has heretofore been able to boast the entire absence of infested areas, and it becomes the fifth unwelcome visitor on the list of destructive insect pests which are capable of destroying annually millions of dollars' worth of fruits and vegetables in the United States.

On Saturday, April 6th, J. C. Goodwin, Nursery Inspector of the State Plant Board of Florida, discovered some larvae in grapefruit which he was preparing for the evening meal in his home in Gainesville, and becoming suspicious as to the nature of the whitish grubs, asked some of his associates

By MARTIN HASTINGS

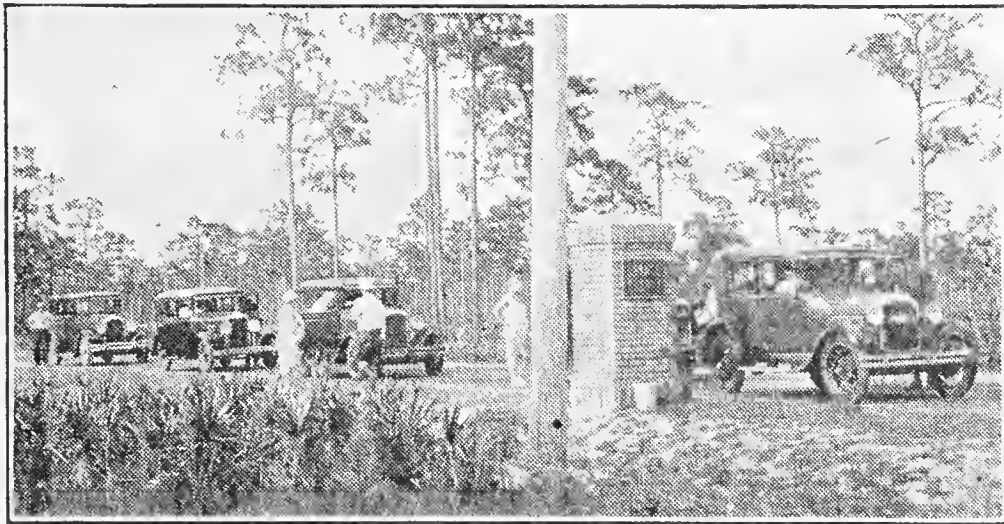
to assist in examining them. A tentative identification of the insect as fruit fly larvae was made, and on Monday specimens of the infested fruit were taken to Washington by the state quarantine inspector and definitely identified.

Federal government officials and depart-

in the infested area, the climax of these being a meeting of the State Plant Board on April 15th, at the conclusion of which an announcement of the discovery of the pest was given to the press, an area about twelve miles in length and six miles in width in Orange, Seminole and Lake counties was placed under complete quarantine, and regulations governing clean-up work and shipment of fruits and vegetables were published. Gov. Carlton of Florida and the State Plant Board released for immediate use an emergency fund of \$50,000 which had been in the State Treasury since 1925, and Federal and State officials and specialists met with the Governor and State senators and representatives who were then attending the biennial session of the legislature at the Capitol, to formulate plans for further legislative appropriation of funds for eradication work. The Adjutant General of Florida was sent at once to Orlando to cooperate with the State Plant Board and was given authority to post State troops on guard over fifteen roads leading out of the quarantined area.

Headquarters for the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture and for the State Plant Board were established in the old Court House building at Orlando under the direction of Dr. Wilmon Newell, State Plant Commissioner of Florida. By April 17th a force of sixty officials, scientific workers and inspectors of the Federal government and State Plant Board was on the ground and with the assistance of Orange county and Orlando authorities the destruction of suspected fruit and treatment of groves had been begun. Intensive clean-up methods were utilized, preventive

(Continued on Page 7)

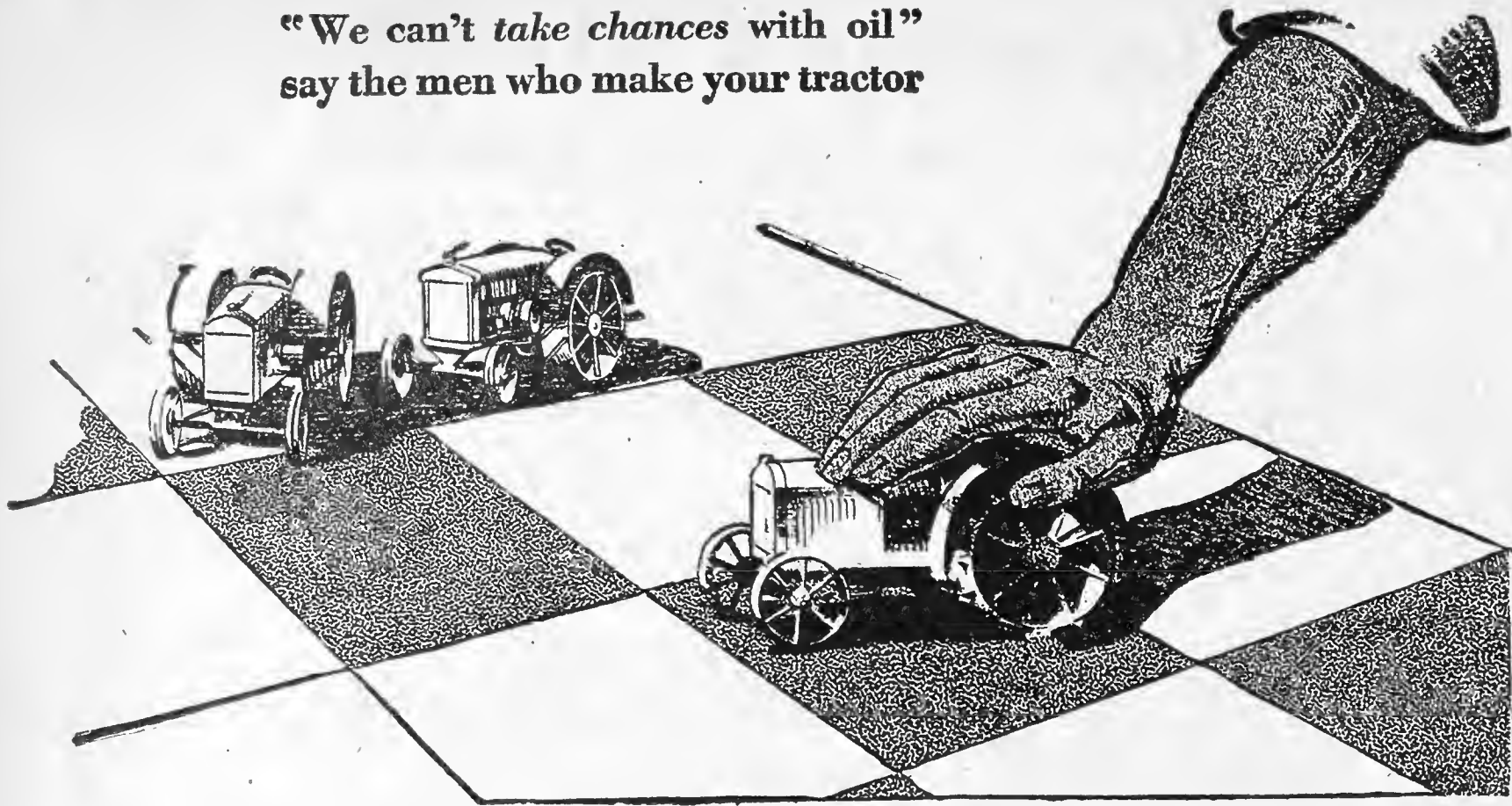


State Troopers searching cars as they leave an area quarantined to prevent the spread of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly.



Truckloads of oranges and grapefruit as they are dumped in pits to be treated with quicklime before they are buried.

"We can't take chances with oil"
say the men who make your tractor



41 out of 45 manufacturers use Mobiloil in Nebraska tractor tests*

The Nebraska state tractor tests mean more than just permission to sell in that state.

For these tests set a standard. The tractor manufacturer realizes, that no matter where your farm is located, you're apt to look to the results of the Nebraska tests to guide you when you buy a new tractor.

The tractor manufacturer can't afford to take chances.

He can't risk poor performance, unnecessary wear and tear or repairs. He wants to keep his fuel and oil consumption down to rock-bottom.

So—41 out of the 45 manufacturers whose tractors passed these tests relied on Mobiloil to lubricate their engines.

In fact, 31 farm tractor manufacturers go so far as to urge you, in their instruction books, to use Mobiloil in their tractors.

And Mobiloil is recommended by more automobile instruction books than any 3 other oils combined.

Cheaper than ever to use

The Mobiloil you buy now is the New Mobiloil, better even than the Mobiloil which has for so many years established one record after another.

The New Mobiloil may cost you a few pennies more a gallon—but less by the year. For you may save from 15% to 50% in oil consumption—you will have less carbon and fewer repair bills.

Buy in quantity and save

Buy a season's supply—the 55- or 30-gallon drum with convenient faucets. Your dealer's complete Mobiloil Chart tells the correct grade for your car, tractor and truck.

* Anyone selling tractors in Nebraska must first submit a stock model to the Agricultural Department of the State University for a series of thorough tests.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
Makers of high-quality lubricants for all types of machinery

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter
Autocar, T (own & Waukesha)H (Waukesha)H (own engine) " other models...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick...	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Cadillac...	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chandler Special Six " other models...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler, 4-cyl. Imperial 80 " other models...	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	A	A	A
Diamond T...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal, 1K6 " UB-6, T-6W, T-6B, F-6, A-6, 3B-6, 2B-6, T-8W, WR-6, 3C-6, F-7 " other models...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford, A & AA " T & TT...	A	Arc	A	Arc	E	E	E	E
Franklin...	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C., T-10, T-11, T-19 " T20, T30, T40, T42, T50, T60, T80 " other models...	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	B	A
Garford...	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Graham Brothers...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile...	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Indiana, 611, 6111 " other models...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
International Special Delivery, Waukesha engine... 33, 43, 54C, 54DR, 63, 74C, 74DR, 103 " HS54, HS54C, HS74, HS74C, 104C, HS104C " other models...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Mack...	BB	A	BB	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash Advanced Six & Special Six " other models...	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paekard...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige, 8-cyl. " other models...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pontiac...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic, 15, 15W, 25, 25W, S25W, 30, 30W, 35, 35A, 35B, " 25-6 " other models...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Service...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Star...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stewart, 7X, 10X, " 21, 21X, Buddy " other models...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker (Pass)... White, 15, 15B, 20, " 59, 60 " other models...	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willys-Knight, 4-cyl. 6-cyl. " other models...	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
TRACTORS								
Allis-Chalmers, 15-25 " other models...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Case, 25-45, L... " other models...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	B	A
Caterpillar...	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E-B...	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr...	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull...	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City, 40-65 " other models...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis...	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:

For their correct lubrication use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CW", Mobilgrease, or Engine Oil, as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers'

Wyandale Grange Burns Its Mortgage

By MRS. LESLIE COSLINE

IN a little hollow among the Concord Hills of Erie County, on a cross-roads corner stands the home of Wyandale Grange No. 1369. Motorists passing through often pause, map in hand, to read the road sign and inquire "Where is Wyandale?"—and when told "This is Wyandale"—glance around at the three or four houses, back at their map and then at the native, as if to question his sanity.

Time was, when with post office and store, blacksmith and wagon shops, and two nearby cheese factories—but that is another story. Feb. 23, 1915, this Grange was organized by County Deputy Walter A. Clark with a membership of thirty-three and when two years later the store building, large, comparatively new and well suited to its needs, was offered for sale and the question of buying arose, there was a sharp division of opinion. The conservative element said it could not be done; that it was impossible for so small an organization to pay so large a debt and that such an attempt would be sure to end in disaster.

An Incentive to Work

However, those having the vision prevailed, a majority voting to buy providing the financing could be arranged. Being without funds this was accomplished by giving notes, taken by members, to raise the amount necessary for the first payment and this little Grange found itself the owner of a home encumbered by three mortgages—and faced by the necessity of earning the money to meet its obligations. Once embarked on the venture, its opposers became zealous supporters.

Of income, the principal sources have been money received yearly for entering a Grange exhibit at Erie County Fair, Grange dances, dramas presented here by neighboring Granges and High Schools, and dramas given here and elsewhere by its members. To the public it is greatly indebted for hearty support. On dance night and drama night the roads are a-twinkle with lights of cars bringing the friendly crowds that have filled Grange hall and made possible the "impossible". Like many other Granges it has had its ups and downs. Following a considerable increase in membership interest after a while languished and meetings were attended only by a nearby and faithful few.

Burning the Mortgage

Then it took on a new lease of life and today with a membership of 50 is in a prosperous condition, free of all debt and planning on various alterations and improvements in the near future. Its 14th anniversary falling in the winter, the mortgage burning was deferred until May 25th when it was honored by having as speaker of the evening State Master Fred J. Freestone and State Treasurer, John Klies and wife of Hamburg and County Deputy Walter A. Clark and wife of Eden, also were present.

After the regular Grange meeting the families of members were admitted and Master Glenn C. Woodward, who also is Master of Erie County Pomona Grange, gave a brief address of welcome. The following program, well interspersed with music, was in charge of the lecturer, Miss Neva Tyrer. A detailed and interesting history of the Grange, given by its first Master, Willis G. Clark, was followed by a song "The Mortgage" composed for the occasion by a Grange member and sung by Overseer George Kestner. Then Master Glenn Woodward with appropriate ceremony, gave the mortgage to the flame and in an impressive silence it burned to a heap of blackened ashes. Deputy Clark afterward remarked that it should instead have burned to the sound of triumphant music.

State Master Freestone in an interesting address, brought out much that was instructive and entertaining, and State Treasurer Klies and County Deputy Clark each spoke in his usual pleasing manner after which there was a social half hour, with dancing, followed by the grand march to supper.

the New
Mobiloil



Electric Power Companies Are Merging

Future Electrical Progress Depends on Fair Rates

IT was recently announced in the financial columns of the newspapers that many of the electric power and light companies in New York State have been combined or merged into four companies. This is of vital importance to every man, woman and child who lives in the country.

The table in the center of the page gives you the number of companies and the counties or parts of counties that they covered before the combine, and the companies and the territory covered by them after the merger. The consolidation was backed and financed by J. P. Morgan & Company of New York City. One super-power system will have a financial backing of \$450,000,000, and will connect every important city in New York State from Albany northward and westward. The system supplies more than 600,000 persons with electricity and the Niagara Falls plants and other power installations have a capacity of 1,700,000 horse power. There are also several large gas plants in the system.

These organizations and combinations are going forward with the electric light and power companies in the same way as they are with nearly every other kind of American business, except farming. Some time, possibly when it is

too late, farmers of America will wake up to the fact that they are unable to do business as individuals with the great corporations on every side of them. Teddy Roosevelt used to fight the trusts with his "big stick." Now we recognize that they have their good points if controlled. Can the people keep the power trusts under control?

Whether or not this combine of power companies of New York State will be detrimental to the people's interests will depend upon circumstances and in particular on the way in which the policies of the big power companies are conducted in the future. There is much potential possibility for good or evil.

Undoubtedly the next big development in the progress of country life will be electrical. In New

York State, for example, about 50,000 farms are equipped with electricity from power lines, and it is estimated that there are from 20,000 to 25,000 more individual home plants. So electricity is coming to the farm and the country home very rapidly. When the great water power resources of the State are properly harnessed and made to produce electrical energy as they should, then we will see a new day in mechanical development both in the cities and on the farms of this country. We have only begun to scratch the surface of mechanical possibilities.

Great Water Power Resources

New York State is especially rich in water power resources. These resources belong to the people. They should be and must be properly safeguarded so that the people keep control. On the other hand, we do not believe that the government should go into the business of developing and distributing electrical current, or into any other business for that matter. Some kind of a policy must be worked out by the State whereby the great power companies are given initiative and free hand enough to allow them to develop rapidly the electrical resources of the State and make a

(Continued on Page 8)

The Situation Before the Recent Mergers

COMPANY	ENTIRE COUNTIES	PARTS OF COUNTIES
Associated Gas & Electric Company	Clinton, Delaware, Sullivan, Broome, Tioga, Tompkins.	Franklin, Essex, Saratoga, Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Schoharie, Chenango, Madison, Oneida, Otsego, Putnam, Westchester, Chemung, Seneca, Suffolk, Cortland, Cayuga, Niagara, Erie, Genesee, Wyoming, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus.
Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern		Niagara, Erie, Orleans, Monroe, Genesee, Livingston, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Oswego, Lewis, Oneida.
Central Hudson Gas Co.	Ulster	Greene, Dutchess, Albany.
Mohawk Hudson	Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady.	Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Essex, Warren, Saratoga, Albany, Schoharie, Otsego, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oswego.
Northeastern Power Co.		Franklin, St. Lawrence.
E. L. Phillips	Steuben, Schuyler, Yates, Ontario.	Chemung, Seneca, Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe, Orleans, Livingston, Wyoming, Allegany, Nassau, Suffolk.
St. Lawrence County Utilities		St. Lawrence, Hamilton.

The Present Situation

Niagara, Hudson Power Company.....	A combination of the Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern, the Mohawk Hudson and the Northeastern Power Company. It is rumored that the Central Hudson Gas Company is to be included in this merger.
Associated Gas and Electric.....	recently purchased the upstate interest of E. L. Phillips.
Central Hudson Gas Company.....	It has been rumored they may form a part of the Niagara Hudson Power Company.
St. Lawrence County Utilities	

Are You Getting Your Money's Worth

Potato Spraying Must be Thoroughly Done to Pay

WHEREVER potatoes are grown to any extent, sprayers are now busy in the field. Growers are practically unanimous in their belief that spraying pays though there is some indication that much spraying is done which does not give full returns.

The first point which is neglected at times is the method of making Bordeaux mixture. The important ingredient which prevents infection by blight is copper, but unless this is made insoluble it will cause severe burning of the foliage. The ordinary formula for making Bordeaux is 5 pounds of copper sulphate; 5 pounds of quicklime and 50 gallons of water. The first step is to make stock solutions of lime and copper sulphate at the rate of a gallon of water for each pound of material needed.

One common mistake is to mix these stock solutions of lime and copper sulphate together and then to dilute them to the proper point in the spray tank. Experiments show that where this is done the material will settle much more rapidly than it will where the copper sulphate is first diluted before the stock solution of lime is added. The spray in which the material stays in suspension longest is the best spray and for this reason the copper sulphate and lime should be diluted before they are mixed together.

Some of our subscribers report that it is difficult or impossible to buy lump lime locally. In many cases hydrated lime is used for making Bordeaux mixture. There are two reasons why it may not be quite satisfactory. The

first reason is that it may not be as fine as quicklime and there is also a chance that slaked lime which has been exposed to the air for some time will become air-slaked and useless for making Bordeaux mixture. It is also possible for quicklime to air-slake, but when this happens it turns to a powder but inasmuch as slaked lime is already a powder, the air-slaking is not apparent to the eye. Where slaked lime is used, it is necessary to use about one third more than where quicklime is used. Where slaked or hydrated lime is used, the Bordeaux will stay in suspension better if the lime is mixed to a creamy consistency with water and allowed to stand for some time before it is used. The spray material

will stay in suspension longer and will be less likely to clog the nozzles. Hydrated lime should also be bought as fresh as possible and then it is a good idea to test the Bordeaux mixture before it is applied.

This test is made by buying a little potassium ferro-cyanide at a drug store and dissolving it in water. This can be kept in a bottle and a few drops put into the Bordeaux mixture. If the drops remain yellow in color, the mixture is safe, but if they turn a brownish color it will be necessary to add more lime to the mixture. A few years ago it was discovered somewhat by accident that the addition of sugar to Bordeaux mixture tended to preserve it and to prevent possible spray injury. Bordeaux should always be applied soon after manufacture but even then a good precautionary measure is to add a tablespoonful of sugar dissolved in water to a hundred gallon spray tank.

Another point which has received a lot of emphasis is the necessity for applying the spray under heavy pressure. Bordeaux mixture acts as a protection to foliage and is in no sense a cure for blight after the plant has once been infected. This makes it apparent that it is necessary at all times to keep the plant entirely covered with Bordeaux. Bordeaux properly made and applied will stick for a long time, but the plant is continually putting out new foliage which makes it necessary to spray at frequent intervals. A sprayer which operates at low pressure will cover the tops of the leaves fairly satisfactorily,



Although good work can be done with a traction sprayer, a power rig can develop a higher pressure.

(Continued on Page 10)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Why Not Standardize Milk?

IT is against the law to standardize milk sold in New York State. If standardization were permitted, there might be some chance of unscrupulous dealers taking advantage of the situation. But on the whole, the advantages of standardization far outweigh the disadvantages, provided of course that nothing is added or subtracted from milk but pure cream. What consumer, for example, can possibly object to milk that is testing 3 per cent having enough cream added to it to raise it to 3.5 or 4 per cent?

We would be interested to know what our dairymen readers think about asking the State legislature to pass a milk standardization law.

Replacing Cattle After the TB Test

WE have just been in a dairy section that has been through the TB test. Quite a large number of the cows reacted and were appraised and disposed of. We were interested in the fact that there was considerable opposition at first when the test began to be talked over in this community, but now, after the test is over, in spite of the fact that a large number of cows reacted, most of the farmers, with few exceptions, are satisfied. We were told that many of them were agreeably surprised at the fairness with which the appraisals were made and with the way in which the whole matter was handled. One farmer told us that most of his neighbors felt they got all that their cattle were worth.

Unfortunately, locating the reactors and disposing of them are only a part of this problem. The State authorities are handling the TB tests in a fair, and for the most part, satisfactory manner, but when it comes to replacing the old cattle with new ones, the trouble begins.

In the first place, when the farmer gets his money from the State, he may be tempted to put it in an automobile or in some other equipment which he thinks he needs, so that he does not have much left to buy new cows with.

Then he is faced with the loss of production for a time so that the money, upon which he may have to depend for a living, is short, and so he believes he is forced to buy new cows quickly. Then he finds there is a shortage of good cows in his neighborhood on account of the test and concludes that there must be a shortage

everywhere and that therefore high prices are justified. Such a situation makes a harvest for cattle dealers.

Our suggestion is for farmers to go as slowly as possible in making their replacements after a TB test. What if you keep a few less cows anyway? Records often show that a smaller dairy returns bigger profits than were obtained before the test was made. Take time to look around for new cows outside of your own community.

May we suggest also that if you do any buying of cows this summer try to get those that will freshen this fall in time to increase the milk supply during the short period. This will mean more money to you in the long run and will help to preserve our market from outside.

May we add that there is plenty of young livestock coming on. A year or two more and cattle will be much cheaper. Therefore, you should refuse to pay exorbitant prices.

New Egg Grades Are Good On the Whole

ALL of you who produce eggs in large or small quantities will be interested in the explanation of the new New York State egg grades which we are publishing on another page in this issue. On the whole, Commissioner Pyrke and the Department of Agriculture and Markets are to be commended for the very big improvement in these revised egg grades over the old ones. The new grades will help the market situation materially.

There are one or two provisions that we do not think will work out well. For example, there is the provision that Grade A eggs which are sold within thirty days may be called "fresh". Speaking strictly as a consumer of eggs, which we all are, no egg, no matter how well preserved in cold storage or otherwise, can be called a "fresh" egg in any manner of means that is thirty days, or even twenty days, old. It is just such regulations as these, which enable the dealers to call eggs "fresh" that really are not, that discourage consumers from buying, particularly those who are willing to pay high prices for really good eggs. Furthermore, we do not believe this provision can be adequately enforced.

Another provision in the new grades which we do not think will work out well provides that eggs containing blood clots may be sold in Grade C, provided there are not more than two such eggs to the dozen. Who wants to eat eggs containing blood clots? The answer is, very few persons, if they know it.

Rural Representation Decreasing

CONGRESS has recently passed the Fenn Reapportionment Bill giving the new population basis upon which representation in Congress will be based after the census of 1930. Farmers will be interested to know that they will lose rural representation in Congress by this new reapportionment. It marks officially the transfer of numerical control of the House from country to city voters.

The Fenn Act will cause most of the farming states to lose one or two representatives each, and other states showing a big and rapid increase in population will gain an equal number. In states where the total number of representatives remains the same, the large cities will gain at the expense of the rural sections. For example, Illinois as a whole will probably retain her present number of representatives, but Chicago will gain and the rural sections will lose. New York State will probably lose one representative and New York City gain one or more.

According to our Constitution, representation in the House of Representatives is based on the population. It is an interesting, and to a lover of the country rather a sad fact, that all representation, both in Congress and in the state legis-

latures, has rapidly changed in the last fifty years from country to city control.

Rural population is defined as people living in towns of 2500 or less. In 1900, the rural population on this basis represented 60 per cent of the total; by 1910 it had declined to 54.2 per cent, by 1920 to 48.6 per cent, and probably the new 1930 census will show barely 40 per cent rural population still classified as rural. Even this figure includes large numbers of persons essentially urban in their interests.

Actual farm population at the time of the 1920 census was less than 30 per cent of the total population, and in 1930 it will probably be not far from 25 per cent.

The most that we can hope for in our representation is to convince people who live in the smaller cities and towns, and possibly many of those in the larger cities, that their own welfare depends upon a successful and happy farm population.

Barnyard Golfers Warming Up

THE barnyard golfers are warming up, looking forward to the big statewide tournament to be held under the auspices of the Farm Bureaus, the State Fair and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, at the State Fair this fall. We are beginning to get notices that the local county contests are being held, and some local winners are already set to go to Syracuse.

Let the good work go on. We know of no other game more adapted to every farm and country neighborhood, nor one in which there is more fun. If you are interested in taking part in the county or state contest, get in touch with your County Farm Bureau Agent.

Are You Going to St. Louis?

WELL, how about that St. Louis excursion to the National Dairy Show? It comes on October 12-19, you know, so it is none too soon to begin to make your plans. Is it not time that you and your good wife had a vacation? Here is the train schedule giving you the nearest city to get on the train:

Leave New York.....	5:30 P.M.
" Harmon	6:23 P.M.
" Poughkeepsie	7:30 P.M.
" Albany	8:11 P.M.
" Schenectady	8:40 P.M.
" Utica	10:07 P.M.
" Syracuse	11:18 P.M.
" Rochester	12:50 P.M.
Arrive St. Louis	5:00 P.M.

The fare and a half excursion rate is good from your own station.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is organizing this train for our dairymen in order to give them a good time and to let them see first hand western milk production conditions. If interested, write us for further information.

Eastman's Chestnut

THE very efficient and genial Lecturer of the New York State Grange tells a good story that I am going to steal.

John and Mary had worked hard on the old farm for twenty years, and concluded that they needed a vacation. So they went down to Washington and among other wonders they visited the Washington Monument, and went up into the tower more than five hundred feet high.

Mary looked off across the panorama of one of the most beautiful cities of the world, a city of trees and parks. She gazed to the south into old Virginia and then turned to watch the historic Potomac winding its way to the sea. Finally, she turned to John and whispered:

"I'm speechless! Absolutely speechless!"

And John said:

"Let's buy the darn thing!"

News from the Publisher's Farm

THE State Agricultural College at Ithaca is certainly doing everything in its power to get the dairymen of New York State to increase their production next fall.

As a dairyman, I have received so far a very excellent leaflet, describing the various farm practices by which I can maintain my production through the summer months. In this morning's mail I have also received the following post-card:



Henry Morgenthau Jr.

"Dear Dairyman:

65,000 other New York State dairymen are reading this message this morning.

Watch the DAILY production of your cows. When it begins to drop, feed grain (18-20%) 1 pound to 5 pounds of milk for June and 1 pound to 4 pounds for July and August. On good pasture less grain than the above amounts may hold the daily production. It takes about 150 pounds of green feed to make 20 pounds of milk; 438 pounds of water for every 100 pounds of milk. Feed green feed and watch the water supply.

Hold the daily production of your cows.

SAVE YOUR MILK MARKET.
County Agricultural Agent."

These suggestions from the College are splendid and, if followed, will be very helpful.

Unfortunately, the path of least resistance is for us dairymen to make the maximum amount of our milk in the spring. The production figures for my own farm for the last five years give you a fairly good idea of how I have run my dairy where there has been no financial incentive to even out our production over a period of twelve months.

The following table shows that under the present price plan we have been making twice as much milk in June as in November.

	June	November
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1924	43,643	23,854
1925	41,761	26,431
1926	32,129	14,742
1927	41,827	22,053
1928	36,094	18,758

Beginning with April 1st I made a year's contract whereby I agreed to deliver a minimum of eleven and a maximum of thirteen cans of milk a day three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. I no sooner had made this contract when I immediately began to formulate plans to try to do everything I could to make good on our production.

The first thing that I did was to try to get as many cows as possible to freshen in the fall. Then I decided I would not breed any cows during the months of August and September in order that none of our cows would freshen during May and June which have been our peak months.

I have planted a considerable acreage of oats and peas to furnish green feed when the pastures are short. I have sown an extra large acreage of silage corn as I hope to fill my two silos full to the very top and, lastly, if I find that I am running short of milk, I am going to buy some cows that will freshen in the fall to tide us over our short period.

What I have told you above is the effect on me of a maximum and minimum milk contract. It means money in my pocket to try to produce almost as much milk in November as I did in June. I ask our subscribers who are dairymen, "What effect would it have on you, if you knew now that the quantity of milk that your cows produced during October, November and December this coming fall would be a basis on which you would be paid in the nine months following?"

I believe that the answer would be that you would go through exactly the same mental process that I have, namely, that you would get busy and try to increase your production next fall just as rapidly as possible because you know that it will mean dollars in your pocket.

If the dairymen of the New York Milk Shed wish to keep the metropolitan market, I think that some new

plan or a modification of the present fine plan will have to be devised which will not only increase the production of milk in the fall but also reduce the peak of production through the months of May and June.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Visits with the Editor

EUGENE Field was born in St. Louis in 1850. His father's people came from New England and Eugene spent many summers with his grandmother on an old Vermont farm. It is strange how ancestry counts in the lives of all of us. Eugene's grandfather was a lawyer of distinction in Vermont and his father and uncle were gifted in music, in the ability to express themselves, and both of them were fun-loving, joke-playing boys, never so happy as when getting a joke or a prank on somebody else.

All of these characteristics showed up in Eugene. He loved folks just as they were, made light of their faults, and emphasized their virtues. After two or three days' acquaintance, all of his friends called him by his first name. The two things that I like to remember about him above all else are, first, his boyishness, which, no matter how much he was afflicted with ill health or trouble, was forever showing up in his pranks and harmless jokes; and, secondly, his love of children. No writer in American or English literature has ever written quite so well on the joys and sorrows of childhood, or put into words the real feelings of all friends of boys and girls.

What a shame that the world should lose such genius right in the middle of his best work. Eugene was never very well and died in 1895 at the early age of forty-five.

Let us take a few moments to illustrate some of Field's Fun and Humor. Personally, I have great respect and love for any man who can make us laugh. It is easy enough to make us cry but what the world most needs is more laughter.

Unfortunately, Field was a busy newspaper man, and had little time for outside literary work. Also, much of his humorous work, printed in the newspapers of the time, has been lost.

The first book which he published, called the "Tribune Primer," was, however, composed of humorous sketches and was made up of short lessons in the form of a first reader. Probably there are not more than two or three copies of this old book still in existence. Here are a couple of "lessons" from this primer which I was able to find:

"The Peach"

"The Peach is hard and Green. He is Waiting for a child to come along and Eat him. When he gets into the child's little Stomach he will make things Hot for that Child. The Child who eats the Peach will Be an Angel before he Gets a Chance to Eat another. If there were no green Peaches there would not be so many Children-Sizes of Gold Harps in Heaven."

The following lesson was called "Mental Arithmetic":

"How many Birds are there in Seven soft-boiled Eggs?"

"If you have Five Cucumbers and eat Three, what will you have left? Two. No; you are wrong. You will have More than that. You will have Colic enough to double you up in a Bow Knot for Six Hours. You may go to the foot of the Class."

"If a Horse weighing 1600 pounds can Haul four tons of Pig Iron, how many seasons will a Front Gate painted Blue carry a young Woman on One Side and a young Man on the Other?"

Every man who knows the virtues of good old New England apple pie like Mother used to make will appreciate the sentiments expressed by Eugene Field in his humorous poem, "Apple-Pie with Cheese."

I'm glad my education
Enables me to stand
Against the vile temptation
Held out on every hand
Eschewing all the tittles

My Favorite Poem

WE WERE very much pleased the other day to receive a letter from Dorothy Schwerdtfeger, age 10, of Hicksville, Long Island, enclosing the verses of "The American Flag" by Joseph Rodman Drake. The poem was very carefully and neatly copied. Dorothy said that this was her favorite poem. Her judgment is excellent, better than lots of grown folks. Read the words of this stirring old piece which we print below in part and see if you do not agree with Dorothy.

Remember that we should be very glad to have you send in your favorite poem, and those poems that get the most votes will be published later in American Agriculturist and broadcast over station WGY, the General Electric Company's station at Schenectady. Tune in on station WGY every Thursday at noon and see if you do not like the readings prepared by E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist, entitled "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home," then send us your favorite poem.

The American Flag

When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night
And set the stars of glory there:
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light;
Then from his mansion in the sun
She called her eagle-bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high,
When speaks the signal trumpet tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on.
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
Has dimmed the glistening bayonet,
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn

To where thy sky-born glories bairn;
And, as his springing steps advance,
Catch war and vengeance from the glance;
And when the cannon-moanings lead
Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud
And gory sabers rise and fall
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall;
There shall thy meteor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy haes were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

With vanity replete,
I'm loyal to the victuals
Our grandsires used to eat!
I'm glad I've got three willing boys
To hang around and tease
Their mother for the filling joys
Of apple-pie and cheese!

Your flavored creams and ices
And your dainty angel-food
Are mighty fine devices
To regale the dainty dude;
Your terrapin and oysters,
With wine to wash 'em down,
Are just the thing for roisters
When painting of the town;
No hippant, sugared notion
Shall MY appetite appease,
Or baste my soul's devotion
To apple-pie and cheese!

Another type of Field's whimsical humor is shown in the "Awful Fate of Little Jim":

Children, hear this dreadful story
Of a little boy named Jim,
That upon this day, Thanksgiving,
You may warning take of him.
Jim sat down to eat his dinner
On a bright Thanksgiving day,
Nor for bib nor even blessing
Would the little fellow stay.

Venison, partridge, quail and rabbit,
Sardines, lobster, chicken pie,
Down his little gullet vanished
In the twinkling of an eye.
"Look a'here my son," said Papa,
"You have eaten quite enough,
You'll be sick if you continue
To fill up on this 'ere stuff."

Last of all the round plum pudding;
Jim was looking very pale,
"James, my dear," his Ma protested,
"Something you must surely ail."
Jim rolled up his little eyeballs,
Put one hand upon his head
And the other on his stomach,
"I am feeling sick," he said.

Papa hastened for the doctor,
Mamma shrieked and tore her hair,
All too late to save poor Jimmy,
He had climbed the golden stair;
For there came a loud explosion,
Rending Jimmy all asunder,
Nevermore his form was witnessed,
He had barsted all to thander.

How many of us men may wish for Eugene Field's ability to express himself on an occasion like this, described in the little piece, "Only A Woman's Hair."

Only a woman's hair
Binding the now to the past,
Only a single thread
Too frail to last;
Only a woman's hair
Threading a tear and a sigh,
Only a woman's hair
Found to-day in the pie.

Field did not have much use for politicians, and when a campaign was on in his city his column in the newspaper was apt to be filled with little verses like these:

Some Bosses were playing with a mule
One cold November day,
The mole's still there, with apraised leg,
The Bosses, where are they?

Sing a song of caecus,
Senatorial pie;
Six or seven candidates
And none of them are high;
While the caecus wrangles
O'er the precious prize,
Along comes a dark horse
And nips it 'fore their eyes!

The poet loved to have his friends gather around him, and was always the life of the party, because there seemed to be no end of nonsense rhymes like the following that he could contrive at a moment's notice. Here are a few examples of these rhymes that have survived the years:

A maiden once ate a cucumber
And then she lay down for to slumber;
The next thing she knew
Up to heaven she flew,
Her casket was made of new lambs.

A certain young lady at Golden,
Once sought her best beau to embolden,
By observing, "Don't you
Think one chair's 'naff i'r two?"
And now when he calls, she is holden.

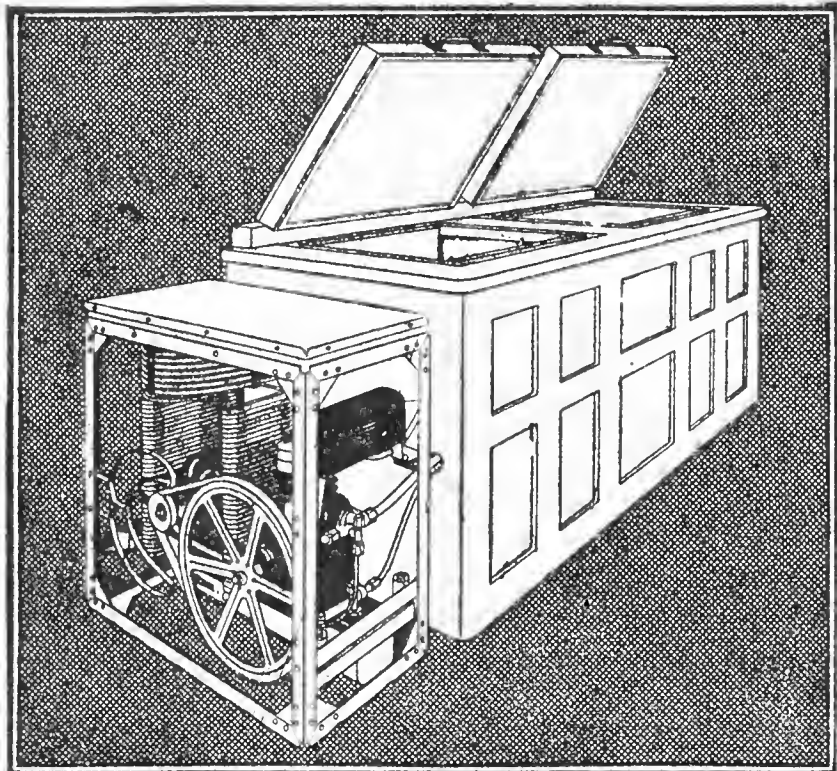
The beautiful belle of Del Norte,
Is reckoned disdainful and horthy,
Because during the day
She says, "Boys, keep away,"
But she yums in the gloaming like forty!

I cannot sing the old songs
I sang long years ago,
And yet I cannot say I'm sad
That time hath changed us so,
For when I used to sing those songs,
My Papa blankety-blanked,
And Mamma took me on her knee
And I, alas! was spanked.

There is a smile in this one called "The Good Boy and the Bad," and also more truth than fiction.

There was a worthy little boy
Whose name was Willie Hood;
(Continued on Page 11)

"Frigidaire does the work far cheaper and better"



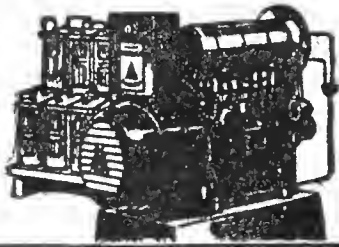
Use Frigidaire in any approved tank type milk cooler, on Delco-Light or high line current.

Writes Charles Marshall, Westboro, Mass., about Frigidaire Milk Coolers. And Frigidaire will do the same kind of work for you! Get all the facts! Mail the coupon!

YOU know what it costs in time, work and money to cool milk with ice. Save this needless expense. Use Frigidaire. Cool milk quicker, better, cheaper. Sell a higher grade and get more for it.

Charles Marshall, after using Frigidaire to cool milk for three years, writes: "We have never had milk returned from the dairy as it always leaves here at a tempera-

Here's Power for Frigidaire



This big, 4-cylinder, 1500-watt Delco-Light Power Plant generates ample current to operate Frigidaire Milk Cooling Equipment, a Frigidaire automatic refrigerator in the home, and a Φ Electric Water System for running water about the place. It makes possible bright electric lights wherever you want them. It's easy to buy on General Motors terms.

ture under 50°." This means higher quality, lower bacteria count, no spoilage losses.

"Frigidaire needs virtually no attention. It has eliminated the necessity of hauling ice . . . the bother that goes with it. The convenience alone makes it well worth while."

And in addition to convenience, there's the saving of time and money. Mr. Marshall says, "Considering the cost of hauling and packing ice, Frigidaire does the work far cheaper and better." That's a profit possibility you can't afford to overlook!

Decide now to cut milk cooling costs and offer a better, safer milk. Get all the facts about Frigidaire Milk Cooling Equipment . . . now. Mail the coupon today! Frigidaire Corporation, Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation, Dayton, Ohio.

FRIGIDAIRE

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION,
Dept. J. 218, Dayton, Ohio

Send all the facts about Frigidaire for bigger dairy profits. Include prices and General Motors terms.

Name.....
R. F. D.....Town.....
County.....State.....

A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Fruit Growers to Visit Virginia

By M. C. BURRITT

THE close of the third week in June saw the hot, dry weather relieved slightly by light showers here and there over the territory but in the main, Western New York is still in

the grip of a drouth which is becoming serious. Many of those who did not get their plowing done early have had to give it up—unable to keep their plows in the ground. And anywhere one sees teams or tractors fitting land they are followed by clouds of dust. Farmers who planted corn, beans, potatoes and cabbage early found moisture enough to bring up the crop in good shape, but late plantings are coming up slowly and unevenly if at all. A trip across the state during the week indicates that this dry condition is quite general.



M. C. Burritt

Haying Starts Early

Haying is well under way, earlier than usual and at least two weeks earlier than last year. The dry weather has checked growth and forced early bloom. Clover is in full bloom and alfalfa nearly so. It has been good haying weather. These factors are no doubt mainly responsible for the early haying which may be as much as 20 per cent under way now. But probably the educational propaganda by college and by the Dairymen's League for earlier cutting of hay to improve the quality has had considerable effect. At any rate the two factors have worked together well.

The fruit crop is in that stage of development where it is hard to say just what the crop is likely to be. This is the stage of pessimism when so many growers report that they have very few apples. The fruits are small, green like the leaves and hidden among the lush June leaf growth and very hard to see. And the "June drop" is still taking place. Apparently this is quite heavy both on account of frost injury and inadequate pollination. Scab, leaf roller and bud moth are taking their toll in poorly sprayed and unsprayed orchards. But from now on the crop will look bigger. There seems to be very general agreement that the crop is far from the promise of the heavy bloom. Many varieties including McIntosh, Greening and Twenty Ounce will be quite light. Early varieties like Duchess and Wealthy will be good, and where it bloomed well Baldwin has apparently set a good crop. While it is still too early to tell definitely what the crop will be, it is certain that early estimates will have to be revised downward. Pears will be a very light crop, peaches only a moderate crop, while cherries are spotted but generally light.

Thinning Pays

Where the set of apples is heavy as with many trees of the early varieties and in some cases with Baldwin, now is the time to thin. The earlier thinning can be done the better it is both for growing fruits and for next year's buds. By severe early thinning, it is possible to develop a tendency for annual bearing. Removing the excess fruits at this time gives the buds now forming for next year a much better chance. Severe thinning by pruning of such varieties as Wealthy may have somewhat the same effect. At least, after such pruning I have the best crop of Wealthys in the "off" year after a big crop last year that I have ever had. It has been well demonstrated that thinning pays not only in size, color, uniformity, and quality of

the crop, but in quantity as well. Increased size more than makes up for fruits removed and saves handling. Thinning is a practice which more of us should find time to do.

The State Horticultural Society has given up its annual summer meetings, both eastern and western and instead is planning with the help of farm bureaus in fruit counties, a big trip to the Shenandoah-Cumberland sections of the Virginias on August 7, 8 and 9. The trip which will be an extensive one, is being carefully planned by a special Farm Bureau-Horticultural Society committee, and it is hoped that several hundred growers will be able to go. The trip will begin at Martinsburg, West Virginia, on the morning of Wednesday, August 7, and the day will be spent in that state. Starting from Winchester, Virginia on the morning of the 8th the group will proceed southward down the valley to Harrisonburg and Stanton. There it will turn eastward across the Blue Ridge through Crozet into the Piedmont section to Charlottesville where it will break up in the evening of the 9th.

Plans Will Be Carefully Made

College and Farm Bureau representatives will go over the route in July in advance and carefully plan every stop so that there will be something worthwhile to see at each one. Eating and sleeping arrangements are being worked out with the same care and we can assure growers who go that they will be able to get an adequate idea of what this great competitive apple area which now exceeds New York in total production, is doing and how it does it. All the indications to date are that large numbers of growers are planning on making this their annual vacation trip. Many are expecting to take their families along. The total distance down and back will be about one thousand miles. —June 23, 1929, Hilton, New York.

Yields from Old Apple Trees

FRUIT growers will be interested in the table given below, showing the average yield of apple trees over thirty years old, taken from a recent survey of Western New York and published in Farm Economics by the New York State College of Agriculture.

It is interesting to note that the three best varieties were Twenty Ounce, Baldwins and Rhode Island Greenings. The yields were for packed fruit and did not include culls and ciders. For all varieties combined, culls averaged 15% of the tree-run-fruit.

For young bearing orchards 15 to 29 years of age, Wolf River and N. W. Greenings yielded the best. Rhode Island Greenings ranked fifth and Baldwins eighth among the twenty-eight varieties. McIntosh ranked twelfth yielding 2.27 bushels per tree. Of the twenty-eight varieties, the yields of Delicious were the poorest.

AVERAGE YIELD OF APPLE TREES OVER 30 YEARS OLD BY VARIETIES

Newfane-Olcott Farms 1918 to 1926		
Variety	Total number of Bushels of packed trees 1918 to 1926	fruit per tree
Twenty Ounce.....	3,022	5.50
Baldwin	157,668	5.33
R. I. Greening.....	82,786	5.33
Northern Spy.....	2,627	4.82
Tompkins King.....	12,436	4.78
Roxbury Russet.....	12,385	4.16
Tolman Sweet.....	2,128	4.11
E. Spitzenburg.....	3,006	4.05
Cranberry Pippin....	2,710	4.00
Golden Russet.....	1,377	3.55
All varieties.....	288,462	5.19

Well-colored apples have a higher market value than that of pale fruit. Cultivation of the orchard after June adds to the cost of the crop and reduces the color of the fruit.

Florida's Fruit Crop Menaced

(Continued from Page 1)

measures were used, extended scouting investigations were employed to locate other centers of infestation, all shipments of fruits or vegetables from infested areas were stopped, shipments from protective or secondary zones were permitted only under rigid inspection and government certification, and all traffic and transportation by rail, highway or other means out of the quarantined area were subjected to inspection and to confiscation of fruits or vegetables known to be possible hosts of the fly.

Federal quarantine regulations paralleling and supplementing State rules were put into effect, and within a short time headquarters for the Federal government's activities in eradication and educational work in ten southern states was established, in Atlanta, Georgia with P. A. Hoidale in charge. Shipments of all Florida citrus fruits and host vegetables to eighteen states and Porto Rico were prohibited by Federal order on May 16th. The State Legislature appropriated \$500,000 for eradication work, and the Federal government, upon recommendation of President Hoover, appropriated \$4,250,000 in addition to the \$40,000 emergency fund previously authorized by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde. Within two months from the time of the discovery of the fly the Federal and State officials in charge had assembled a force of 4,500 persons, including scientific authorities, specialists in various phases of insect eradication (among these being a number sent by other states and countries), administrative officers, accountants, stenographers, clerks, inspectors, field workers and laborers to handle the many details of a systematically organized fight against the insect. Fourteen carloads of machinery were sent by special freight from Toledo, Ohio, having been used there in corn borer eradication work. A large garage building near Orlando was secured, together with adjacent vacant property and trucks, spraying equipment of all kinds, tanks, tractors, insecticides, tools and other necessary materials were concentrated there in large numbers. Laboratories and a photograph studio were established and preparations made for a vigorous and possible prolonged campaign against the diminutive invader.

How the Insect Lives

The adult Mediterranean fruit fly is smaller than the ordinary house fly, with conspicuous markings of two white bands on a yellowish abdomen, glistening black spots on the back, and diagonal yellow bands and black vein outlines on the wings. The abdomen is quite broad and tapers off to a sharp point with which the female drills very small punctures in the skin of fruits in order to deposit her eggs. These punctures are too small to be seen except upon close examination. Within from two to four days the eggs hatch into minute larvae which feed upon the fruit, causing decay and the formation of soft spots. As the larvae

increase in size the spots spread, an opening appears in the middle of each and in a short time the fruit drops to the ground. The larvae burrow into the ground to a depth of two inches or less or hide under any object upon the ground. Here they are transformed into the pupa or chrysalis stage, becoming small brown seed-like objects, and in a few days the adult flies break forth, fly back to the tree or field and soon seek for fruits or vegetables in which to lay eggs. The time required to pass through these three stages depends upon climatic and other conditions, but in warm weather a generation every month is possible.

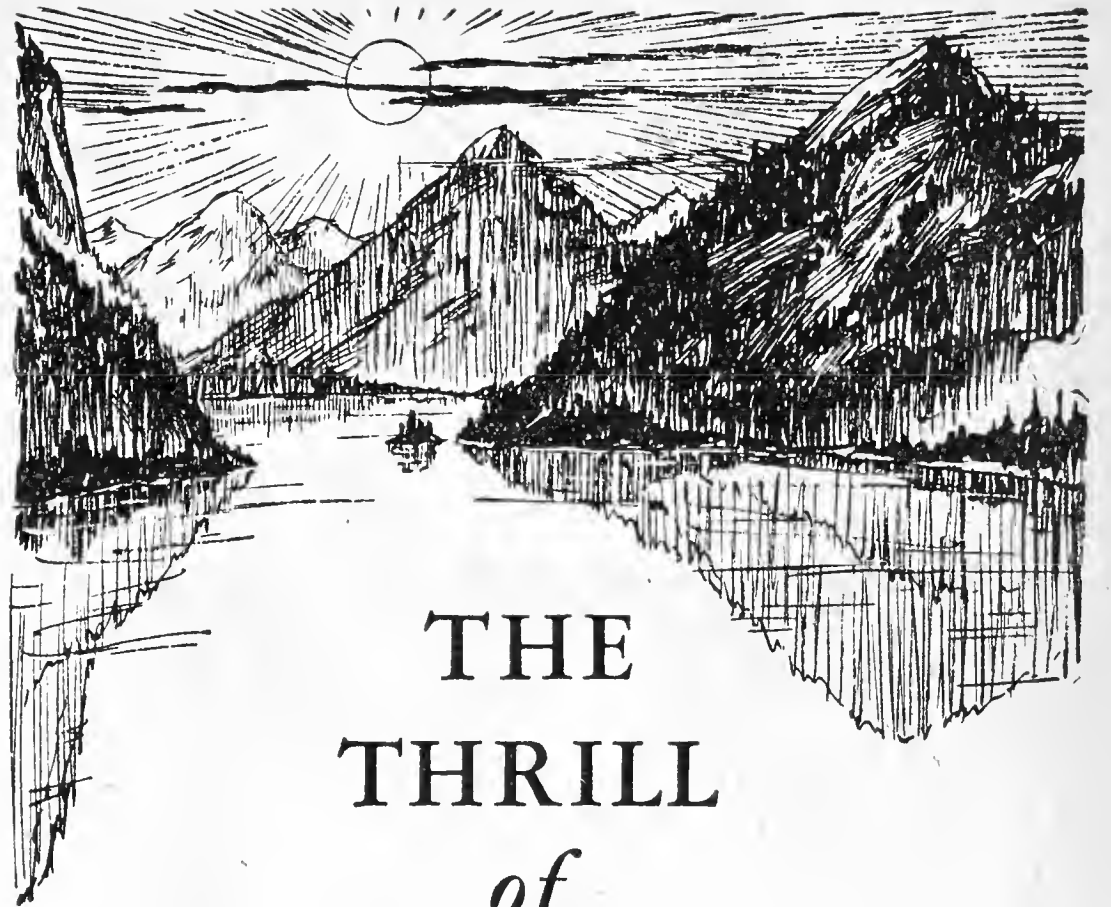
Affects Seventy Two Plants

The Mediterranean fruit fly is known to affect more than 72 kinds of fruits and vegetables, although most of the infestation thus far found, in Florida has occurred in citrus fruits. The manner of its introduction into the state is a subject for conjecture, as no satisfactory explanation of its presence has yet been offered. The fly cannot survive cold weather, nor does the female lay eggs in fruits which are not at least partially ripe.

The fly has been known to science for a hundred years and since 1842 has become established in the Azores, Spain, Algeria, Italy, Sicily, Tunis, South Africa, Australia, France, Tasmania, New Zealand, Brazil, Egypt, Asiatic Turkey, Argentina, Greece, the Island of Madagascar, Bermuda Islands, and the Hawaiian Islands, in which last named place the presence of unusually favorable conditions for propagation and spread of the fly has seriously handicapped horticultural development. Local conditions govern the economic importance of the pest, and in certain countries climatic checks on its development are of such a nature as to prevent it from becoming a serious menace.

Briefly, the plan of eradication now being employed in Florida provides for the establishment of a three-zone system, in which Zone 1, of the infested area, covers everything within a mile of the place where even one larva, pupa or adult fly has been found. Within this area all fruits or vegetables known to be hosts to the fly are completely destroyed, no further planting is permitted and no shipments of fruits or vegetables of any kind are allowed. The destruction of the fruit is accomplished by stripping from the trees and gathering from the ground all mature fruit, regardless of condition, dumping it into a deep trench or pit and covering it with abundant quicklime. Water is sprinkled over it to get action from the lime, and oil is then poured over the fruit and it is buried under at least three feet of soil. Previous to the removal of the fruit the trees are sprayed with a mixture of arsenate of lead, molasses and water, or some other spray of proven efficacy in attracting the newly hatched flies, which eat it and are killed. In some instances fruit

(Continued on Page 13)



THE THRILL of DISCOVERY

THE thrill of discovery is part of the reward meted to the pioneer. But to the pioneer in industry the real reward comes in the knowledge that he has given the wheels of progress another forward turn. And having done so, his burning purpose is to pioneer again, to progress further, to find a better way.

The value of the pioneer in the fields of scientific poultry and dairy feeds would be hard to compute in actual dollars and cents. But just one of the discoveries of the present century, dry mash feeding—first introduced by The Park and Pollard Company—must have effected economies in labor and increased profits to the tune of millions of dollars within the past twenty-five years.

In order to pioneer a new feed so that it is of value to the public we must accomplish far more than mere discovery. The public must be able to buy it easily and must learn to appreciate its advantages. Yet all the effort has to be directed with the end of economy in view, for you must be able to buy the feed at a price that will show you a profit.

And further pioneering must continue. New feeds that are better than the old must be developed. There can be no standing still for those who have pioneer blood.

*To be sure of profit-making feeds—
look for a Park & Pollard dealer*

The Park & Pollard Co

Boston, Mass. Buffalo, N. Y.

Poultry Feeds

Lay or Bust Dry Mash
Red Ribbon Scratch
Growing Feed
Intermediate Chick Feed
P & P Chick Scratch
P & P Chick Starter

Dairy Rations

Overall 24% Milk
Maid 24% Milk
20% Milk
16% Milk
Meal—Other Feeds:
P & P Stock Feed
Bison Stock Feed
Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog
Ration
Pigeon Feed
P & P Horse Feed
Pocahontas Table Corn Meal



"I wish old Ginger 'ud work round the other way—one o' these days 'e'll be too much for my sense o' 'umour!—TATLER.

What happens when you don't say "LARRO"?



IF YOU think all feeds are alike, or if you judge value by price comparisons only, consider what's happening in the feed world today.

"FEEDSTUFFS", a weekly newspaper for the manufacturer, jobber, broker and feed dealer, says:

"Retail feed dealers are making inquiry for flax and wheat screenings in which molasses have been mixed. These are used in preparing dairy feeds."

A Machinery house advertises to feed dealers:

"Plenty of scabby or rusty barley can be had at low prices. By giving it a good mechanical scrubbing it can be made quite satisfactory for feeding purposes. The appearance is improved 100 per cent."

Those who judge value by price comparison only always come out on the short end of the deal.

Wise feeders everywhere have learned that the best way to maintain the health of their cows, hogs and poultry is to say "LARRO."

Ask any user of Larro Feeds and he will tell you that they do not contain any fillers or off-grade ingredients. They will tell you further that year in and year out Larro Feeds do not vary in appearance, chemical analysis or profit-bearing results.

Years of careful testing on the great Larro Research Farm developed the formulas that excel all others in sustaining health and making money.

Don't take chances when it is so easy to say "LARRO," and so make sure that your farm stock will be healthy and your profits will measure up.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR COWS · HOGS · POULTRY



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Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

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A Personal Experience with the TB Test

IN 1926 my dairy consisted of 110 head of untested cattle. Of this number, 70 were milking, the balance being young stock. The best day's milk from these cows was 2,235 pounds. In September and October a few of these cows began to lose flesh and gave very little milk although fed the same as the rest of the herd. A short time later these cows died and upon opening them, I found them badly affected with T.B. In the spring of 1927 I raised twenty heifer calves, but even with this addition my herd was growing smaller owing to losses.

From January 1st, 1927 to January 1st, 1928 I lost thirty head of cattle. In the spring of 1928 I raised eleven calves but was still losing cows with T.B. I decided that I would have to stop this disease or quit dairying. Therefore, in July 1928 I canvassed the entire town of Lewis in Lewis County, with a petition with the result that 95% of the dairymen of the Town signed the petition to have their herds tested for T.B.

Every Cow in Town Tested

During the first part of September the testing was started and before these herds were all tested the balance of the dairymen in the Town signed for the test with the result that every cow in the Town of Lewis has been tested.

Within one week from the time the reactors were shipped the farmers received a check for the amount for which the cows sold in Buffalo, N. Y. The balance was paid by the State within thirty days.

At the time the test was made, I had (87) eighty-seven head and every one was a bad reactor. As soon as my barns had been disinfected I started buying a new herd. I purchased thirty-nine (39) cows and one bull, part of these being springers and part being booked to freshen through the winter and spring. After I had my new herd home I had them blood-tested for abortion. Two grade cows reacted to this test and were sold at once. One cow died at time of freshening, thus leaving my new herd at thirty-six (36) cows. But although my new herd was greatly reduced in numbers, the figures that follow will show that my milk production increased.

The best day's milk record for April 1928 with 55 cows showed a production of 1,080 pounds of milk. The best day's record for November 1928 with 15 T.B. TESTED cows milking showed a production of 958 pounds. But the best day's milk record for April 1929 with 23) twenty-three T. B. TESTED cows showed a production of 1114 pounds of milk. I have not fed the new herd any more grain per head than I did the old herd.

In conclusion, I believe few dairymen in New York State have had more direct experience with T.B. than myself. It is my opinion based on my actual experience that 20 cows free from T.B. would be more profitable for the farmer to keep than 50 head affected with this disease as my dairy was affected.—BYRON W. TRAINOR, West Leyden, N. Y.

Electric Power Companies Are Merging

(Continued from Page 3)

reasonable profit from their investment and work. At the same time, the State must keep enough control of its water power resources and of the electrical companies themselves so that the people are not robbed of their fundamental rights.

The leaders in the State government who can solve this problem of water and electric power development properly will be statesmen indeed. It is the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

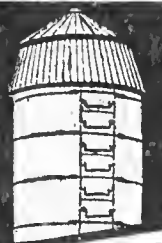
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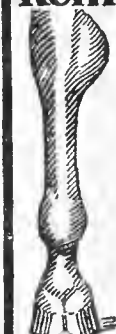
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(Continued from Opposite Page)

outstanding job now before the nation and all the state governments.

As an illustration of what electricity can do for the farm and home, let us take just one farm home job that has been the bugbear of the farm woman since time immemorial; that is, the weekly wash. As a boy, how the writer always dreaded Monday morning and the irksome job of turning the old washing machine. But even this was better than scrubbing the clothes out by hand, as was once done by all women, and is still done by many women at the present time. But with a good electric machine, and cheap electric current, the hardest job of the home is turned into one of the easiest ones. Then when the clothes are ready to iron, what an improvement the electric iron is over the old method of heating the flatirons on the kitchen range on a July day.

Another disagreeable job hated by most women is cleaning the kerosene lamps. How different from snapping on an electric bulb! And how different is the light also; how it brightens up the home. How much easier and safer it makes doing the chores in the dark fall evenings when there is electricity in the barns.

There is no limit to the different kinds of electric devices and machinery which can be used to lighten the farm work if—and what a big “if” this is—the electric current can be secured at a reasonable rate.

Now what are the possible effects of this merger of the power companies? In the first place, there is a chance for uniformity in rates. Almost every section of the State pays a different rate. It stands to reason that some of these rates are too high. We will watch with interest to see if the electrical companies make them uniform, and especially if they scale them down to the lower rates prevailing in some sections rather than scaling them up to the high rates now found in other places.

Give Us Uniform Policies

Another good possibility in this combination of power companies is that it should lead to uniform policies in dealing with farmers. For example, some of the small companies have been making farmers pay or help to pay for the line extension from the main line to their homes. Others have rebated this back after the farmers had used current for a certain length of time. Some never have paid it back.

We can understand how it is a big expense to a power company to put in an extension for a farmer living some distance from the main line. Possibly the farmer should in justice pay some small part of making this extension. But if later he uses a goodly amount of current, then we think the company should make him a rebate. After all, it is the power company and not the farmer who finally owns the line, and, moreover, there certainly should be a uniform policy on this and all other varying customs now used in extending electrical current into the rural districts.

One good effect of the merger should be the elimination of small middlemen companies who buy the power at reduced wholesale rates and re-sell it to the consumer, putting their unnecessary service and costs on the consumer.

Very fortunately for many isolated farms far from a power line, there is the very efficient individual electric plant. It would be hard to measure what these small individual plants have brought to farmers in terms of service and happiness in recent years, and in many sections the individual plant is still the only hope for electrical power and light for many years to come.

We will watch with great interest the new power companies in New York, hoping that their officers will have a sympathetic attitude toward extending reasonably priced electrical current into the rural districts. At the same time the people of the State of New York are going to look to the legislature and to the Governor for a sound State policy as a guide for the great development in water and electrical power that is sure to take place in the next few years.

15 Exclusive Features



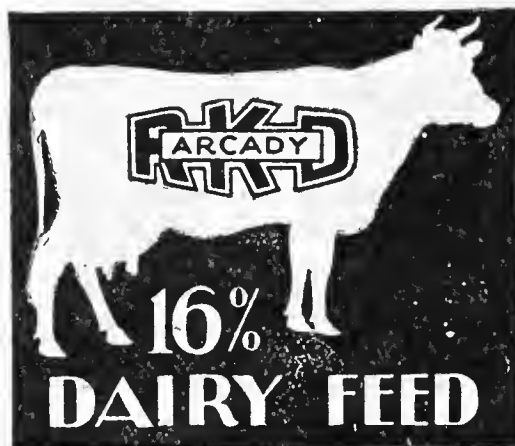
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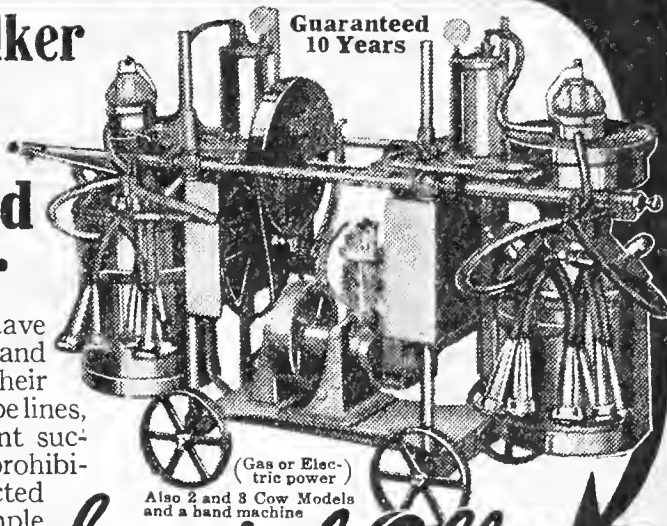
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- 4 Vacuum is instantly Adjustable—to suit the cows. Prevents overstraining easy milkers.
- 5 No pipe lines—No installation cost. The Page Milker is fully portable. Just wheel it into your barn and start milking.
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk

The following are the July prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		
2A Fluid Cream	2.16	1.95
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.41	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.25	1.95
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class I League price for July 1928 was \$2.90 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.70 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Pressure Causes Butter to Yield

CREAMERY	June 26, 1929	Last Week	Last Year
HIGHER THAN EXTRA	44 -44 1/2	44 1/2-45	45 1/4-45 3/4
Extra (92sc)	43 1/2-	44 -	44 1/4-
14-91 score	39 1/2-43	40 -43 1/2	41 -44 1/4
Lower G'ds	38 -39	38 1/2-39 1/2	40 -40 1/2

Hot weather, a more restricted consuming demand and heavy receipts were too much for the butter market to fight off. On June 22, the market finally gave way after a rather determined effort to hold prices where they had been. It is generally accepted in the trade that the week ending June 22nd represented the peak of the season. It is expected that the flush will continue for a couple of weeks because conditions in the producing areas are said to be very favorable. A few sections report a slight shrinkage and as pastures begin to yield before the heat of the sun we will undoubtedly see the shrinkage become more widespread—but not for a couple of weeks. Reports from most producing sections say that pastures are in extremely good condition.

At this writing the weather is greatly improved compared to what it was a week ago and that fact helps the market to some degree. However, there is no question but what the consuming demand is more restricted. In the first place, the exodus has commenced to mountain and seaside resorts. Furthermore, the retail price has been advanced to 51c which has had some effect on the buying public.

Cheese Market Unchanged

STATE FLATS	June 26, 1929	Last Week	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	24 -25	24 -25	25 1/2-26 1/2
Fresh Av'ge			
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	30 -32
Held Av'ge			29 -30

There is no change in the cheese market as far as quotations are concerned but there seems to be an undertone that would indicate an upward trend. One large operator is reported to be taking New York State cheese on the basis of market milk prices and these cost 25 1/2c f.o.b. State factory. Others refuse to operate on this basis. There are one or two lots of fresh State flats said to be offered at 24c to 25c.

Eggs Regain Lost Ground

NEARBY WHITE	June 26, 1929	Last Week	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	38 -40 1/2	37 -40	37 -39
Average Extras	36 1/2-37 1/2	35 -36	36 -37
Extra Firsts	34 -34 1/2	34 -34 1/2	33 -35
Firsts	33 -33 1/2	33 -33 1/2	31 1/2-32
Undergrades	31 -32	31 -32	30 -31
Pullets			
Pewees			
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	34 -40	34 -40	36 -37
Gathered	31 -33 1/2	31 -33 1/2	30 1/4-35

The egg market has picked up the loss we reported last week although the situation is none too steady. Because of the liberal supplies of average offerings, breakers are still holding off which is a fly in the ointment as far as the entire market is concerned. On June 27, the weather had moderated considerably and there were some who looked for a steadier development. However, we have got to face the fact that we are now in the vacation period and there will be a heavy exodus to mountain and seaside resorts which is sure to have its effect on the consumer demand.

Live Poultry Fairly Steady

FOWLS	June 26, 1929	Last Week	Last Year
Colored	-27	26-28	-29
Leghorn	25-26	24-25	18-24
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	30-45	38-48	27-42
Leghorn	25-33	25-34	15-30
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	25-35	20-30	
DUCKS. Nearby	20-25	20-25	20-22
GESE	16-17	16-17	

The market on live poultry coming in via express and truck is fairly steady both on fowls and broilers although prices on broilers are not up to last week's level. Cars coming out of the West are heavy with broilers and they

are flooding the market with average goods. They carry a small percentage of fancy stock and buyers are turning to the express market for fancy stock. Therefore, those shippers who have been fitting their birds are reaping the benefit.

Fowls have been quite a problem. Heavy shipments have been coming up from the South and most of the cars have contained poor quality Leghorn hens that have been a drug on the market. Consequently fancy fowls have been moving fairly well usually at the freight price or a cent premium. On every hand it is becoming increasingly evident that unless the broilers get some fitting the shipper has got to take pot luck. For a special ration for fitting broilers we call your attention to the article on page 12.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	June 26, 1929	Last Week	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	1.18 3/4	1.13 3/4	1.38 3/4
Corn (Sept.)	.94 1/4	.92 3/4	.99 1/2
Oats (Sept.)	.44 1/4	.45 3/4	.45 3/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.43 3/4	1.39 3/4	1.81 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.08 3/4	1.07 3/4	1.22 1/4
Oats, No. 2	.57	.56 1/2	.82
FEEDS	June 22, 1929	June 15, 1929	Last Year
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	32.50	32.00	45.00
Sp'g Bran	26.00	26.00	32.50
H'd Bran	28.50	28.50	35.00
Stand'd Mids.	26.00	26.00	37.50
Soft W. Mids.	33.50	33.50	44.00
Flour Mids.	31.00	31.00	46.00
Red Dog	33.50	33.50	46.50
Wh. Hominy	37.00	38.50	43.00
Yel. Hominy	37.00	38.50	45.00
Corn Meal	39.00	38.00	41.00
Gluten Feed	38.50	38.50	44.75
Gluten Meal	46.50	46.00	59.75
36% C. S. Meal	38.00	38.50	56.00
41% C. S. Meal	41.00	41.50	64.00
43% C. S. Meal	43.00	43.25	66.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	49.00		50.00

Medium Grade Hay Lower

Liberal supplies of medium and lower grades of hay have resulted in lower prices while No. 1 timothy which is scarce still remains at \$26 to \$27 per ton. Timothy containing mixture of grass or clover is quoted anywhere from \$18 to \$25 depending on grade, while straight timothy seldom brings more than \$24, except, of course, for No. 1.

Meats and Live Stock

Live veal is meeting an excellent demand. A few are bringing \$17.50 but good to choice generally range from \$15 to \$17. Mediums generally are around \$13 to \$14.

Lambs are active and firmer with prices 25c higher. There are seldom any worthy of better than \$14.25 although occasionally we hear of \$14.50 for choice stock.

Rabbits are slow generally bringing from 16c to 20c per pound.

Country dressed veal calves are coming in rather sparingly but the market is weak, irregular and there is little or no indication of any improvement. Country dressed veal calves have been especially hard hit by the warm weather. Many have been arriving in a mussy and bad condition. Others go down very quickly on receipt, due undoubtedly to the fact that they have not been properly cooled and the transit conditions have not been satisfactory. Shippers should get the animal heat entirely out of the carcass through cooling and then ice heavily before shipment in order to have the calves come through in good condition.

Briefs on the Fruit and Vegetable Trade

Sweet and sour cherries from the Hudson Valley have at last made their appearance in the market. Prices have varied greatly due to the irregular quality. Sweet varieties generally bring from 10c to 15c per quart basket with reds a nickel higher. Some extra choice reds have sold up to 25c. The best reds in four quart baskets have brought \$1 with others at 75c. Red sours have generally sold from 15c to 18c with a few as high as 20c, with four quart baskets mostly at 75c. Twelve quart baskets range from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Red currants and gooseberries from the Hudson Valley have started to ar-

rive. Currants generally bring from 16c to 20c per quart basket, while gooseberries sell from 15c to 22c and 50c to 75c per four quart basket.

Toward the end of last week the first car load of strawberries came from Oswego County to meet a considerably improved demand. Prices generally ran from 10c to 35c depending on quality.

Orange County celery is becoming more plentiful. Rough goods do not seem to be as strong, while bunches have held steady. Market reporters have experienced some difficulty in collecting market quotations on celery which was packed and shipped in the rough due to the many different size packages used and the omission of marking the numerical count on the package, which is in direct violation of the State Agricultural Law.

According to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the eight second early potato states have an estimated crop of only 11,593,000 bushels or 6,400,000 less than last season. Lighter average yields as well as reduced acreage account for the decrease. New Jersey is likely to have only 5,800,000 bushels compared with 7,290,000 in the 1928 season.

Are You Getting Your Money's Worth

(Continued from Page 3)

but blight can enter the leaves just as well through the underside as they can at the top. The sprayer which applies material at a high pressure will cover the underside of the leaves as well as the top. Older types of sprayers were horse-drawn traction outfits which might develop from 125 to 200 pounds of pressure and served fairly well. However, the motor-driven sprayer which is coming to be the generally accepted standard will develop from 250 to 300 pounds of pressure or even more and will do a much better job of spraying. Where power sprayers are not available, traction sprayers, of course, are next best. When the vines attain any considerable size, best results are reported by using three nozzles to each row; one directly over the row and one on each side which are pointed upwards to hit the undersides of the leaves.

Experiments have commonly shown an increase in yield for each additional spray applied up to seven or eight applications. In order to keep new foliage covered it is necessary to spray every ten days or two weeks. The most important time for applying a spray is just previous to rain. Of course, the material should have time to dry so that it will not be quickly washed off, but a rainstorm is one of the best methods of spreading blight and the foliage needs to be protected at this time.

At one time, the Colorado potato beetle was a serious pest but like many other insects, we have learned to live with it and this pest is at present one of the minor problems of growing potatoes. It is easy to add arsenate of lead paste (6-10 lbs. to 100 gallons), calcium arsenate (5 lbs. to 100 gallons) or Paris Green (1-2 lbs. to 100 gallons) to the Bordeaux mixture when needed. Where leaf hoppers or aphids are abundant, it is also possible to add a tobacco by-product (1 quart to 100 gallons) to the spray to combat these pests.

Spray material and machinery are expensive, and the grower is justified in using every possible means to protect his investment. First, every sprayer should have a sediment strainer, through which the spray material goes before it reaches the pump. This prevents clogging of the nozzles and keeps gritty material from injuring the pump cylinders. It will pay at the end of each day's spraying to remove the nozzles, clean them, and flush out the machine by pumping clean water through the pipes.

It will be profitable to study the whole proposition of spraying to be sure that you are getting the best possible results from it.

"SAFETY FIRST"



"Come away! That's no place for a little bug like you! Can't you see those vines are sprayed with Pyrox?"

PYROX, the scientifically prepared triple-duty plant spray KILLS BUGS, prevents the development of blight and disease, and stimulates plant growth. Users report \$25, \$35, and \$50 EXTRA PROFIT per acre from potatoes and other vegetables sprayed with PYROX. Safe, quick, and easy to use—and sticks. All sizes from 1 lb. jars to barrels. Now priced lowest in 30 years' successful use. Write us or ask your dealer for new Spray Guide—free. Bowker Chemical Company, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York.

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Farm News from New York

Chenango County Producers Not Enthusiastic About Farm Relief

It happened that the day after the Washington legislators passed the so called farm relief measure I was out among farmers all day. It is mild to say that our New York farmers display no enthusiasm respecting the new law. There was no hostility anywhere but simply the belief that no real benefit is likely to reach farmers from it, at least not our eastern farmers and there is doubt of benefits to others. At the same time, I doubt if any of these men would have been better satisfied had the bill failed to pass. Really they want to see how it works and what comes of it.

There is a very general belief that the present times are about as favorable for the New York State farmer as they are likely to be for some time. Milk they say is bringing pretty good prices and with here and there an exception they hold that the fall and winter prices promise well. For the man who is favorably situated and able to do a good day's work there is a chance to get ahead a little. Cows are regarded as being rather too high, yet the man who raises them thinks he isn't making much. Those who are testing for TB are glad of the high prices when they lose some and sorry when they buy more. I do not find much opposition to the test where I have been and much of this appears to be due to liberal appraisals.

Have been spending some little time along the line of the old Chenango Canal. That was a big undertaking when it was built and led to many disappointments as well as many benefits. Along these valleys and on the uplands new seeded and alfalfa, where grown, is making a good showing but old meadows will need much rain as well as warm weather if we get a good crop. I have taken considerable interest in tracing the canal. It passed through the length of my home county of Chenango and connected with the Mohawk, or rather the Erie Canal at Utica with the Susquehanna River at Binghamton. Most of the way its route is easily followed but nearer Utica it is difficult to trace its course. At Clinton, on the Oriskany Valley, you find its course but the Oriskany Creek flows into the Mohawk several miles to the west. More than that there is the Sanquoit between it and the city. It is comparatively easy to find the route of the old Erie Canal through Utica. I have asked many farmers and an old city engineer and surveyor where the Chenango Canal joined it and haven't found

out yet. It is pretty evident that it left the Oriskany Valley somewhere north of Clinton and must have crossed the Sanquoit not too far from New Hartford. In short, the Ontario and Western Railroad very likely follows closely along its line. It had a big climb between Utica and Oriskany Falls.

We look at our present day progress in great pride and wonderment, but if we will just stop a moment and consider what our forefathers of a hundred years ago, more or less, had to do with, I am not sure but we would give them the prize for energy, daring and endeavor, yes, and for accomplishment. However, humans do not differ greatly as the years come and go. We have added blessings and so many favorable surroundings and advantages to be thankful for that it stands us in hand to look at the efforts and gains of those earlier residents in a very humble frame of mind.—H. H. LYON

Farm Tariff Still Being Discussed

ALTHOUGH both the Senate and House of Representatives are taking a recess during the summer, the Senate Finance Committee is remaining on the job to hold hearings on the proposed tariff changes. Hearings on the agricultural tariff began on June 17, and were completed June 24. Among those who testified was Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, who pointed out that a comparison of the advalorem increases; that is, the tariff as compared with their money value, on agricultural and industrial products shows that the proposed tariffs on farm products are considerably lower than the advalorem duties on other products and suggested an average advalorem increase of ten or eleven per cent on agricultural products beyond the rates proposed in the House Bill. Chester Gray, Washington representative of the Farm Bureau Federation also asked for a general upward revision of duties on agricultural products.

4H Club Members Attend Washington Camp

APPROXIMATELY 150 boys and girls have just attended the Third Annual 4-H Club Camp at Washington. Those attending from New York State were: Maude Hilliard, Rochester, Monroe County; Virginia Phillips, East Bloomfield, Ontario County; Ralph Johnson, Caledonia, Livingston County; and Francis Oley, Manlius, Onondaga County. They heard talks by R. W. Dunlap, As-

sistant Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Agriculture Hyde and Mrs. Herbert Hoover who personally presented the trophies for outstanding 4-H Club members. The girl's trophy was presented to Helen Drinker of Virginia. The boy's trophy was presented to John C. Jackson of Louisiana.

Plant Lice Attack Maple Trees

REPORTS from various sections in the East, indicate a serious outbreak of plant lice or aphids which attack maple trees. These plant lice are very small, but also very numerous and suck the juices from maple leaves. At the same time they deposit a sticky substance known as honeydew on the upper surface of the leaves in such quantities that in many cases it drips off the trees to the ground. Leaves are falling in large numbers from badly infected trees. We are assured that this insect is not new but that in some way conditions have been especially favorable for the development this summer. We are also assured that there will be no serious permanent injury to trees by this insect.

Motor Inspector Dismissed For Accepting "Tip"

THE New York State Tax Commission recently announced the dismissal of George Holcomb of Syracuse, a motor vehicle inspector, for misconduct in office. According to charges which Holcomb has not answered, about a dozen Syracuse residents made arrangements with auto salesmen to secure their licenses and that Holcomb brought the applications to various county clerks' offices, stating that the applicants had passed the required test, although the persons involved had never taken the required test.

Charges are also pending against several other inspectors. For some time there have been stories that it was possible to get a driver's license by tipping inspectors and Commissioner Lynch of the State Tax Commission asked for the whole-hearted cooperation of the general public in wiping out any such illegal practices.

Pennsylvania Notes

Potter County—The hay crop seems light although there are a few good pieces of clover. Oats are thin and spotted. Many farmers have barely finished planting their potatoes. Quite a large acreage

of buckwheat is being sown. There will be fruit regardless of the heavy frosts the past month. Eggs are 30c, butter 50c, old potatoes 50c.—Mrs. H. E. J.

Coudersport High School graduated the largest class in its history. Droughty condition broken by local storms but rainfall is insufficient. Many weeds are appearing in the meadows. Barley is coming into favor among dairymen in the county. The Dairymen's League is active in the effort to increase the supply of fluid milk. Mr. Lewis, Secretary of the Commonwealth, claiming to be most "garden-minded of Gov. Fisher's official family" opened the Peony Show of the Harrisburgh Garden Club the first week of June. Local prices: eggs 30c, cheese 23¼c, calves 13c.—M. C. S.

Visits with the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

He was as poor as poor can be,
But he was very good.
There was another little boy
Whose name was Jonas Ladd;
And though his father reeked with wealth
The boy was very bad.
When Christmas came and Santa Claus
Went hovering about,
Bad Jonas got his fall of track,
Good Willie went without.

Field's humor was at its best, however, in his nonsense rhymes for children. All of us are familiar with "The Duel," but it is something that never grows old, and is always worth repeating.

The gingham dog and the calico cat
Side by side on the table sat;
'T was half-past twelve, and (what do you think!)
Nor one nor t' other had slept a wink!
The old Dutch clock and the Chinese plate
Appeared to know as sure as fate
There was going to be a terrible spat.
(I wasn't there; I simply state
What was told to me by the Chinese plate!)

The gingham dog went "bow-wow-wow!"
And the calico cat replied "mee-ow!"
The air was littered, an hour or so,
With bits of gingham and calico,
While the old Dutch clock in the chimney place
Up with its hands before its face
For it always dreaded a family row!
(Now mind: I'm only telling you
What the old Dutch clock declares is true!)

Next morning, where the two had sat
They found no trace of dog or cat;
And some folks think unto this day
That burglars stole that pair away!
But the truth about the cat and dog
Is this: they ate each other up!
Now what do you really think of that!
(The old Dutch clock it told me so,
And that is how I came to know.)

Another old-timer that reminds us all of the days when we, too, "saw things," is Eugene Field's "Seein' Things," which goes as follows:

I ain't afeard uv snakes, or toads, or bugs, or
worms, or mice,
An' things 'at girls are skeered av I think
are awful nice!
I'm pretty brave, I guess; an' yet I hate
to go to bed,
For, when I'm tucked up warm an' snug an'
when my prayers are said,
Mother tells me "Happy dreams!" and takes
away the light,
An' leaves me lyin' all alone an' seein'
things at night!

Sometimes they're in the corner, sometimes
they're by the door,
Sometimes they're all a-standin' in the
middle ov the floor:
Sometimes they are a-sittin' down, sometimes
they're walkin' round
So softly an' so creepily they never make
a sound!
Sometimes they are as black as ink, an' other
times they're white—
But the color ain't no difference when you
see things at night!

Once, when I licked a feller 'at had just
moved on our street,
An' father sent me up to bed without a bite
to eat,
I woke up in the dark an' saw things
standin' in a row,
A-lookin' at me cross-eyed an' p'intin' at
me—so!
Oh, my! I wuz so skeered that time I never
slep a mite—
It's almost allz when I'm bad I see things
at night!

An' so, when other naughty boys would coax
me into sin,
I try to skwush the Tempter's voice 'at urges
me within;
An' when they're pie for supper, or cakes
'at's big an' nice,
I want to—but I do not pass my plate I'r
them things twice!
No, rather let Starvation wipe me slowly out
a' sight
Than I should keep a-livin' on an' seein'
things at night!

New York County Notes

Genesee County—Our much needed rain came just in time to save meadows and pastures. Grass along the ledge which looked as if it had been scorched before the rain, is green again. Farmers at Elba are raising money to drain their muck land. A heavy rain oftentimes damages acres of crops on the low lands. Alfalfa is ready to cut. Strawberries and early cherries are ripening.—Mrs. R. E. G.

Tioga County—Owego was one of the fifteen postoffices in the U. S. to be accorded the privilege of selling the Sesquicentennial Sullivan commemorative postage stamps. The new stamps were received at the Owego Postoffice Saturday morning and on Monday morning a record of 10,000 stamps bearing the 7-30 cancellation were sent by the first trains and on Wednesday afternoon 16,000 two cent stamps of the new issue changed ownership. More than 700 were sent by air-mail.

A man calling himself Archibald J. Harrison is now in the Ithaca jail charged with passing worthless checks to farmers for their cattle to the amount of over \$2,000. He is supposed to be the same individual who last March paid farmers in southern Nichols for cattle with false checks. Said checks were drawn on Troy, Pa., bank. He could not then be located, and no A. J. Harrison name was on their books. He was located and

arrested after quite a chase by several police and constabularies.

The cause of so many fish dying in the Oswego Creek is undetermined. Federal Inspector Philip Farnham obtained a few specimens which died in a brief time by recovery from the creek and sent them to the State Culturist in Albany to ascertain if some disease might be attacking the trout and causing them to die. The water of Oswego Creek comes principally from springs and is considered one of the best trout fishing brooks of the state. Naturally the water would be expected to be of an even temperature, but mercury (at present) says not so. On Wednesday June 19, State Game Inspector, Otis F. Swift took the temperature, at the River—82 degrees, at Main St. Bridge 70 degrees, Red Mills Bridge 74 degrees, Coles Grove 73 degrees. This marked variation in the temperature of the stream lead the Inspector to believe that the intense heat is causing the ordinarily cold waters which trout thrive in to become too warm for this breed of fish.—Mrs. D. D. B.

Columbia County—June 18 was the hottest day of the year. 90 degrees at Locust Lodge Community Hall. The Copake Wahelo 4-H Club leaves June 26 for Ithaca, for Junior Field Day. The Germantown Garden Club held a meeting recently. Dahlias were the principal

subject. No fire permits will be issued until after we have a heavy rain. The hazard is very dangerous in various parts of the county. Eight places for Health Consultations for children are to be held in the county. The first is to be at Claverack on July 1 for pre-school-age children. Shipments of county wool are to be made on June 25 from Claverack. Cherry and strawberry crops are good in many places. Eggs, 30c and strawberries 20c a quart and \$5.50 a crate.—Mrs. C. V. H.

Washington County—The town of Jackson held its annual picnic at Hedges Lake June 15. Over 300 were there and all had an enjoyable time. Farmers having clover and alfalfa are beginning to cut it. Help is scarce and wages high. Home grown strawberries are plentiful and are selling for 15 and 20c per basket. Eggs are 33 and 35c.—H. H. C.

Sullivan County—George W. Seibert was elected County Legion Commander at Monticello. Leo Tuck, 17 years old, was drowned in Sacket Lake when a canoe he and his boy friend were rowing upset. Farmers have had a wonderful week. There has been nice warm rain and it makes them all feel happy. Cows are bringing good prices, also broilers and calves. Eggs and butter are not very high. Some farmers have started haying. They all report a light crop this year.—P. E.

BABY CHICKS



Hall's Chicks

Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes

W. LEGHORNS (Special Matings) 15c	S. C. REDS, Grade A.....16c Special Matings.....18c	B. ROCKS (Special Matings) 20c	W. WYANDOTTES (Special Matings) 22c
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For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add \$1.00.
From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59 Wallingford, Connecticut

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....\$ 8.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns.....8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.....10.00
Heavy Mixed.....8.00
Light Mixed.....7.00
1/2 less per chick in 500 lots. 1c less in 1000 lots.
For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this ad., or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
WM. NACE, Prop., Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHICKS

hatched by the best system of incubators from high class bred-to-lay stock. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$11.50 per 100; Barred, White Rocks, Minorcas, Reds \$13.50 per 100; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons \$14.50 per 100; Giants \$17.00 per 100; Heavy Mixed \$10.00 per 100; Light Mixed \$8.00 per 100; Pekin Ducklings \$30.00 per 100. Add 25c on orders for less than 100. Safe delivery guaranteed by parcel post.
Nunda Poultry Farm, Desk H, Nunda, N. Y.
Member of the International Baby Chick Ass'n. and the N. Y. State Co-Operative Chick Producers Ass'n.

BABY CHICKS

100% Arrival.	25	50	100	500
White Leghorns.....	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$8.00	\$37.50
Barred Rocks and Reds.....	\$3.25	\$6.25	\$10.00	\$47.50
Heavy Mixed.....	2.75	5.25	8.00	37.50
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.75	7.00	32.50
Pekin Ducklings.....	7.50	14.50	28.00	
Mixed Ducklings.....	6.50	13.00	25.00	

John Shadel Hatchery McAlisterville, Pa.
R. 2, Box 13.

Reduced Chick Prices

In effect June to October

Large Type Wh. Leghorns.....	25	50	100	500	1000
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas.....	2.50	5.00	10	48.00	95
Wyandottes, Orpingtons.....	2.75	5.50	11	55.00	100
Hamburgs Ilc. Assorted 8c.					

Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.
LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

THIS IS MY 11TH YEAR OF EXPERIENCE


Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
Barred Rocks.....	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00
Tancred Strain S.C.W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

These chicks are from free range and heavy egg producing flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed to your door. Write for Special Mating prices.
FRANK NACE, Cocolamus, Pa., Box No. 120

PENNA. CHICKS

“State Supervised”

Flocks inspected by officials from the Penna. Dept. of Agriculture. S.C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns.....110 ea. Bd. Rocks & Bk. Minorcas.....120 ea. S.C. Reds 14c. Assorted 8c. & 9c ea. \$1000 order. 100% live del. guaranteed. Our 19th yr. Catalogue free



THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY,
(The old reliable plant) Box 80, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Tancred Strain W. Leg.....\$8 per 100

Wh. Leghorns.....	7 per 100
Barred Rocks.....	9 per 100
S. C. Red.....	9 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....	8 per 100
Light Mixed.....	7 per 100

500 lots 1/2c less; 1000 lots 1c less.
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for free C. P. Leister, McAlisterville, Pa. circular.

JUNE PRICES

Barred & Wyckoff Leghorns.....	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds.....	\$ 8.00	\$37.50	\$70.00
Light Mixed.....	9.00	42.50	80.00
Heavy Mixed.....	7.00	32.50	65.00

Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Circular free giving full details of all breeds. **CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa. R. D. No. 2. F. B. Leister, Prop.**

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Vt. Certified: Tested free from B.V.D. Males from 200-300 egg hens. Pullets: Started Chicks: 3000 Baby Chicks weekly: Circular.

ASCUTNEY FARMS, A10, HARTLAND, VT.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS

Three months old—Blood tested Certified stock—Hosterman Strain, fine specimens, \$2.00 each. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Richfield, Pa.

CLASS A PULLETS

Healthy, well developed stock from heavy layers. No money down. 100% live arrival. Write for low prices.

BOS HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICH. R. 2A

CHICKS

with vim and vigor

Hatched by men with 19 years experience, from culled flocks. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed by Prepaid Parcel Post at the following prices:

PRICES FOR JUNE AND JULY

S. C. White Leghorns.....	9c each—	\$8.00 per 1000
S. C. Brown Leghorns.....	9c	80.00 " 1000
Barred Rocks.....	10c	90.00 " 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	12c	110.00 " 1000
S. C. Black Minorcas.....	12c	110.00 " 1000
H. B. Mixed.....	9c	80.00 " 1000
L. B. Mixed.....	8c	70.00 " 1000

\$1.00 will book your order. Catalogue free.
THE PENNSYLVANIA HATCHERY
LIVERPOOL, PA.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

S.C.W. & Br. Leghorns.....	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. & Wh. Rocks.....	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8	\$37.50	\$70
Buff Orpingtons & Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
White Wyandottes.....	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
Assorted Chicks.....	2.25	4.00	7	32.50	60

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Order from this ad. or write for circular
J. N. Nace Poultry Farm Box 161 RICHFIELD, Pa.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C.O.D.....	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes.....	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110
Rocks or Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Wh. Leghorns.....	3.00	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed.....	3.00	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.00	7.00	32.50	65

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE. Telling all about poultry.

The Commercial Hatchery,
Box 75-A (The dependable plant) Richfield, Penna.

TAKE NOTICE

150,000 CHICKS FOR June and July Delivery

S. C. White Leghorns.....	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks.....	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$37.50	\$70
Rhode Island Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Silver Laced Wyandottes.....	3.50	6.50	12.00		
Lish Mixed.....	4.00	7.00	32.50	60	
Heavy Mixed.....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70	

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival Postpaid. Write for illustrated catalogue.
The Richfield Hatchery, Box 80, Richfield, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

BABY CHICKS

ORDER DIRECT from ad. Save time and money.

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
W. Br., Bk. Leg. & Ancona.....	\$2.25	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$39.00	\$75
Wh. & Br. Rocks, Reds & Wyand.	2.75	5.25	10.00	49.00	95
Heavy Mixed Broilers.....	2.50	4.75	9.00	44.00	85
Light Mixed Broilers.....	2.00	3.50	6.50	31.50	60

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Quality Chicks at Low Prices

Variety	100	500	1000
United Strain Leghorns.....	\$7.50	\$36.00	\$70.00
Barron or Wyckoff Leghorns.....	8.00	37.50	75.00
Special Leghorn Wyckoff only.....	9.00	42.50	80.00
Barred Rocks.....	9.00	42.50	85.00
Mixed Chicks.....	7.00	34.00	65.00

L. E. STRAWSER, McAlisterville, Pa.

Klines Barred Rocks

Healthy stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Prompt del. C.O.D. \$10.00-100. \$90.00-1,000. Write or wire.

S. W. Kline, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

WYCKOFF and BARRON STRAIN, White Leghorn

Chicks for June 9c each; \$80 per 1000. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Our 19th year. Circular free. \$1.00 books order. **THE PENNSYLVANIA HATCHERY, Box W. Liverpool, Pa.**

Two Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 48 pages printed in colors, over 32 pages. Ask for Book 8 and 4. You will be surprised. **Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 26 years. Reference, any bank.**



With the A. A.

Poultry Farmer



New York Retail Egg Grades Revised

FOR some time it has been common knowledge that there were to be changes in the New York Retail Egg Grades. Producers in the past have expressed much dissatisfaction with the effect of the Grades which finally resulted in a hearing by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, on May 8th. At this hearing following a free discussion, announcement was made that the changes in the Grades would be made public at an early date.

A number of important changes have been made to become effective on August 5. Producers were almost unanimous in the demand that the unclassified grade be eliminated. There were also suggestions that the nearby fancy grade be omitted. The grades which go into effect August 5, include fancy grade, grade A, grade B, and grade C. It will be noticed that the fancy grade has been retained, but that the unclassified grade is no longer sanctioned.

Fresh Eggs Defined

In inspecting eggs to see whether they meet the designated grades, the Department allows a tolerance of two eggs in each grade which may fall below the requirements of the grade, except that these two eggs are required to meet the standards of the next lower grade. For example, two eggs out of a dozen labeled grade A, could fail to meet the standard without subjecting the retailer to a penalty if these two eggs could meet the standards for grade B.

Another grade concerns the use of the term "fresh." The term "fresh" may be applied in addition to the grade designation to any lot of fancy grade or grade A eggs which are free from objectionable odor and flavor and which are not over 30 days old. However, regardless of age, the term "fresh" cannot be applied to any lot of eggs which are below the requirements of grade A, neither can the term be legally applied to any lot of eggs which are over thirty days old. Where eggs have been shell treated they may be sold under any of the grades designated, but if they are sold as "fresh" eggs they must also be described as shell treated. In other words, shell treated eggs might be sold as grade A, assuming of course, that they met the requirements, but if the term "fresh" is added, then they must be labeled, "grade A," fresh, shell treated."

Inedible Eggs

At the hearing in Albany, there was some discussion over the difficulty coming from the classification of meat spots and blood clots as inedible eggs. Under the law it is illegal to sell inedible eggs even though it is commonly recognized that meat spots and blood clots do not render an egg inedible. The rules and regulations have been changed as follows: An egg containing a small clot of blood on the surface of the yolk or floating on the white if not mixed with the white, shall not, on that account, be deemed to be inedible. The same regulation applies to meat spots. However, eggs containing blood clots or meat spots cannot be sold as fancy, grade A or grade B eggs and not more than two in any dozen shall be sold as grade C eggs. This means that it is legal to sell two eggs in each dozen containing either blood clots or meat spots so long as the entire dozen is labeled grade C. The rules also state that any egg which falls below the minimum requirements for U. S. Grades shall be deemed to be inedible and unfit for human food.

Under the new regulations, the jobber is required to furnish the retailer an invoice prior to or accompanying the eggs. This invoice must give the grade according to the New York Retail Egg Grades or if the eggs have not been candled, they must be

marked, "Notice, these eggs have not been candled." If they have not been candled, the retailer must either candle them or mark them grade C, before he sells them. The invoice also must state that the eggs are cold storage or refrigerator if they have been in cold storage for a longer period than thirty days either in this state or any other state.

From the consumers point of view, the regulations are a little more specific than formerly as to the manner in which they must be marked. If they are sold in a carton they must be marked with the exact grade. If they are offered for sale in bulk there must be a sign among the eggs or close to them giving the grade or if they are delivered to the consumer in a paper bag, the grade must be marked on the bag.

There has been no change in the law so far as the producer is concerned. The producer is still able to sell his own eggs to the consumer without grading them or to sell his own eggs or any other person's eggs, to the wholesaler without grading them. There is no reason, however, why producers should not grade them and many who have studied the question believe that it would be to their advantage to grade them according to the New York State Retail Egg Grades.

How Big is a "Large" Egg?

The terms, "large, medium and small" eggs have been defined. The term "large" or any other similar term shall not be used in describing a lot of eggs unless they weigh at least 24 ounces per dozen. The minimum weight for medium-sized eggs is 20½ ounces per dozen. Any eggs weighing less than 20½ ounces per dozen may be described as "small" eggs.

There has been an immense amount of discussion during the past year on the question of Retail Egg Grades. Neither the producer nor the trade have been entirely satisfied with the way they work and as one man said, "That is a good indication that it is working fairly well." If either group were entirely satisfied it is good evidence that the grades are unfair to the other half of the business. Although the law may not be perfect we believe that these grades should be given a fair trial and that producers should use their influence in having the laws enforced. It is certainly true that conditions before the Retail Egg Grades were put into effect were far from satisfactory. If the consumer can depend on getting the grade asked for it should do much to encourage the consumption of eggs and bring about a healthy condition in the market.

Finishing the Broilers for Market

WEIGHT is a very important requirement when marketing broilers if satisfactory returns are to be obtained. The market prefers broilers weighing from 2¼ to 2½ pounds. Broilers arriving on the market under these weights always bring a low price. Special fattening of the broilers during the last two weeks will help to put on additional weight and at the same time improve the quality of the bird. The following fattening mash will give good results if fed the broilers for the last two weeks before they are shipped to market.

- 100 lbs. cornmeal
- 50 lbs. ground oatmeal
- 50 lbs. wheat middlings
- 30 lbs. meat scrap

When liquid milk is available for mixing the mash, the meat scrap can be omitted. This mash should be fed wet twice a day, giving what the birds will clean up in 20 minutes to a half hour. Give a feeding of cracked corn the last thing at night.—A.K.

Florida's Fruit Industry Menaced

(Continued from Page 7)

was placed in large containers, cooked with live steam and ground to a pulp before being buried. Experiments have been carried on in treating the infected ground with live steam, and many kinds of sprays and dusts are being utilized for experimental purposes.

Host Plants Not Grown

Zone 2 includes the area within nine miles of the limits of zone 1 on all sides and is known as the protective zone. All waste fruits or vegetables are destroyed at once, an intensive clean-up campaign is conducted, careful investigation is made to ascertain whether the infestation has spread, and no planting of host fruits or vegetables is permitted between May 1st and November 1st. Shipments of fruit or vegetables from the protective zones are permitted only under special permits and after rigid inspection has been made.

Zone 3 includes the remainder of the state, and shipments may be made from that territory to states other than those quarantined against all Florida host fruits or vegetables under Federal order. The discovery of an infestation at any point automatically converts it into a nucleus for zones 1 and 2, and the entire quarantined area of the state is divided into eight districts, with a head inspector in charge of each. In many counties which have not become infested voluntary prevention, quarantine and patrol work has been undertaken by county and municipal authorities and civic organizations at their own expense in an effort to keep those sections free of the fly. Georgia and Alabama have posted guardsmen on all highways leading across the state line to prevent the movement of bulk fruit by "fruit bootleggers," and port and railroad inspection is being maintained in both states, as well as in Florida. Although the fly has been discovered in larvae form in shipments of fruit in other states, no actual case of infestation or of the discovery of adult flies has been found at this time, and the public may with entire safety buy and use fruit which is offered for sale after governmental inspection and proper refrigerating regulations are complied with.

Producer is Hard Hit

The general public attitude in Florida is one of optimism and eagerness to cooperate with the authorities in the gigantic task at hand, regardless of the individual loss sustained, and the extent of this loss, actual and potential, will be apparent when it is noted that Florida has one-fourth of the world's plantings of citrus fruits and is the world's greatest producer of grapefruit. The grove area of the state is about 1/12 of the entire cultivated area, and the citrus industry, including packing houses and other equipment, represents an investment of \$350,000,000. When the value of truck and other fruit crops in Florida which are menaced by the presence of the fly is added to this, and when the danger to leading crops of many other states is considered, the seriousness of the situation is obvious, and the necessity for action such as that which is being taken, however drastic it may seem, cannot be denied.

The man hardest hit by the disaster is, of course, the small grower and truck farmer, who must see his entire crop sacrificed if he is within one mile of a known infestation, even though his fruit and vegetables are free of the insect. He may not plant any host vegetable again until after November 1st, if then, and his fruit trees are subject to destruction if it should be deemed necessary. He loses both his income and all produce for the use of his family. If he is in the second zone he may ship only to specified markets under permit and after intensive clean-up work and careful inspection, and his income and opportunities for realizing on his crops are necessarily curtailed.

Unfortunate as the circumstances are for this class of growers and far-

mers, as well as others affected in various ways, certain undeniable benefits are to be derived from the campaign of eradication under way. Many groves which have been neglected or only partially tended will benefit greatly by the clean-up work and subsequent attention given all groves within the two zones surrounding each infestation, and thus will be brought into fuller bearing and prolonged usefulness. Growers and farmers who have depended upon one or two crops will diversify, plant crops which are not susceptible to the fly and utilize markets hitherto neglected. Over-production will be avoided and the general price level sustained at a point enabling those who ship to do so with reasonable profit. Only graded fruit of good quality will be shipped, and culls will be utilized otherwise. Co-

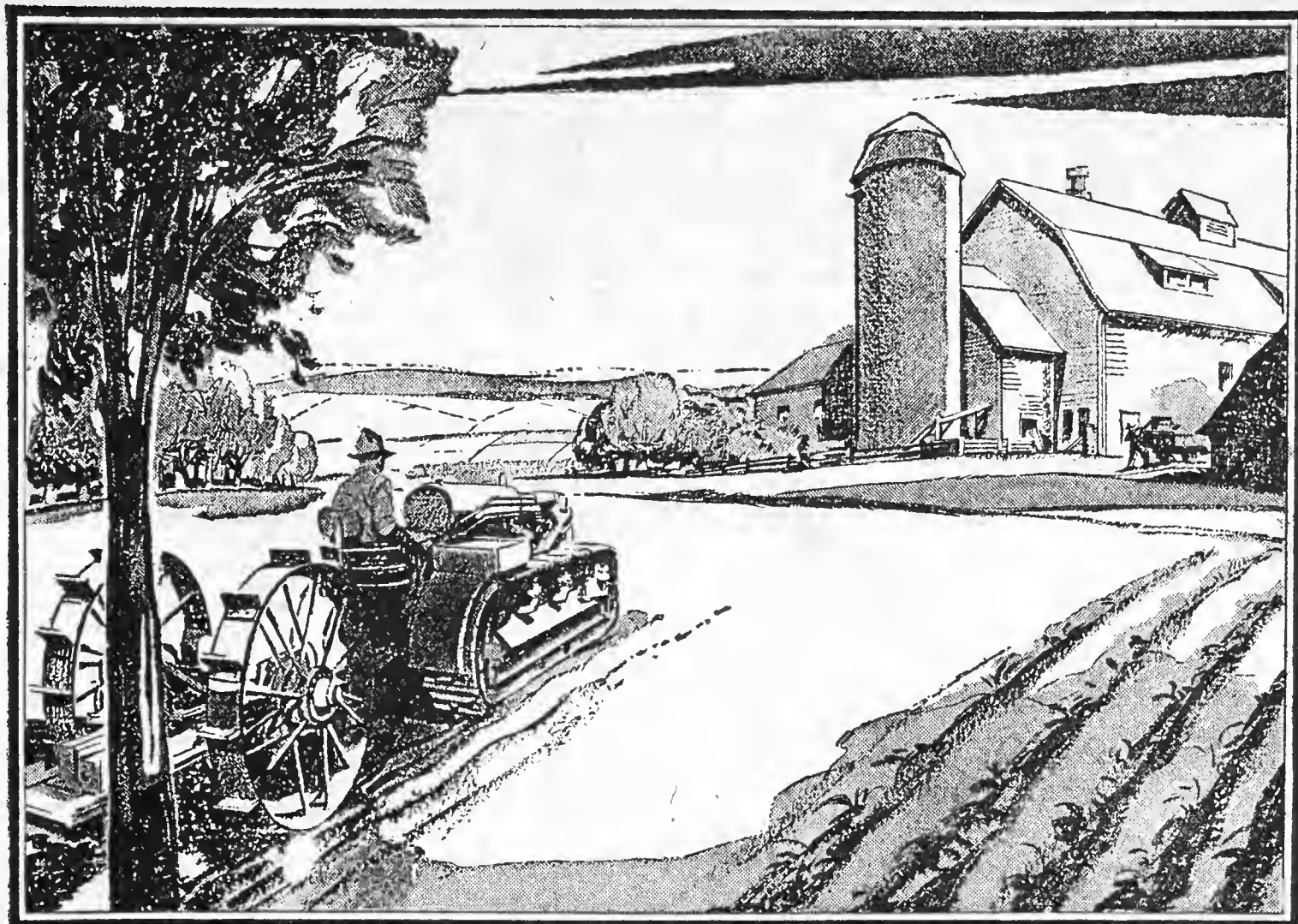
operation in its fullest sense will govern the activities of growers, shippers and all others interested in the industry, to their mutual advantage.

Insect Must Be Controlled

The situation in Florida, is grave but it is by no means hopeless. At this writing infestations have been discovered or zones have been extended into parts of fourteen of Florida's sixty-seven counties, eradication work has been completed and the quarantine lifted in one sector, the question of reimbursing growers who have incurred losses by the destruction of fruits and vegetables is under consideration both in Congress and the Florida legislature, an unofficial state-wide organization of magnitude and influence is being developed for the purpose of supporting and assisting in official eradi-

cation work, and orders have been issued banning the shipment of any fruit of this season's crop from any part of Florida after June 15th, except when held under approved cold storage after that date.

The early wave of hysteria which might have been observed in some parts of the state has given way to a calm determination to utilize to the utmost every available resource in a systematic, energetic, intelligent battle against this latest insect enemy which threatens the welfare, if not the very life of important classifications of American agriculture. Whether the insect is wholly eradicated or not, it must be brought under control, regardless of the effort, expenditure and sacrifice involved, and the performance of this duty has become the task of the hour in Florida.



No trouble starting that tractor now *Socony Special Gasoline insures quick starting*

IF your tractor is hard to start, fill up the tank with Socony Special Gasoline. Socony Special is a real high-test gasoline. It insures quicker starting, greater power and fuel economy.

Not only in your tractor, but in your truck, your portable engines and all other farm machinery you'll find Socony Special does a better job.

Remember, too, that the 30,000 Socony Service Stations in New York and New England will supply you with Socony Parabase Motor Oil and Socony 990-A Motor Oil for Fords.

Farmers here have found that Socony Products in their farm machinery means smoother operation, greater protection, and longer life for their motors.

SOCONY

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GASOLINE • SPECIAL GASOLINE • PARABASE MOTOR OILS • 990-A MOTOR OIL FOR FORDS

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Canning for Profit

One Reader Tells How She Manages to Earn Some Pin-Money at Home

A FAMOUS old recipe for Hare Pie begins thus: "First catch your hare—" To paraphrase this, I should begin my article by saying, "First find your market."

When I first decided to sell canned fruit, I tried many well known methods of finding a market, all of which failed and I decided "There ain't no sich animal," and gave up the venture. For many years I had given a city friend Christmas gifts of fruit, vegetables, conserves, etc., and finally she rather timidly asked me if I would sell an order of these home-made dainties to her, and to a friend of hers. Needless to add, I consented. One of these ladies gave as a bridge prize a box of my jelly and conserves and lo! the elusive market arrived at my door.

My orders consist of all sorts of can-

strawberry jam, plain or combined with pineapple. Many varieties of pickles are ordered, a mixed vegetable pickle in sweetened vinegar is very popular. It is attractive, having cauliflower, tiny cucumbers, small carrots, lima beans and many other vegetables.

Meat, chicken soup stock are also canned, but there is little profit in these, unless one has the meat or chickens on the farm and wishes a market for them.

I use a pressure cooker for all canning, and glass cans. My customers either provide their own cans or pay extra for them and I offer to refund this if cans are returned in good condition.

A type written slip of my products and prices of each is sent to every customer who checks her order and returns the slip to me.

earned is rather good pay.—Mrs. E. D. DeR., N. Y.

Useful Pamphlets

The following booklets can be secured by addressing Household Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

How to Make Crepe Paper Costumes—10c.

How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers—10c. How to Decorate Halls, Booths and Automobiles—10c.

Weaving with Paper Rope—10c.

Sealing Wax Craft—10c.

Betty's Scrapbook of Recipes for Little Cooks—10c.

Fashion Catalogue—12c.

Art of Embroidery, teaching all the important stitches used in embroidery—25c.

Yarncraft—directions for making many kinds of sweaters, caps, afghans, and coolie coats, both knitted and crocheted—25c plus 5c for mailing.

Old-fashioned recipes.

Reviving in case of drowning or gas poisoning.

Learning to crochet and knit.

Knitting the new sweaters.

Free pamphlets:

Health Pamphlets for Mothers and Young Children.

Talks on sex to older children.

to boiling point then skim well and allow to boil rapidly about 15 minutes. Then remove cherries with the syrup and place on flat platters in single layers. Cover with a piece of window pane or flat glass and expose to the hot sun for 2 or 3 successive days—till syrup looks thick and cherries are clear. Seal in glasses or jars.

Pickled Cherries

Pit sour cherries, cover with vinegar and let stand 24 hours. Drain the following day, all the vinegar from them, measure cherries, and allow 1 quart of sugar to the same amount of cherries. Pack in jars in alternate layers of cherries and sugar, adding a few pieces of stick cinnamon, whole cloves and allspice. Keep covered with a plate. Stir with a fork every few days till sugar is well dissolved. Pack in jars, and allow to stand fully three weeks before using. Keep in cool place.

Roberta Symmes

Save soap scraps and put them through the meat grinder for soap flakes or add a little water and melt them on the stove for soap jelly.

* * *

Allow orange marmalade to cool slightly after cooking and stir before putting it in glasses. The peel will then remain evenly distributed instead of rising to the top.

Something Different in Tea Towels



Brownie Tea Towels

No. 303, 20c for Patterns
No. 303B, \$1.50 Stamped set

Anything that helps lighten the thrice-a-day task, is certainly worth finding, and these cunning little Brownies do their best. Here is General Brownie with a knife for a sword, Paddy Brownie with the fork, Waiter

Brownie with the plate, Cooky with the ladle and Sailor Brownie about to leap into the soup plate. Simple outline stitches soon convert them into finished treasures for the gift list, the cedar chest, or for your own kitchen.

You can have number 303 in wax transfer form, ready to stamp on your material for 20 cents; or, if you want, number 303B supplies the set of six stamped on tea toweling of excellent quality, and thread enough to embroider in the right colors for \$1.50 a set postpaid. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

ned fruit, canned vegetables, yellow bantam corn, beet greens with tiny beets, whole and sliced beets, whole and diced carrots, string beans, which I leave whole and pack neatly in cans, whole tomatoes, mixtures of vegetables for soup, and sieved pumpkin. As a special this year I packed ears of corn in two quart cans, filled cans with hot water and processed them. Some of my customers liked it very much and it looks attractive. Personally, I thought it tasted rather soaked, like fresh corn which has been left too long in water, as one sometimes gets it in restaurants.

Vegetables and canned fruits are usually ordered by pints, jams and conserves are packed in half pint jars, jellies are stored in small flat jelly glasses. For all jams and a few jellies such as cherry, berry, peach, etc. I use a commercial pectin. This adds to the expense but is quicker, surer and makes jam of better flavor. My favorites are a peach conserve which combines oranges and maraschino cherries, a fresh prune conserve and a rainbow jelly, which has various colored layers, the base being apple jelly. There is also a great demand for

Living, as I do on a fruit farm, I can always use ripe fruit. This provides a market for fruit which cannot be shipped. Sugar I buy by the hundredweight, when and where I can get it cheapest. My customers live in a nearby city and we take the fruit to them or they call for it. I have never shipped any.

It was very difficult to estimate price, but I arrived at a conclusion which seems satisfactory to all concerned. An accurate account of fruit, sugar, in fact all materials were kept, also amount of finished product. In this way I found my cost. I settled on 10c profit per can of vegetables or plain canned fruit and 15c per jar for jelly, jam and conserve. This was for my work. I estimated all fruits and vegetables at market price, thus I realize a profit on materials used. The vegetables are the surplus from our own garden and more than pay total expenses of family vegetables.

This all means work and one can see the profits are not enormous, but it is to me rather pleasant work and made a welcome addition to the family income.

The work fits in very well with my other housework. One or two afternoons a week will produce a goodly number of filled jars, as I often have a cooker on the oil stove all the morning while doing my routine work. While profits are not great, for the amount of time spent the money

Wash New Prints Carefully

THIS season's vogue for vivid prints will test the skill of the one who washes them. Even the best printed cotton or linen will suffer if handled the wrong way. Use cold or lukewarm suds, wash and rinse quickly, wrap in soft towels after wringing and dry rapidly. Hot water, strong suds, slow handling and drying either in a heap or hanging up while too wet are almost certain to bring trouble.

Every well-dressed woman will have some of the printed fabrics in her wardrobe and successful cleaning is a very necessary part of their care.

Delicious Tested Recipes

Cherry Jam

Wash and pit 1 lb. of sour cherries and add 1 pint of raspberries. To each pound of fruit add a pound of sugar. Boil slowly and steadily together till thick. Time depends on firmness of cherries—generally about half an hour is right. Pour into glasses and cover with hot paraffine.

Cherry Roll

Roll paste (flaky or puff paste is best) in a sheet about ¾ inch thick. Spread thickly with cherries. Sprinkle generously with sugar. Add cinnamon and bits of butter. Roll up and when in baking pan, sprinkle with bits of butter and pour ½ cup of fruit-juice or water over it. Bake in a rather quick oven, being sure to baste occasionally till nicely browned. Serve hot with hard sauce.

Cherry Salad

Fill cavities of pitted cherries with pecans or other nuts—blanched almonds or walnuts are equally good. Serve with mayonnaise.

Cherry Salad (No. 2)

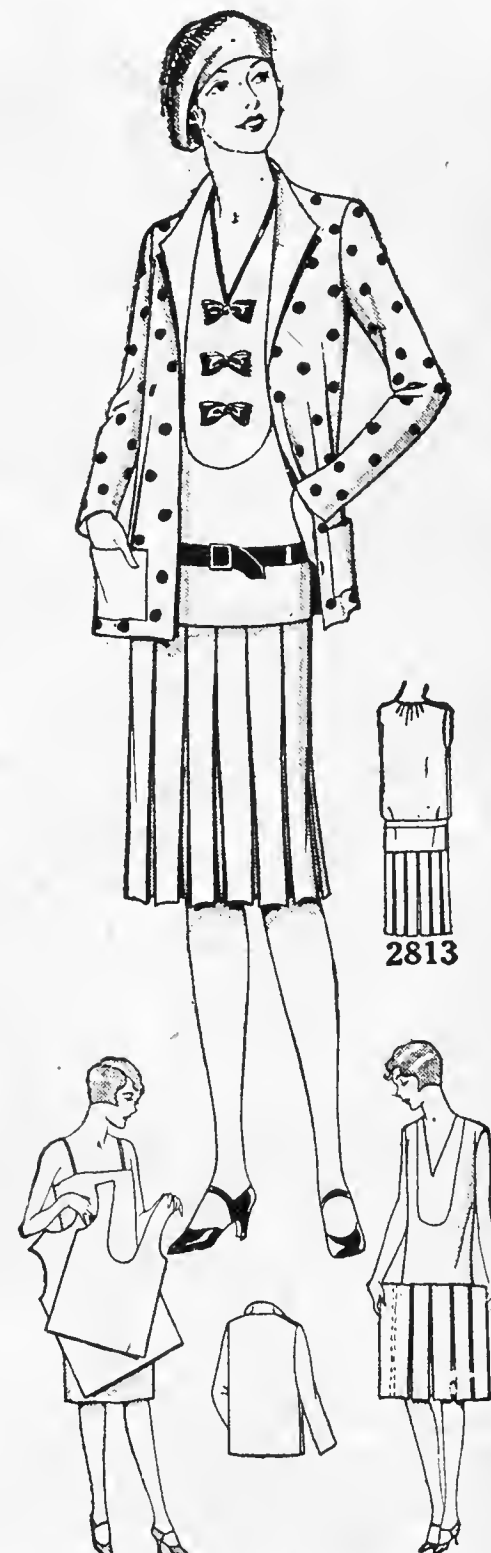
2½ lbs. white cherries
1 lb. cream cheese
1 tablespoon heavy cream
Pinch salt
Dash of paprika

Drain cherries, pit carefully so as not to break fruit. Mash cheese till soft but not too soft, just a creamy consistency. Season with salt and paprika. Fill cherry cavities with the cheese mixture and chill. Serve cherries on crisp lettuce leaves with fruit salad dressing.

Sunshine Preserved Cherries

Select fine large cherries, wash, pit and stem with care. Allow equal weight of sugar and cherries. Place cherries in kettle, sprinkling sugar over each layer of fruit. Bring slowly

Full of Dash and Chic



2813

STYLE NO. 2813 is the last word in smartness for this season's sportswear. The jaunty jacket and the two-piece sleeveless dress make a very convenient outfit for many purposes. A white pique dress trimmed with red bows and worn with a vivid red or printed pique jacket would be ultra-smart in this season of cotton's popularity. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 40-inch material for dress and jacket facing with 2¼ yards of 40 in. material for jacket. PATTERN PRICE 13c.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and
Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c. and \$1.00 at druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

More Readers Tell Where They Would Choose to Live

DEAR Aunt Janet:

Where would I live if I were free to choose? Why right where I do live of course. At any rate I would live in the country. I could never endure the confusion and rush and scramble of city life. I like to be where I can "Lift up mine eyes unto the hills" and yet not be right among the hills.

In this particular part of New York state, the picturesque and historic section between the southern end of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River, we have all, it seems, that heart could wish.

First of all it is healthful. Then we have good land, good water, good roads and good markets. In our par-

watching a pair of brown wrens build their nest in a bird house.

Our neighbors are agreeable and pleasant and their children the kind we can trust our boy with. The children attend a one-room school near by until ready for high school in town.

There is often plenty of snow in winter, but our roads are always open for cars. And when one is dressed for the cold, how fine it is to work or walk in the clean air. It gives one a good appetite, clears the mind and helps the circulation.

A small income other than that to be earned on the farm, to take care of possible sickness, supply a few extra luxuries and allow for some travel each year, would sure make "The dearest spot on earth to me home sweet home."—Mrs. E. W., N. Y.

Letters from Betty's Friends

DEAR BETTY:

I would like to have one of those nice scrapbooks and I will send 10c in my letter.

I am 14 years old and I can bake cakes, cookies, icings for cakes, Johnny cake, and brown bread. But I haven't learned to bake white bread or pies yet. But I will pretty soon.

I belong to the 4-H Club and maybe I am going to Ithaca the 26th to 28th of June to the 4-H Field Day celebration. I belong to the potato project. Do you belong? It is lots of fun. If you don't belong, why don't you join?

You have never had a letter from me before but I hope we will be good friends, in our letters anyway. I am sending you my mother's wheat muffin recipe and I have had very good luck with it and I thought maybe you would want to try it too. So I will write it out for you.

1/4 cup of sugar
1/4 cup of shortening
3/4 cup of sour milk
3 teaspoons of baking powder
1 1/2 cups of flour
Pinch of salt

Maybe you have this recipe already, but if you haven't here it is. I hope you have good luck.—Your friend, G. L. M., Phelps, New York.

* * *

Dear Betty:

Please send me one of your scrapbooks so I can put my recipes in it that I have saved from the American Agriculturist. I can cook and make pretty nearly everything. I like your cocoa cakes, they are my favorite cakes. I will enclose 10c for the scrapbook. I read the American Agriculturist every week and enjoy it very much.

Yours truly,
G. W., New York.

P. S. I would like to have other children write to me. I would be very glad to write to them.—G. W.

Send to Betty for this Little Cook's name and address if you want to write to her as she suggests. Also send ten cents for a scrapbook which is the best way to keep all the cooking lessons in order. Address Betty, c/o American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Council's Summer Schools

THE New York State Council of Religious Education has announced its summer schools for the various districts of New York State. Dates and places are as follows:

Northern New York School, St. Lawrence University, Campus,
Canton, N. Y., July 15-26.

Central New York School, Cornell University, Campus,
Ithaca, N. Y., July 22-Aug. 2

Summer School for Town & County Ministers, held in connection with Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y., July 22-Aug. 2

Western New York School;
Silver Lake, N. Y., August 5-16

Southern New York School, Camp Sloane,

Millerton, N. Y., Aug. 24-Sept. 2

These schools are held in conjunction with the International Council of Religious Education, made up of forty different denominations.

The courses are intended to be of service to all leaders in religious work, some even being prepared for youth of senior high school age and experience. Those called the standard leadership courses represent a wide variety

Strikingly Smart



STYLE NO. 2822 with its sunburst hip-line effect and its pretty cascading jabot is charming for the dainty dress. Silk voile, georgette, chiffon or dimity would lend itself to this design most attractively. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 1 1/2 yards of binding. PATTERN PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers correctly and clearly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new summer fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

which include: Pupil Study, Materials and Methods, and Administration courses, in the elementary and adolescent divisions, together with courses in Bible, Worship, Christian Education, Missionary Education, Educational Program of the Church, Psychology, Pedagogy, Story Telling, Pageantry, Recreational Leadership, Curriculum, Vacation Church Schools, Week Day Church Schools, and Leadership training.

Although the primary purpose of the schools is study, the fun is not omitted. For those who are interested in church work and in keeping up with the best methods of doing it, these schools will be most helpful and inspiring. Tuition varies from two and a half to four dollars. Room and board for the entire period will range from fourteen to twenty-five dollars.

Rev. Basil T. Young 80 Howard St., Albany, N. Y. is director of leadership training and can give any additional information desired about the schools.

POST Toasties is called "The Wake-up Food"



because its crisp, delicious flakes bring you quick new energy



The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

The sun was slanting well to the westward when they came out of the Big Forest and looked down the slope upon Jeems's home. Peace and happiness seemed to have spread their golden wings over Forbidden Valley, and as Jeems gazed upon its stillness and beauty, its never-ending lure and tranquil friendliness, his uncle's words of warning faded before the more pleasant things in his mind. Smoke was rising in a silvery spiral from the big stone chimney, and forgetting the tragic occurrences of the day, his heart throbbed with the thrill which would never grow old as he saw his mother among her flowers. He raised his eye to the face of the man beside him as if to challenge the truth of the foreboding things he had said, and he found that Hepsibah Adams was not looking at the woman or the cabin below him, but straight out over the broken roofs and pinnacles of the great forest which ended in an azure haze on the far side of Forbidden Valley.

And Odd, standing between them, was also gazing steadily beyond the green and brown opens as if in the vast distances were an unsolvable mystery which his soul was struggling to understand.

Breaking from his thought and smiling with good-humoured cheer, Hepsibah put his hand on Jeems's shoulder. A pair of culprits conscious of their duty, they descended slowly to explain to Catherine why Jeems had one closed eye and a puffed-up lip and his uncle a swollen jaw.

CHAPTER VI

ON SATURDAY, Henri Bulain and Catherine took up the regular routine of their springtime work again. This had been interrupted in several ways of late. Heavy rains at night had impeded planting and the little ploughing which remained to be done, and time had been lost in the trips to Tonteur Manor and Lussan's place. At the breakfast table, where Catherine presided with a formality which assured Hepsibah and Jeems that she had not forgiven them for the embroilments they had brought upon themselves, Henri said that Saturday was as good a day as any on which to resume his work, and Hepsibah eagerly agreed with him and offered his assistance.

That her brother, of all men, should have engaged in a common brawl with the baron of the seigneurie, whom she had planned to bring into closer intimacy with her home and family, filled Catherine's sensitive soul with a shock the effect of which it was impossible for her to conceal. She placed small credence in Hepsibah's assurance that he and Tonteur had parted the best of friends; and when Jeems declared this to be true and testified that he had seen them shake hands, lack of conviction still lay in her eyes and with it a deeper suspicion of the one whom she believed was leading Jeems astray in the telling of the truth. Hepsibah knew he was in disgrace and probably would remain so for some time, and his discomfort was increased by the fact that his head had swollen larger during the night, so that every time his sister looked at him she was reminded of the shame he had brought upon her. Yet her displeasure was less than she permitted him to believe, for she could never hold resentment long against her brother, whose genial recklessness and irresponsibility made her regard him with almost the same mothering tenderness with which she looked upon her boy.

On this day the little clearing at the edge of the valley hummed with industry. So filled with beauty and

freshness were the sky and air, so glorious was all the world about them, that Catherine rang at her tasks in spite of her wounded feelings. Her outdoor oven of clay and stones breathed fragrantly of baking things, and in one end of it, apart from her bread and cakes, was Hepsibah's favourite dish, a huge meat pie with thick upper and lower crusts between which were the choicest parts of Jeems's turkey. Her laying hens were cackling cheerfully about the barn, and to make the morning a greater success, a family

work, and always looking ahead to the day when the Bulain farm would reach far and wide on all sides of them, with two hundred acres of cleared land in it instead of thirty. There were five arpents, or seven and a half English acres, in the stump-filled field where Hepsibah and Jeems had worked, and he planned to have this cleaned and ready for the plough by another spring. Five arpents a year was what he had set for himself, which would give him more than a hundred acres in crops at the end of another

growing up about him. Forbidden Valley, treacherous in its beauty, brewing horror behind its smiling mask of peace, had conquered him, and he sensed something almost physical in its triumph.

He thought he was alone, but when he turned toward the cabin he found Jeems standing near him. The boy had come so quietly that Hepsibah's skilled ears had caught no sign of his presence, and for a moment he stared in silence at his face, illumined by the star glow. There was a strange beauty about the lad as he stood there which even the wilderness man's eyes could not fail to see, a thing more fragile than flesh and blood, something built up of a haunting vision of other years when in the empty days that had followed their mother's death he had seen that same questing, yearning light in Catherine's face that he now saw in her boy's.

It was Jeems who broke the spell by coming nearer to his side.

Then Hepsibah thrust an arm toward the submerging sea of darkness before them.

"Do you know that valley well?"

"As far as the lakes, where we go for berries and to shoot wildfowl in season," said Jeems.

"No farther?"

"A little. Hunting is nearer and easier between here and the seigneurie, but we get our candle fat there because it is a good feeding place for bears and the lakes are full of fish with which to bait our deadfalls."

"And you have seen no trails except those made by deer and bear and porcupine?"

"Yes, we have found moccasin tracks."

The flush of moonrise had grown into a flaming ball climbing over Squirrel Rock and Jeems's eyes were on it.

"I am making a trip to the lakes to-morrow," said his uncle, "and it is my intention to find what lies beyond them. Do you want to go?"

"I am going over there," said Jeems, and he nodded toward the rising moon. "I want to see Toinette and tell her I am sorry for what happened yesterday."

Hepsibah thumbed fresh tobacco upon the spark still left in the bowl of his pipe. He looked sidewise at Jeems, and in the boy's profile, so like his mother's in the soft radiance of the night, he saw a resoluteness of purpose as unimpassioned as the voice in which Jeems had answered him.

"That's a decision born o' the Adams blood, lad," he approved. "There never was a day when an Adams failed to be a gentleman in the vicissitudes of either love or war. It's a fine and inspiring thought to want to apologize to Toinette—even though you were right. I'll go with you and leave the valley for a later day."

"I'm not going to fight," said Jeems. "I'm going to see Toinette—and I want to go alone."

On Sunday morning, when he set out for Tonteur Manor, this was the thought deeply entrenched in Jeems's mind—that he would not fight Paul Tache that day no matter what temptation might be placed in his path. He had told his mother where he was going and what he was planning to do, and with her encouragement to spur him on he felt eager and hopeful as he made his way toward the seigneurie.

This feeling was unlike the one with which he had set out to fight Paul Tache, and what he had to do loomed even more important than any physical vanquishment which he might bring upon his rival. To soften Toinette's

(Continued on Page 18)

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Jeems admires Toinette and is deeply hurt by her disdain. He hates Paul Tache, Toinette's cousin from Quebec, because Paul assumes a superior air and because he is in the good graces of Toinette.

Catherine Bulain sees and understands the situation to which her husband is blind. Jeems is brooding over the situation as he, his mother and father and Odd, his dog, walk home from a visit to Tonteur Manor.

On their arrival they find Hepsibah, Catherine Bulain's trader brother who visits them at long intervals. After supper he opens his pack and among the presents he has brought is a beautiful piece of red velvet cloth for Jeems to give Toinette. Jeems attends Lussan's auction the next day and resolves to give Toinette his present and to whip Paul Tache.

Paul is the victor in the fight, and Hepsibah and Tonteur also have a scrap in which Hepsibah comes in second best. Jeems starts out for home alone.

That evening Hepsibah tells Jeems of his fears that war between the French and English is inevitable

of chicks had come triumphantly out of their shells during the night. There was little left for Catherine to desire as she looked out over their fields. At the end of them she could see Henri and his ox turning over the rich brown soil, and not far from him, in a clearing filled with stumps, Hepsibah and Jeems were at work with grub hoes and axes. A gentler spirit of grace and indulgence filled her bosom as her eyes rested on these toiling members of her family, and when she called them to dinner she had made up her mind to forgive her brother for what he had done.

When he had washed himself and his ruddy face was before her, she put an arm about his neck and kissed his cheek.

"I am sorry I had to be cross with you," she said, and the day was brighter for Hepsibah.

In the stump field that afternoon he came in closer intercourse than ever with Jeems, and the two dug and pried and pulled together, triumphing a little at a time over the tough snags and roots, and finding breath in their labour to talk of many things filled with lively interest for the younger of the two. As Hepsibah's powerful muscles strained and sweat rolled from his face, Jeems found a new thrill in putting his own body to work, for in this toil at his uncle's side there seemed to be a greater thing than the mere act of exertion, a building up of something within him which gave him increasing satisfaction. Hepsibah talked and worked with him as if he were a man, and discoursed on so many things foreign to his life, from politics and his own adventurings to the opportunities awaiting young men along the frontiers, that Jeems's head at times had difficulty with the matters which he was struggling to absorb. Hepsibah was also discovering in his nephew qualities of comradeship and understanding which answered a yearning that had long been in him.

In the evening, when housework and chores were done, Henri and Catherine often strolled about the clearings enjoying the contemplation of achievement and pointing out to-morrow's

ten years. Neither of the two was afraid of work. Their faces glowed with the joy of an imaginative building of their little world.

"No place in New France will be more beautiful than ours at the end of that time," exclaimed Catherine. "Jeems will have a wife then, and little children to play and laugh in this paradise—and there, Hepsibah, where you see the great oaks and the two big chestnuts, is the spot we have set aside for Jeems's home."

Later, before he went to bed, Hepsibah stood smoking his pipe under a sky that was an arch of glowing stars. A great silence lay about him, a stillness made deeper by the little sounds of life which came out of it, the breathing movement and pulse which were of the earth itself, the whispering of growing things, the faint and ever-present melody of air stirring softly among seas of forest tops. He could hear the homelike sound of Henri's ox in the barn and the purling of water in the creek. Not far away, a whippoorwill swelled its throat in lonely, beautiful song, and from the edge of the distant swamp another answered it. More than all other birds of night or day Hepsibah loved the whippoorwill. Their solitariness and brooding melancholy touched a sympathetic chord somewhere in his nature, and when the humour was on him he imitated their notes so perfectly that the birds called back to him in a friendly way. But to-night he scarcely heard their cry, nor did his blood react with pleasant thrill to the beauty of the star-filled heavens with their touch of silvery flush in the east where the moon was about to thrust itself over the top of Squirrel Rock. His eyes saw only one thing, and that was the pit of darkness which hung over Forbidden Valley, and his ears were tensed even now for that which he believed would come out of it some day. He was thinking of the plans Catherine had made for the years ahead, of her dreams impossible for him to break down, of her faith and happiness which he could not darken with his warnings. He felt his failure. He knew he was powerless against all that he had seen

Classified Advertising Rates

Classified ads are inserted at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Maine St., Mount Morris, N. Y." count as eleven words.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade

Classified Ad Schedule

Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

SCOTCH COLLIES and Welsh Shepherds Puppies. Shipped on approval. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Pope Mills, N. Y.

TEN THOROUGHbred FOX Hounds males and females broken, and 12 young hounds. Don't write unless you mean business. I buy young red foxes, I pay \$3.50 apiece. FAIRMONT KENNELS, Red Lion, Pa.

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on disease of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart, 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. POLK MILLER PRODUCTS CORP., 1021 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

HURRY if you want a trained heelbiting English or Welsh Shepherd, also young pups starting. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES PEDIGREED, farm raised, natural heelers. Illustrated circular free. BEAM WING, Chambersburg, Pa.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS 2 mo. Males \$10., females \$5. Square deal. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

PEDIGREED FLEMISH GIANTS, from stock of 16 lbs. Black, Gray and Steel. DURFEE'S RABBITRY, Newark, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS, males \$15., \$20., females \$10.00. Unpedigreed males \$10. Females \$5.00. P. McCULLOUGH, Mercer, Pa.

TWO COONHOUNDS at \$40. each, liberal trial, also litter Purple Ribbon Redbone Coonhound pups, NEY ROWLEY, Dryden, N. Y.

FOX HOUND PUPS, New England Bred, long ears, healthy 3 mo. old, males \$15., females \$10. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

POULTRY

Baby Chicks, Breeding Stock, Eggs

SINGLE COMB REDS—Barred Rocks, Eggs, Chicks. Extraordinary matings. Fine type. Bred for winter production. Catalogue. Low prices. GRAMPIAN HILLS POULTRY FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

AMERICAN MOTTLED ANCONAS—Record Layers. Lay large white eggs. Extra large type. Exceptional markings. Fine matings. Low prices. Catalogue. AMERICAN ANCONA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

SUNNYFIELD EXTRA LARGE Single Comb Black Minorcas. Exclusively. Chicks, Eggs, Stock. Extraordinary layers. Lay exceptionally large white eggs. Two matings. Low prices. Catalogue. SUNNYFIELD MINORCA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs, chicks, stock. 256 eggs record. Ledger, North American contest. Winter layers. Excellent type. Fine matings. Low prices. Catalogue. KEISER'S WHITE ACRES, Grampian, Pa.

GIANT LIGHT BRAHMAS—chicks—eggs—extraordinary large breeders—fine color—record layers—standard bred—low price—Catalogue. GIANT BRAHMA FARMS, Grampian, Pa.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, \$12; Leghorns, \$10; heavy mixed, \$10; light, \$8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUVER, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS, ROCKS 10c; REDS and Wyandottes 11c. White Leghorns 8c. Mixed 7c. Heavy Mixed 9c. One cent more per chick in less than 100 lots. 100% delivery guaranteed. LONGS RELIABLE HATCHERY, Millersburg, Pa., Box 12.

POULTRY

Baby Chicks, Breeding Stock, Eggs

CHICKS C. O. D. Barred Rocks 10c, large Barron Leghorns 8c. reduced on large orders 100% guaranteed. Order from adv. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS AND PULLETS. Legh. Chicks 10c; Reds 12c. Legh. Pullets eight weeks old 80c; 12 weeks \$1.15. Good stock. UNITED EGG FARM, Hillsdale, N. Y.

CHICKS 7½c JULY DELIVERY. From Pure Barron English White Leghorns. Our large trapnested birds will produce profitable broilers and heavy winter layers. Reference Farmers State Bank. Free Catalog. WILLACKER LEGHORN FARM, Box G, New Washington, Ohio.

COCKERELS—PAPE STRAIN, single comb black Minorcas. March chicks bought direct. Reasonable. JOHN R. JORDAN, Rensselaer, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn pullets, Hollywood strain. World's greatest layers. Healthy range raised. NUBORN FARMS, Jasper, N. Y.

8 WEEK OLD Barred Rock pullets, dollar each. F.O.B. Franklin Depot. A. KING, Franklin Depot, N. Y.

PULLETS—BARRON & TANCRED White Leghorns from 4 and 5 lb. hens 3 to 4 weeks old 27c each. Immediate delivery order from this ad. Leghorn Blvd. GOODFLOX POULTRY FARM, Dansville, N. Y.

PULLETS AND COCKERELS. High-powered Leghorns. Farm Range reared Leghorns. New York Official Supervised, Certified, and R.O.P. grades. Large healthy birds. Superior egg quality. Illustrated announcement. EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY DRESSERS! Send for catalog of Equipment and Supplies for fattening and dressing poultry. H. G. HAGER, Gossville, N. H.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples. Cabbage. Carloads. Pay highest market prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

WANTED TO BUY old bags. We pay excellent prices. Write for prices. We pay freight. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

HAVE YOU A FARM FOR SALE?
Tell our readers about it. Over 150,000 every week.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

SPECIAL FOR 30 DAYS. 10 Million fine cabbage plants, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Flat Dutch, Wakefield. Tomato Plants, Baltimore, Stone, Bonnybest all at \$1.00 thousand; 5000, \$3.25; 10,000, \$8.50. Sweet Potato and Pepper plants \$2.00 thousand. Prompt shipments, absolute satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. OLD DOMINION PLANT CO., Franklin, Va.

ALL VARIETIES CABBAGE, Tomato and Collard plants, 200, 60c; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00 postpaid. 5000, \$7.50; 10,000, \$12.50. Expressed. VIRGINIA PLANT FARM, Courtland, Va.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

50 MILLION out door grown vegetable plants—Cabbage: Copenhagen, Ballhead, Wakefield, etc., 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00 prepaid. 10,000, \$10.00 expressed. Tomato Plants: Marglobe, Bonnybest, Baltimore, Stone and Matchless, 300, \$1.50; 500, \$2.00; 1000, \$3.00 prepaid. 10,000, \$15.00 expressed. Sweet Potato and Pepper Plants: 300, \$1.25; 500, \$2.00; 1000, \$2.25 prepaid. 10,000, \$20.00 expressed. Shipping capacity ½ million daily. Day and Night service. Our plants must please you or money cheerfully refunded. J. P. COUNCIL COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS READY. Finest strains of seed. We grow only first class plants. Catskill Mountain Snowball, Long Island Snowball, Extra Early Erfurt \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00. Cabbage Plants, Ready. Danish Ballhead (we have grown 21 tons per acre with this strain) Copenhagen Market, Enkhinzen Glory, Surehead, Succession \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$9.00; 500, \$1.50. 31 years selecting strains of seed. Millions of plants. Safe delivery guaranteed. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

PLANTS POSTPAID. Celery, Aster, 3 doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 500, \$2.00; 1000, \$3.75. Beets, Cauliflower, Mangels, 3 doz., 25c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.00. Cabbage, 3 doz., 25c; 100, 40c; 400, \$1.00; 1000, \$2.00. Pepper, Egg Plant, Salvia, 3 doz., 50c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$7.75. Coleus, Carnation, Vinca, Snapdragon, doz., 40c. Catalog. ROHRER'S PLANT FARM, Smoketown, Pa.

CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, TOMATO, Cabbage Plants, 100, 40c; 40c; 1000, \$2.50 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. E. FETTER, Lewisburg, Pa.

CABBAGE, DANISH BALL Head, Flat Dutch, \$1.25 1000, 10,000-\$10.00. Celery all leading varieties, strong plants, \$1.25-1000. 10,000-\$10. Cauliflower snowball, \$3.50-1000. J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

OLD-FASHION HARDY FLOWER PLANTS for summer and fall planting. Delphiniums, Oriental Poppies, Columbines, Bleeding Hearts, Phloxes, Hollyhocks, Lilies, Anemones and 247 other Hardy Perennials that live outdoors during winter. Pot-grown Strawberry plants for August and Fall planting. Raspberry, Blackberry, Loganberry, Wineberry, Grape, Asparagus and layer Strawberry plants for September planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

MILLIONS NORTHERN GROWN Cabbage, Cauliflower Plants. Best strains Danish seed, chemically treated. Good delivery or money refunded. Golden Acre, Jersey, Copenhagen, Enkhinzen, Surehead, Succession, Savoy, Flat Dutch, Ballhead. Postpaid: 200, 65c; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.25. Collect: 5,000, \$7.50. Snowball Cauliflower: 50, 40c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.25. Celery Plants: 50, 35c; 100, 50c; 500, \$2.00; 1000, \$3.75. PORT MELLINGER, Dept. AA, North Lima, Ohio.

FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE Plants 500 for \$1.00; 1000 for \$1.50, moss packed. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Del.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, TOMATO, Celery and Aster plants. Copenhagen Market, Succession, All Seasons, Enkhinzen Glory, Danish Ballhead, Danish Roundhead, Flat Dutch, Danish Round Red, and Savoy Cabbage plants \$2.00 per 1000; 5000, \$0.00. Rerooted \$2.25 per 1000. Snowball and Erfurter Cauliflower plants all rerooted \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00. Matchless, Stone, John Baer, and Baltimore tomato plants \$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$13.00. Transplanted tomatoes \$8.00 per 1000. Potted \$3.00 per 100. Easy Blanching, Golden Plume, White Plume, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal and Fordhook celery plants, \$3.50 per 1000. Send for list of other plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

IN ADIRONDACKS—Farms for chickens, vegetables, fox, muskrats, summer boarders, hunting camps, gas stations. 130 acres 7 rooms, cellar, other buildings, \$2100., \$900 cash, 6 years. Booklet. EARL WOODWARD, Hadley, N. Y.

\$1500 DOWN GETS FARM, 126 Acres. 15 cows, horses, hens, pigs, tools, crops, \$6500. \$250 yearly. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 119 acre, 12 cow farm. Fine buildings, running water, plenty fruit, wood and lumber. Near state road and village. \$3250, part cash. CLARENCE GETTY, Owner, Granville, N. Y.

HERE IS THE PLACE TO SELL YOUR FARM
Reach over 150,000 interested people at a cost of only 7c per word. Write now to the Farm Dept.

TWO FARM HOUSES furnished to rent. Ideal place for children. Fuel, vegetables, milk, eggs, chickens from my farm near by. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt.

FOR SALE large dairy farm. 385 acres, 70 milk cows, good buildings and location in Delaware County, N. Y. Electric lights. BOX 75, American Agriculturist.

FOR SALE—Village farm of fifty acres in North Lebanon, Maine. Large house, two barns, telephone. Approximately thirty acres woodland. Must be sold at once for cash, to settle Estate. Write W. P. FERGUSON, Springvale, Maine.

A BIG BARGAIN. 450 acre farm in Piedmont, N. C. suitable for dairying and general farming. Six houses and numerous out-buildings. Price \$20,000. Terms. Box T, Mocksville, N. C.

125 ACRE DAIRY FARM, 25 acres woods. Good land and buildings. Good water. Will sell equipped or bare farm. Possession anytime. I have owned and occupied farm for 12 years. Write for particulars. John KELLER, Montgomery Co., Randall, N. Y.

FOR SALE, Herkimer County, New York, thirty cow dairy farm, electric light and power, running water; house and barn modern equipped. Crops in and garden made, dairy in good shape, good machinery, unusual opportunity. Price and terms on request. FRED INTOSH, Little Falls, N. Y.

\$800 PART CASH secures 75 acre farm, state near creamery, school, village, mail, tel., substantial buildings, metal roof, spring water to house and 25 acres good tillage, apple trees, lots of wood, excellent value. Send for picture. SISCO'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Bradford, Vt.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. Also steel stalls, stanchions and partitions. Water bowls, manure carriers and other stable equipment. Tell me what you are most interested in, and I will save you money. WALLACE J. CRUMB, Box A, Forestville, Conn.

Additional Classified Advertising On Page 18

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

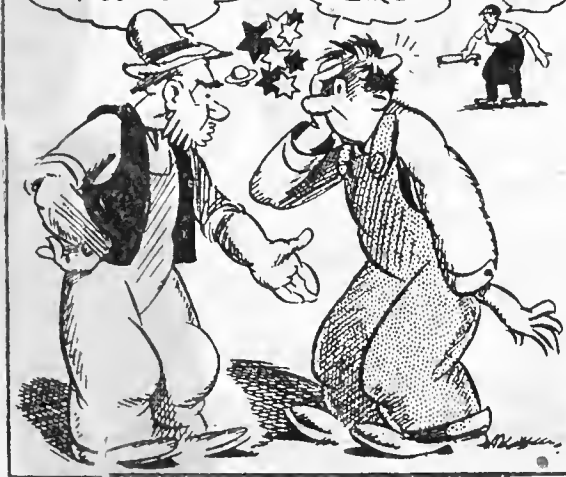
To Reduce Farm Accidents

By Ray Inman

to REDUCE FARM ACCIDENTS

1 DONT WALK BEHIND HORSES THAT ARE PULLING HARD SOMETHING MIGHT SNAP AND STRIKE YOU

HIT BY A FLYIN' WHIFFLE TREE, HEY? - SERVES YE RIGHT! - HAIN'T I ALLUS WARNED YE AGIN WALKIN' BEHIND STRAININ' HOSSES?



2 WHEN YOU ARE WORKING ON MACHINERY, NEVER PUT YOURSELF IN A POSITION WHERE YOU MIGHT BE INJURED IF THE HORSES MOVE

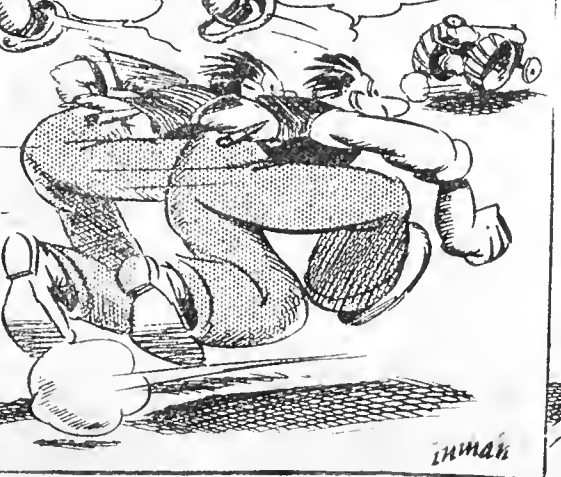
NOSIR WALDOO, I JUST DONT UNDERSTAND IT. - HE SAYS HE WAS PUTTIN' UP SCREENS WHEN HIS HORSE MOVED!



3 ALWAYS PLACE GEAR SHIFT IN NEUTRAL WHILE WORKING AROUND IMPLEMENTS ATTACHED TO TRACTORS

4 DONT MAKE ADJUSTMENTS ON MOVING TRACTORS

I TELL YOU, EWALD, I LEFT THE BLAMED THING IN NEUTRAL!



5 DONT REACH AROUND MOVING MACHINERY WEARING GLOVES WITH LARGE CUFFS OR WITH YOUR COAT UNBUTTONED

SINCE WHEN DIDJA START GOIN' AROUND IN YER B.V.D'S ADRIAN?



Additional Classified Advertising

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kans.

CLIPPING MACHINES

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

HELP WANTED

WANTED EXPERIENCED HERDSMAN to work on shares, some capital. 54 acres, near Paterson, N. J. BOX 70, American Agriculturist.

WANTED: Middle aged woman to cook and mend in exchange for good home. Permanent. Write MRS. A. L. MOATS, Jamestown, Pa.

WANTED—Single farm hands \$60 to \$70 month and all other kinds of help required. Write BREWSTER'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Brewster, N. Y.

RELIABLE MAN on dairy farm as extra help. Chance for College man during vacation. But must have experience in dairy, haying, etc. State fully qualifications, references and pay expected. WILLOW BROOK FARM, Huntington, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Inc., Box A., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS—Latest styles. Best workmanship. Moderate cost. Samples free. HOWIE STATIONER, Beebeplain, Va.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK 7 POUNDS Percales, Gingham \$1.00. 3 pounds silks \$1.00. 4 pounds cretonne samples \$1.00. 3 pounds Corduroy remnants \$1.00. Nile Green. Pay Postman plus postage. Silks or Velvets Large Package 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 93 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS 3 pair \$1.00. Black, grey, beige, nude, French nude; sizes 8½-10. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES COMPANY, Norwood, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade. Highest prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. & CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

USED CIVIL WAR ENVELOPES with flags, designs, etc., \$1 to \$15 paid. Other stamps on envelopes before 1871 bought. Three-face lamps and old glassware bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 inch discs at \$1.30, postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Box 30, Canton, Maine.

SKINNER IRRIGATION SYSTEM, 450 feet, overhead, portable with pump and engine, if desired, new condition, write for further description. F. G. MANGUS, Maple View, N. Y.

PURE VERMONT Maple Syrup and Sugar. Write for prices. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt.

FOR SALE: PASTURING Plant, in good condition. LIONEL WINSHIP, Moscow, Pa. R. D. 3.

BEEHUNTERS use my Beescent, one man did and found three beehives in one afternoon. WILL GROVER, Bristol, Vt.

GOOD RUNABOUT \$20; Oak writing desk \$8; Baby Stroller \$6; Plow \$5. All in New condition. Shepherd pups \$3. DAWSON, Tuckerton, N. J.

NO BLACKHEAD. Use Kline's Savor for turkeys. Trial package 10c; medium 75c; large to raise 75 turkeys, \$2.50. Money back guarantee. GRAINCO PRODUCTS CO., Strausstown, Pa.

GOOD BARGAIN. Complete water outfit. Leader pump, jack and pressure tank 600 gallons, Novo engine with pulley for power. Excellent condition. Changing to electricity. \$125. CHAS. RIVENBURG, Germantown, N. Y.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Good, sweet chewing, 3 pounds, 90c; 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Smoking, 3 pounds, 60c; 5, 90c; 10, \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Kentucky.

Have You A Farm For Sale? An American Agriculturist classified ad costs little but reaches over 150,000 readers.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued on Page 16)

heart, now so bitterly against him, to bring back the friendliness of her smile, and to see her eyes alight with the sweetness which she had been on the point of yielding to him at Lussan's place were foremost in his mind. His memory of her and of the greeting which had flashed in her face made him forget her blows and the fury of her tongue. A little at a time, it had been growing stronger in him from the moment he had washed her hat at the edge of the pool. He was anxious to see Toinette again and to offer her all that his small world held, if thereby he could make amends for the ruin and humiliation he had brought upon her. A spirit of chivalry in him, older than his years, rose above the lowly consideration of rights and wrongs. He was sure he was right. Yet he wanted to say he was wrong. Though he did not know it, years had passed since two days ago, and he was a new Jeems going to a new Toinette. His fear of her had vanished. He was no longer borne down by a feeling of littleness and unimportance, and for the first time he was visiting Tonteur Manor without the thought of inferiority sending its misgivings through his soul. In some mysterious way which he did not understand, but which he strongly felt, he had passed away from yesterday forever.

On the crest of Tonteur Hill he paused, and no knight ever looked on a lovelier kingdom than the wide domain which lay below him. Until today it had filled him with a kind of awe, and when trespassing upon it he had felt like a trivial creature treading the realm of a princess who was farther away from him than the sun. Tonteur's power and riches had frightened him. The length and breadth of his fertile acres. His fortified church and manor. The great river which he guarded for the King of France. The miles upon miles of wilderness terrain, Lake Champlain agleam in a blue haze of distance, mystery, romance, the thrill of things he had never lived or known, all forcing themselves upon him and oppressing him with a sense of his smallness.

(To be Continued Next Week)

A Debate on Farm Relief

THERE is much interest at the present time in farm relief legislation. We will be glad to send to Grange lecturers or others interested in the subject, an outline for a debate on farm relief and an outline for discussion on this important subject.

The debate outline was prepared by Mr. Benson Y. Landis of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the outline for discussion purposes is one which recently appeared in "The Inquiry." Either or both of these will be sent to anyone who asks for them and encloses 4c in stamps for postage.

Health Program

THE National Dairy Council has printed a pamphlet called "Health Programs for Rural Groups". We have a supply of these booklets on hand and will be glad to send one to any Grange lecturer, or others who are interested, upon receipt of 2c to cover postage.

The June pig survey taken by the U. S. Department of Agriculture through rural mail carriers, shows a decrease of about 8 per cent as compared with the pig crop of 1928. A decrease of 8 per cent is equivalent to about 4,300,000 pigs. The decrease in the corn belt is about 6 per cent, which indicates the smallest spring pig crop in that area since 1925.

More fall milk is needed, and to obtain this more cows must freshen in the late summer and early fall.



Livestock



Breeders



CATTLE

CATTLE

FISHKILL FARMS

offer the following

Yearling Bulls

FISHKILL COLANTHA PONTIAC

Born April 14, 1928

FISHKILL SIR MAY BEAUTY

Born April 28, 1928

FISHKILL PRIDE HENGVERELD

Born May 23, 1928

FISHKILL MAID HENGVERELD

Born June 6, 1928

These four fine specimens of the Holstein breed are sired by FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGVERELD DE KOL. His sire is out of JENNY LINN COLANTHA (30.95 lbs. butter in 7 days at 4 years), she being a grand-daughter of that greatest of all milk sires COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD, through his best son, our former herd sire, DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA. On his dam's side FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGVERELD DEKOL's ancestry is just as impressive. His dam WINANA SEGIS MAY 2nd (27.42 lbs. butter in 7 days at 3 years, 11 months, 14 days), is a daughter of a full brother to that "Marvel of all Sires" KING SEGIS PONTIAC COUNT whose daughters have broken over 100 world's records.

Sons of "Dutch" Daughters

The dams of these young bulls we are offering are all daughters of the great DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA mentioned above, making these youngsters strong in the blood of the greatest of all milk sires, COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD. Read each individual's accomplishments.

FISHKILL PONTIAC DE KOL INKA—dam of FISHKILL COLANTHA PONTIAC, made record of over 20 lbs. butter in 7 days as a 2 year old and 493.72 lbs. butter and 11,012.20 lbs. milk in 365 days at the age of 2 years, 11 months and 15 days.

FISHKILL BEAUTY INKA COLANTHA—dam of FISHKILL SIR MAY BEAUTY, at the age of 2 years, 9 months, 24 days produced 482.51 lbs. of butter and 12,861.30 lbs. milk in 305 days (Class C).

FISHKILL BESSIE PRIDE INKA—dam of FISHKILL PRIDE HENGVERELD, as a 4 year old made a record (Class B) of 810.53 lbs. butter and 17,707.50 lbs. milk in 365 days. As stated above she is a Dutch daughter out of Bessie Pride Polkadot Fayne, she having a record of 1,079.83 lbs. butter in 365 days at the age of 5½ years, and a 7 day record of 35.10 lbs. butter.

DUTCHLAND INKA COLANTHA MAID—dam of FISHKILL MAID HENGVERELD has a fine list of daughters including 18 over 30 lbs. and 2 over 1,000 lbs. One of her daughters, Fishkill Inka Lady DeKol made a 7 day record of 472 lbs. milk and 22.19 lbs. butter at 2 yrs., 11 mos. In 304 days she made a record of 11,741.8 lbs. milk and 550.25 lbs. butter at same age. This was the highest 2 year old fat record in America in 1927 and 1928.

For pedigrees, prices, terms, etc., write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner

461 Fourth Avenue

New York, N. Y.

100 DAIRY COWS

for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots or less. Priced to sell. Jacob Zlotkin, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

PONIES

Shetland Ponies Good ones. Special Prices for thirty days. Write your wants to A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, O.

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE

OLD RELIABLE STOCK Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed. Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old, \$4.75 each. Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. We ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

ED. COLLINS, 35 Waltham Street, LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0839-R

228 PIGS FOR SALE

87 Handsome Yorkshire and Chester crossed; 100 Berkshire and O.I.C.'s; 41 Big heavy Poland China crossed with Yorkshire—Two months old. Price \$6.00 each. Express prepaid on 25 or more. These pigs have had the best of care and breeding and certainly show it. Jim Short hog-breeder from Iowa, on a visit here, remarks: "Mr. McCadden your hogs look fine." Terms: Check, money order or draft or C.O.D. on approval. Ship in lots to suit—I or 50. Inquiries gladly answered. Orders promptly filled. McCADDEN BROS., Cambridge, Mass. Office: 16 Seven Pines Avenue.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!

Chester-Berkshire Crossed—Yorkshire-Chester Crossed 7 to 8 Weeks Old - \$4.50 each 9 to 10 Weeks Old - \$4.75 each All pigs have the size, quality and breeding. Will ship pigs C.O.D., ten days trial, if not satisfied return at my expense. No charge for crates. J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503-W

FOR SALE 100 young ewes; 150 goats; 80 steers; 90 best grade yearlings; 40 bred Guernsey and Jersey heifers. W. HUNDLEY, BOYDTON, VA.

100 HEAD of T.B. tested Canadian Holsteins and Ayrshire cows and heifers, to freshen in Summer and Fall months. Pure bred and high grade cows a specialty. HUTCHINS & LEGGETT, Malone, N. Y.

SWINE

FARMERS BUY FROM FARMERS

Let us suggest to you as breeders the best kind of a pig to start to raise is a good one. You save time and money. We sell all pigs with a trial of two weeks, and then if dissatisfied, return pigs and we will return your money.

7-8 wks. old, \$4.50 ea.; 8-10 wks. old, \$4.75 ea. Breeds—Chester and Yorkshire cross, and Berkshire and Chester cross. Crating free. These prices F.O.B. our depot. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order.

MISHAWUN STOCK FARM, MISHAWUN ROAD, WOBURN, MASS. P. S. No pigs sold at the farm; only by appointment.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, 8-9 weeks old.....\$4.50 Berkshire and Chester, 8-9 weeks old.....\$4.50 Also few Chester Whites 8 weeks old \$5.00, and some Jersey Red Durocs, 8 weeks old, \$5.00. Ship C.O.D. Keep them 10 days, if not satisfied, return them and your money will be refunded. No charge for crating.

MICHAEL LUX, WOBURN, MASS.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire - Berkshire & Chester 7 TO 8 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.50 8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.75 Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$5.25 each Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



"Buy Back" Concerns Active

Last Fall we purchased about \$72.00 worth of guinea pigs from the Philadelphia Laboratory Supply Company, and received a contract. A buy-back proposition. For myself, as well as a few others around here, this buy-back contract was a failure. Mr. Micheals, and the Laboratory Supply Company are one and the same thing. People are either informed that they have broken their contract, or else send one shipment, and then are informed that their stock was dead upon arrival. I could go more into detail, and send their contract, which is peculiar in its working.

What I would certainly like to know is "Are you familiar with this man, or the Laboratory Supply Company? If so, what have you to say in regard to him?" It seems rather unfair, the whole matter. I have raised into the hundreds of covies

from my stock purchased of him, and I cannot get a market. Others have been likewise affected.

WE HAVE received numerous inquiries from subscribers concerning the reliability of the Laboratory Supply Co. Financial reports on them were rather favorable, yet we have always maintained it is impossible for any company to live up to their guarantee to buy-back offsprings, and have steadily recommended against buying any kind of live-stock on the buy-back proposition.

Hardly Butter

THE National Better Business Bureau has just published some information on an advertisement pub-

lished by the Magic Sales Services, of Gainesville, Florida, which claims to furnish for 25c directions for making three pounds of butter from one pound. We doubt greatly whether any of our subscribers would fall for this sort of a scheme, yet we know they are interested because of the possible effect on consumption. The instructions given for 25c tell how to churn up one pound of butter, together with eggs and sweet milk, to form "three pounds of the best butter."

In the first place, it is evident that such a product cannot be called butter. Practically all the state laws require that butter must contain no less than 80% of butter fat. It is also evident that any such product must be of a decidedly inferior quality, as compared with the real product.

A Correction

SOME time ago we published an item in the Service Bureau Columns, stating that we had received no answer from Hirshaut & Bakst, of Monticello, N. Y. regarding a complaint from our subscriber that he did not receive returns for eggs. The original complaint came to us on September 14. We received a reply on September 21, in which Hirshaut & Bakst stated they were writing to our subscriber. Although our subscriber reported that the claim had not been settled, and although we wrote to Hirshaut &

Bakst several times, we received no further answer until after the item had been published in the Service Bureau Columns. We now find that this complaint was finally settled, and in fairness to Hirshaut & Bakst, we are glad to publish the facts at this time.

Changes Corporate Name

THE world famous old concern, the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc., of Racine, Wisconsin, has just announced a change in its corporate name. Henceforth, the organization will be officially known as the J. I. Case Co., Inc. There will be no change made in the personnel or established policies of the institution.

This change in name was deemed necessary due to the fact that the Company has outgrown the name given it a great many years ago, when its principal product was threshing machines. From the very beginning, the line of products steadily expanded, until now it includes a full line of farm operating equipment, so the words "Threshing Machine" in its corporate name no longer indicates adequately the classes of product it manufactures and sells.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is printed at Poughkeepsie, but our business and editorial offices are at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Please direct all editorial and advertising mail to New York City. If you send it to Poughkeepsie, it will be delayed in answering.

Money Paid to A. A. Subscribers During May, 1929

Paid to May 1, 1929.....\$129,777.49
Paid during May, 1929.....4,619.27

\$134,396.76

Insurance Indemnities

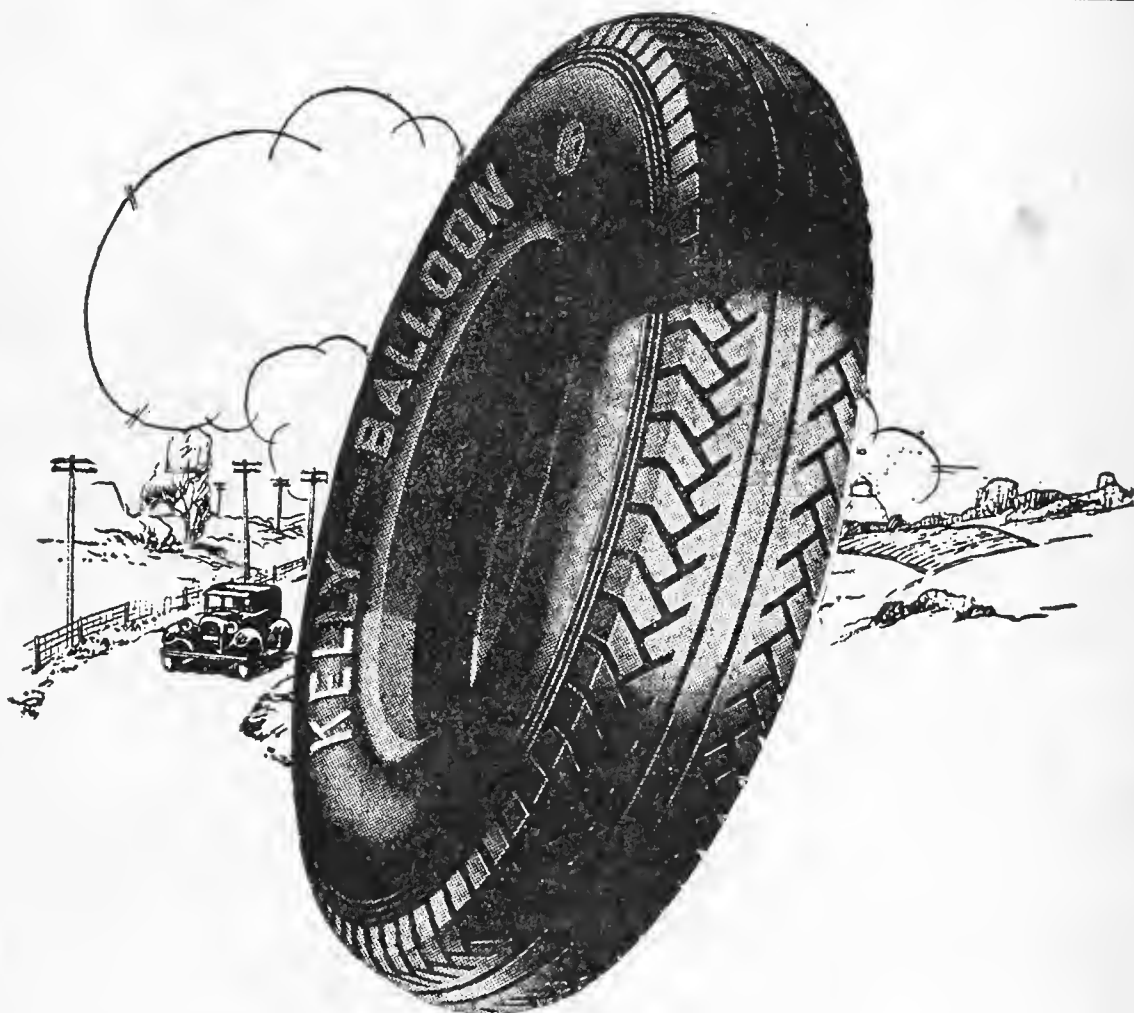
George Welch, Groton, Vt.....	\$ 40.00	Mrs. Ira Standish, R. 1, Sinclairville, N. Y.	20.00
Sled tipped over—three fractured ribs.		Travel accident—lacerated hand.	
Arthur Borgus, Scottsville, N. Y.	60.00	Laura M. Truax, R. No. 3, Delanson, N. Y.	40.00
Auto accident—wounded thumb, fractures.		Travel accident—brain concussion, bruises.	
Elvin Babcock, Box 27, Willet, N. Y.	10.00	James V. Duffy, R. 1, Bartley, N. J.	10.00
Travel accident—fractured leg.		Chain broke on wagon, general injuries.	
Christopher Carroll, Binghamton, N. Y.	20.00	Harry Below, R. 2, Alden, N. Y.	20.00
Travel accident—general bruises to body.		Auto overturned—fractured ribs.	
George Thayer, R. 1, Castleton, Vt.	130.00	Patrick Morey, estate, Tivoli, N. Y.	\$1000.00
Wagon tipped over—dislocated shoulder.		Auto accident—mortality.	
John H. Ball, Blainstown, N. J.	34.28	Archer Brace, Randolph, N. Y.	10.00
Travel accident—fractured ribs.		Run over by horse and wagon—contusions.	
Fred Lawrence, Box 82, Wallkill, N. Y.	10.00	F. J. Maloney, Apalachin, N. Y.	100.00
Auto overturned—contused side, sprains.		Sleigh tipped over—fractured leg.	
Victor J. Pettit, R. 1, Hastings, N. Y.	102.86	Merton E. Hurlbut, Chenango Forks, N. Y.	5.71
Auto struck by train—injured eye and leg.		Auto accident—lacerated chin, bruises.	
Robert Orr, R. 3, Jamesville, N. Y.	40.00	Alex Nicewicz, Blainstown, N. J.	90.00
Team ran away—lacerated forehead, bruises.		Auto collision—fractured pelvis, dislocated leg.	
Lyle B. Carter, Elbridge, N. Y.	40.00	C. N. Bush, R. 1, Springville, Pa.	80.00
Auto collision—three fractured ribs.		Auto accident—nervous shock.	
Esther Hopkins, R. 4, Trumansburg, N. Y.	30.00	Ralph Mills, St. Michaels, Pa.	10.00
Auto collision—injured leg.		Auto overturned—lacerations.	
Howard DeHaven, Pineville, Pa.	15.00	W. Alonzo Thomas, R. 1, Alba, Pa.	20.00
Struck by auto—contusions and abrasions.		Auto accident—lacerated leg.	
Guy H. Rhodes, Emlenton, Pa.	30.00	Stanley Kellogg, Clyde, N. Y.	10.00
Travel accident—fractured elbow, bruised leg.		Bruised hip and arm—auto collision.	
Edith Waters, R. 6, Medina, N. Y.	14.28	George Erickson, Flanders, N. J.	30.00
Travel accident—run sliver in eye.		Auto collision—lacerated side and head.	
Harold Beam, N. Bingham, Pa.	10.00	Mrs. Chloe Pilon, Unionville, Conn.	57.14
Lula Ames, Cassadaga, N. Y.	10.00	Auto collision—fractured clavicle.	
Auto collision—contused leg and arm.		Ormus Bean, estate, North Bingham, Pa.	\$1000.00
R. J. Jackson, Box 22, Franklin, N. Y.	10.00	Auto accident—mortality.	
Wagon and auto collided—bruises.		Martin Kelley, estate, Adams, N. Y.	500.00
W. Lamberton Est., Mooers Forks, N. Y.	\$1000.00	Struck by auto while on highway—mortality.	
Auto struck by train—mortality.			
James V. Duffy, R. 1, Bartley, N. J.	10.00		
Travel accident—general injuries.			
		Total	\$4,619.27

Service Bureau Claims Settled

J. W. Williams, Elmhurst, Pa.	\$ 2.26	Mrs. Anna Dimon, Berkshire, N. Y.	9.44
(Refund on unfilled order)		(Returns for goods shipped)	
Mrs. Aaron Fulton, Mahaffey, Pa.	5.79	Herbert S. Keech Jordan, N. Y.	1.00
(Adjustment on unsatisfactory goods)		(Refund on live stock)	
Mrs. L. E. Tompkins, Kingston, N. Y.	66.15	M. T. Manning, Adams, N. Y. ....	.50
(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)		(Freight for goods shipped)	
H. N. Eno, Martville, N. Y.	52.50	William H. Loomis, Smithville Flats, N. Y.	28.50
(Returns for goods shipped)		(Return for goods shipped)	
John Marsh, Dickinson Ctr., N. Y.	17.31	John Wright, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.	21.50
(Refund on goods not received)		(Adjustment on goods shipped)	
Mrs. Charles Uhl, Canandaigua, N. Y.	4.00	Max Weintraub, Ferndale, N. Y.	20.50
(Refund on goods not received)		(Refund on unfilled order)	
Stanley Januick, Sagaponack, N. Y.	8.00	Nicholas Gillen, Fonda, N. Y.	35.00
(Returns for goods shipped)		(Refund on unfilled order)	
Arthur Ballantine, Oneonta, N. Y.	114.52	Samuel J. Scindria, Varysburg, N. Y.	34.00
(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)		(Adjustment on unsatisfactory goods)	
Mrs. H. Burgott, Brant, N. Y.	5.00	George S. Simmons, Sterling Station, N. Y.	10.66
(Refund for goods not received)		(Returns for goods shipped)	
Edwin L. Johnston, Cassadaga, N. Y.	21.00	John Potasnak, Fort Plain, N. Y.	5.00
(Adjustment on goods returned)		(Adjustment on goods not received)	
Mrs. Merritt Moon, Petersburg, N. Y.	2.98	Melvin Rupert, Northville, N. Y.	14.00
(Adjustment on goods returned)		(Refund on unfilled order)	
E. E. Wood, Cincinnati, N. Y.	14.17	W. C. Sworts, Dundee, N. Y.	65.00
(Adjustment on freight bill)		(Adjustment on goods returned)	
Mrs. Anna N. Cronk, Hunter, N. Y.	25.00		
(Refund of deposit on goods)			
Miss Belle Squier, Hop Bottom, Pa.	7.38		
(Refund for goods not received)			
		Total	\$ 591.16

Claims Adjusted Where No Money Is Involved

Henry F. Newman, N. Tonawanda, N. Y.		Mrs. Addison Rippey, Stanley, N. Y.	
(Adjustment on unsatisfactory goods)		(Magazine sent)	
John Frieda, Philadelphia, Pa.		Harry S. Edgbert, Jordan, N. Y.	
(Adjustment on merchandise)		(Order filled)	
I. P. Bonestiel, Cropseyville, N. Y.		Mrs. Charles H. Lee, Delhi, N. Y.	
(Premium received)		(Order filled)	
Anthony A. Peterson, Russell, Pa.		Raymond DuBols, Forest Glen, N. Y.	
(Adjustment on unsatisfactory goods)		(Adjustment on unsatisfactory goods)	
C. W. VanSteamburg, Galeton, Pa.		M. E. Thomas, Malone, N. Y.	
(Order filled)		(Adjustment on live stock)	
Mrs. Ordella Fulton, Mahaffey, Pa.		Mrs. Marie Schoonmaker, Meshoppen, Pa.	
(Order filled)		(Adjustment on live stock)	
Miss Venita Fuller, Gouverneur, N. Y.		Mrs. John Hazel, Albion, N. Y.	
(Order filled)		(Adjustment on live stock)	
Clyde Gardner, Richville, N. Y.		Mrs. Charles Harrison, Ancram, N. Y.	
(Order filled)		(Adjustment on unsatisfactory goods)	
		Total Paid Subscribers	\$5,210.43



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The Kellys of today are far better tires—easier riding, more rugged and giving much greater mileage—yet they now cost no more than the makes that never ranked with Kelly.

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"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

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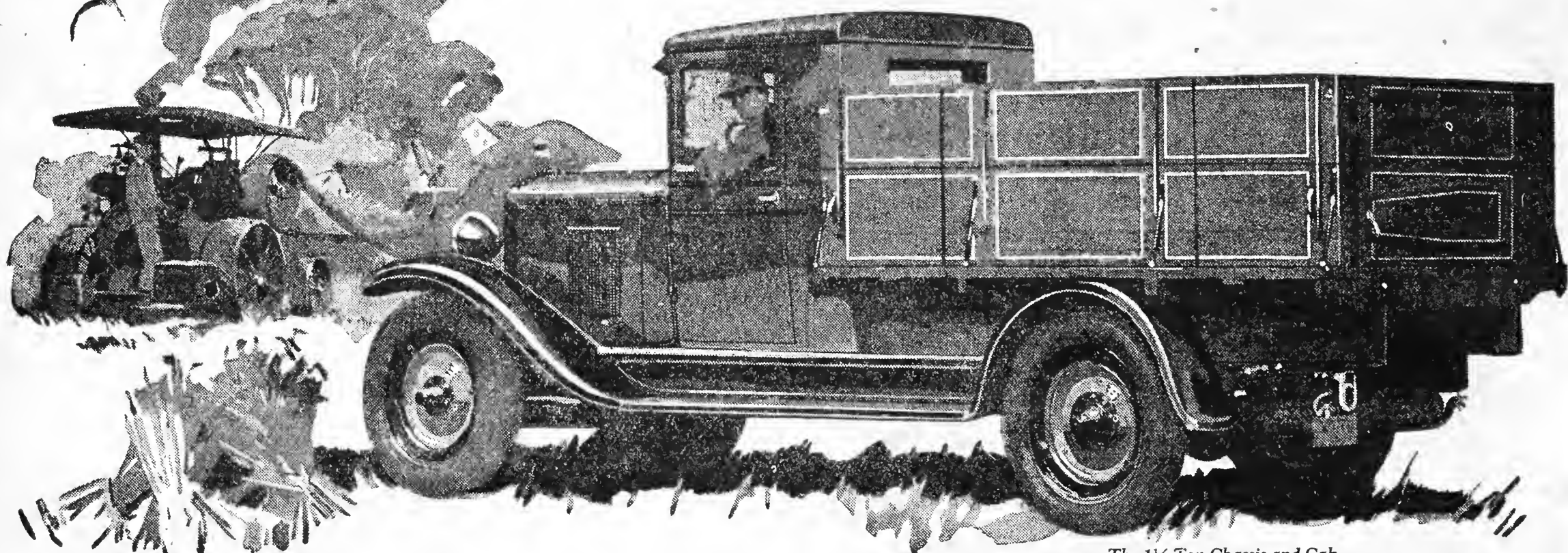
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With its new six-cylinder valve-in-head motor, it provides a measure of all-round performance never before thought possible in a low-priced truck. Representing a power increase of 32%, and equipped with a four-speed forward transmission that gives exactly the proper power application for every need, it carries its loads easily and swiftly over hills, muddy roads and across fields. It operates with amazing smoothness and lack of vibration that give added life to the entire truck. And its

sturdy strength and dependability keep it on the job during the busy season when a day's delay means a big loss.

And never was a low-priced truck so easy to handle. It is equipped with a full ball-bearing steering mechanism. The newly-designed 4-wheel brakes are unusually powerful and easy to apply. And the instrument panel is equipped with every necessary driving convenience.

See your Chevrolet dealer today. Learn how little it costs to own and operate this modern six-cylinder truck—for not only is it sold in the price range of the four, but its operating economy is even greater than that of its famous four-cylinder predecessor!

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The 1½ Ton Chassis (with cab) \$ **650**

The Sedan Delivery \$ **595**

The Light Delivery Chassis . \$ **400**

The 1½ Ton Chassis \$ **545**

All prices f. o. b. factory
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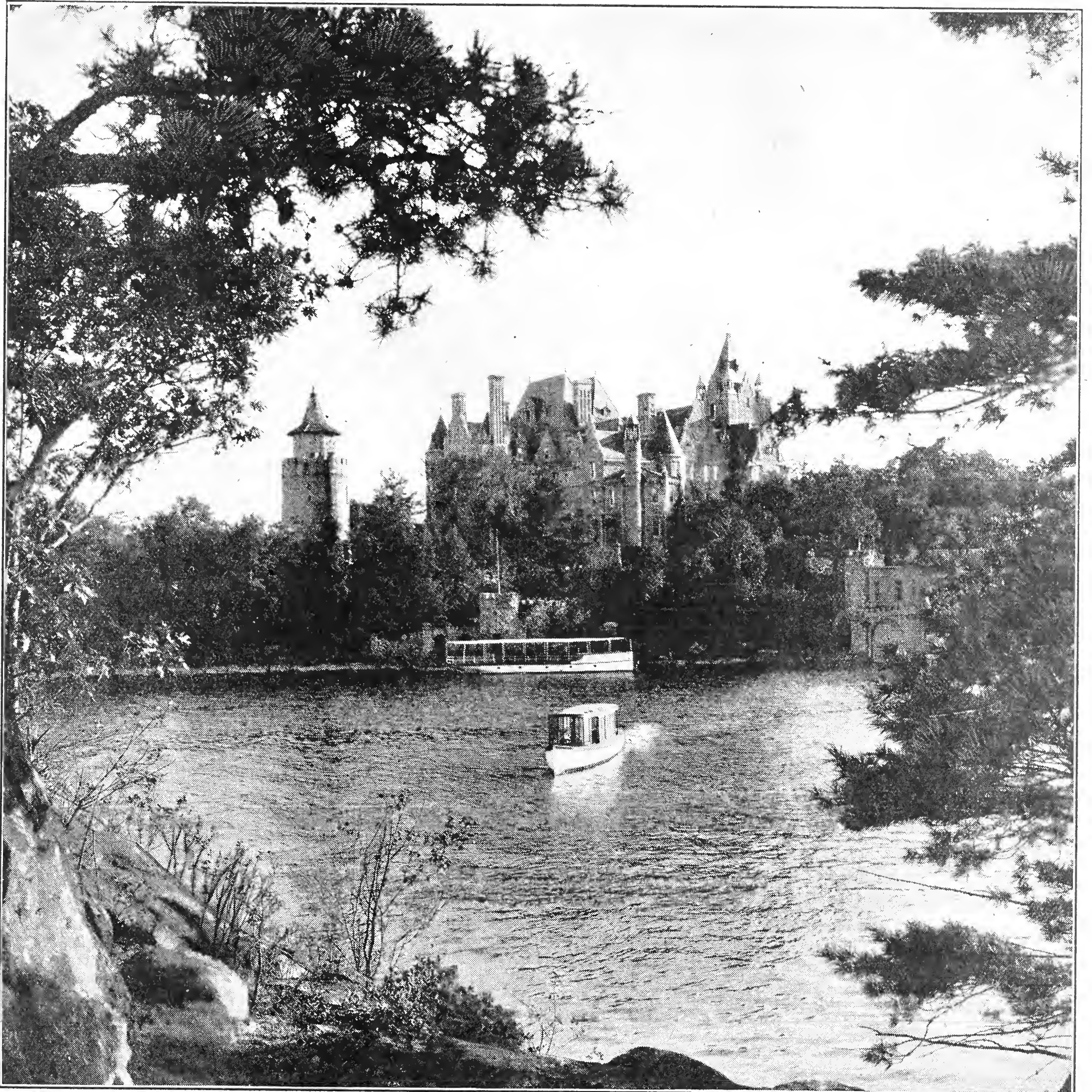
-a Six in the price range of the four!

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

July 13, 1929

Published Weekly



Beauty Spots of the East—*The Boldt Castle in
the heart of the Thousand Islands.—See Editorial*

—Courtesy, New York Central Railroad

She Heard Some one going Up the Stairs

A Bell System Advertisement

THE family of a farmer in Missouri had gone to town for a Fourth of July celebration. A daughter in another town came home unexpectedly. Entering the house, she heard some one going up the stairs. She called out. It was a burglar. Frightened, he escaped through a window. She telephoned to a neighbor who immediately called the Sheriff. The burglar was caught the next day.

A farmer near Medford, N. J., was offered 10c a pound for a carload of steers by a Philadelphia slaughterman. The farmer wanted 10½c. He telephoned a Jersey City commission man and described the cattle. He was advised they ought to bring 11c. He shipped the cattle that day and they sold for 11½c a pound. Profit by telephone, \$262.50.

The telephone often saves lives and property in case of burglary, fire, injury or sickness. It pays for itself many times over by running needed errands to town, bringing a spare part when some machine is broken, or in finding where and when to sell for the best price.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk

Apple Crop Lighter

By M. C. BURRITT

DURING the last ten days in June

we have had several good showers which have relieved the critically dry situation we were in, but the ground is still dry at plowing depth. No heavy soaking rains have fallen.



M. C. Burritt

It seems to be the irony of fate to have beautiful dry hay weather just before hay is ready and thenshowery periods aftercuttingis started. "I knew that the first cutting of alfalfa would start the rain," said my neighbor, and it did. Our first two attempts to start haying each brought a rain although not enough to seriously damage the hay. The rains made it possible to start set cabbage where plants were big enough and quite a lot have been set during the past week. Plant beds are late, however, due to late sowing because of too much rain early and to lack of rain after they came up. So planting will be late again. Hot sun and drying winds between showers have been rather hard on plantings and the stands to date are none too good.

We Apply Codlin Moth Spray

The fourth, or first codlin moth, spray, was put on during the week. Riding the spray tank affords one a good look into every tree. Apples are getting of sufficient size now so that they can be readily seen. This observation confirms earlier ones that the apple crop will be much lighter than was first anticipated. Some varieties are very light. Both 20 ounce and Northern Spy are the lightest set in several years. Wealthy and Duchess

are good. Greening is only a fair crop while even Baldwin is far from a full crop—probably not over 50 per cent. Some growers report little or no fruit and very few claim a big crop. While the total yield will probably be larger than that of 1928, it new seems very doubtful if it will be 50 per cent larger as was first estimated. It will be more likely 25 to 30 per cent greater than 1928.

Corn and beans are well started and have had the first cultivation. They are generally pretty good stands except after late or poor plowing and fitting where the dry hard condition prevented good germination. It has been fairly easy to keep the weeds down this season because of the dry weather but even so there are plenty of them. Wheat has not started to ripen yet and will apparently be late. The showers saved the oat crop which was drying up for lack of moisture.

We have had an unusually fine crop of strawberries this year. Planted in mid-May of last year, the variety Premier made an excellent growth in the rainy period that followed and covered the ground in a matted row two feet wide. After cultivation all last season we mulched the rows with strawy manure when it froze up in December. This spring we have done no cultivation but early in the season again mulched heavily with strawy manure, this time between the rows. This with a once over to pull the few big weeds kept the patch clean. The yield will run more than 4,000 quarts to the acre and the size and quality of the fruits has been exceptionally good. The family has feasted on strawberries and cream or shortcake three times a day for nearly three weeks. There is one place where a farm family has privileges city families do not enjoy—June 30, 1929, Hilton, New York.

Taxpayers Appeal Rural School Improvement Society Case

THE New York State Education Law provides as follows:

"Any person conceiving himself aggrieved may appeal or petition to the Commissioner of Education who is hereby authorized and required to examine and decide the same; and the Commissioner of Education may also institute such proceedings as are authorized under this act and his decision in such appeals, petitions or proceedings shall be final and conclusive, and not subject to question or review in any place or court whatever.****"

Acting under this provision, taxpayers of Common School District No. 1, Town of Palatine, Montgomery County, recently brought an appeal from the action taken at the annual school meeting held in that district on the 7th day of May, 1929.

There were several counts brought in the appeal by taxpayers, one of which was against the following action taken by the district meeting.

"Motion made and seconded to send \$10.00 to the Rural School Improvement Society—Carried."

On this action, the Commissioner of Education ruled as follows:

"The corporation known as 'New York State Rural School Improvement Society, Inc.,' for which this contribution was intended, is a membership corporation not connected in any way with the public school system. Among the avowed purposes expressed in its certificate of incorporation are the improvement and conservation of the district schools of New York State. The fact that such purposes are expressed in its certificate does not connect the corporation with the public school system nor make such corporation a part thereof. There are many organizations not connected with

the school system that may be said to have similar civic welfare purposes.

"There is no provision of law which authorizes the electors of a school district, assembled in district meeting, to make contributions of the district's funds to such organization. The powers of the district voters participating in such meeting are limited by the provisions of the Education Law and particularly by sections 206 and 467 thereof. There is nothing in either section to authorize such contributions. Section 467 prescribes generally the purposes for which taxes may be voted and acts authorized. The final clause of subdivision 1 of said section authorizes a district meeting to vote taxes 'for such other purpose relating to the support and welfare of the school as they may, by resolution, approve.' This clause has been interpreted in a number of decisions. In *Matter of District No. 1, Town of Groton*, 37 State Dept. Repts. 200, Acting Commissioner Wiley held that this general 'welfare clause' does not permit a district to purchase land for reforestation purposes. In the *Matter of Valk*, 21 St Dept Repts 692, Commissioner Finley held that such 'welfare clause' did not authorize a district meeting to appropriate moneys for the erection of a monument and the holding of a celebration in school District No. 8, Town of Hunter, in honor of the young men of the town who served the country in the World War. Commissioner Finley said:

"The powers of a district meeting to vote taxes upon the district are prescribed and limited by statute. If the purpose is not fairly within those specified in the above quoted section (467) of the law, a tax therefor may not be voted. However worthy the purpose may be a district meeting may not exceed the

(Continued on Page 14)



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Made from KEYSTONE Copper Steel
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Oldest Ready-Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
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It Pays to Feed Good Cows Heavily

Getting Your Money's Worth When You Buy Concentrates

ANY manufacturing firm whose purchases of raw materials amounted to \$52,000,000 a year, would try in every possible way to save by buying for less money, by taking advantage of cash discounts, and by study to find out whether the material bought might not be used to better advantage so that it would be necessary to buy less of it.

New York State farmers, according to the last census figures, paid out \$52,000,000 for grain each year to feed their dairy cows and other live stock. If exact figures were available for 1928 the total would be considerably larger. Some dairymen undoubtedly secured better results than others. If all the dairy cows in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory could in some way be fed as well as some herds are, it would result in enormous savings.

A Few Feeding Problems

In considering how the money spent for feed might return greater profits, the following questions naturally suggest themselves. Does it pay to buy grain or should the dairyman keep only the number of cows that he can grow feed for? Does it pay better to buy a ready mixed feed or to buy the ingredients and mix at home? What per cent of protein should a dairy ration contain? Does it pay to buy feed on credit?

If we assume for a moment, in discussing the first question, that all dairymen in the New York Milk Shed should raise all their feed, the first big effect of such action would be to reduce the number of cows that could be kept. This again would necessarily result in the widening of the New York Milk Shed. Eastern dairymen have an advantage in producing milk in that they are close to the market while other sections can pro-

By H. L. COSLINE

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

duce feed more efficiently than it can be produced here. Another serious objection to the idea is the impossibility of raising a balanced ration. If dairy cattle are fed properly it is necessary to buy at least some feed in the form of by-product high protein concentrates.

Others who do not feel that all feed should be raised do recommend that a good proportion of the low protein feeds, such, for instance, as a mixture of oats and barley, should be grown and that only enough high protein concentrates to balance the mixture should be purchased. In this connection it is of interest that the Farm Management Department of the New York State College of Agriculture has found that the profit on growing grain crops in this state is very low, and that the only way of making a profit is by getting a high yield per acre.

Good Roughage Lowers Costs

In our opinion, the proper basis for growing dairy feed on the farm is as follows: Particular attention should first be given to raising an adequate supply of the best possible roughage. If cows are fed on late-cut timothy hay, it becomes necessary to buy more grain to enable them to produce heavily. Where cows have all they can eat of good alfalfa or clover hay, they will produce heavily on a smaller amount of grain. In spite of some complaints concerning the cost of filling the silo, records show that there is no crop which will produce as much feed on an acre as well grown corn silage and in our opinion, it will continue to be grown on the best dairy farms in the East.

All well organized dairy farms must practice

crop rotation and it is our belief that grain should be grown only to the extent that it is necessary in the rotation. On land that is seeded to grain, proper care should be taken to see that a high yield of the best possible quality is secured. Possibly this will mean a mixture of oats, peas and barley which not only gives a high yield, but is higher in protein than oats alone and will therefore, require the purchase of less high protein concentrates.

It Pays to Feed Good Cows

If this program of raising good roughage and grain only in the rotation is followed it pays to buy concentrates and to feed them heavily. This statement is dependent upon one qualification, namely, that the dairy should be made up of high producing individuals which are able to take the feed given them and use it for the manufacture of milk. Putting this program into practice would not reduce the total feed bill of the New York Milk Shed. It would however, result in increased production per cow as well as enabling some dairymen to increase the number of cows in the herd. This tendency would be desirable and it would not only put off the day when it will be necessary to extend the New York Milk Shed, but would result in lowering the cost of production per hundred pounds of milk and therefore, result in greater profits to the producer.

There is another angle which perhaps does not receive the consideration that it should. Every hundred pounds of grain fed on the dairy farm helps to maintain the fertility of the soil. In fact, it has been insinuated in certain quarters that the feed bill on some dairy farms pretty closely approximates the returns from milk and that

(Continued on Page 7)

Potato Growers from Many States Tour Long Island

Producers and Scientists Discuss Production and Marketing Problems

WHEN any event goes smoothly and according to schedule little comment is made. Probably few of those who attended realized the amount of work and thought required to stage an event as sizeable as the Long Island Potato Tour. Those who were responsible for the details knew in advance something of the amount of time and effort required and those who merely attended the Tour know from the smooth way in which everything moved that those responsible did their work in a wonderfully efficient manner.

The Tour this year on June 26, 27 and 28 was the Twelfth Annual Long Island Potato Tour. Many in attendance had already taken the trip several times while others were there for the first time. It was interesting to talk with those making their first trip and to get their impressions of Long Island. They were impressed first by the size of the Island. Many have the impression that it is relatively small and populated primarily by commuters and real estate operators. After traveling a hundred miles east and seeing one hundred acre potato fields visitors cannot help but get a new conception of the Island's size and agricultural importance.

At the same time, visitors are impressed by the amount of waste land on the Island. Upstate, of course, part of the farm is cultivated and the remainder is in pasture. On Long Island, pastures are few and far between. Most of the relatively few dairy cattle are staked out and a silo is a rare sight. On

thousands of Long Island farms, potatoes are the principal income-producing crop. Naturally growers are interested in every angle of the business and are continually studying to cut down costs or increase their returns. Where any crop is grown exclusively, problems arise which are not apparent where the same crop is grown as a side line.

Long Island growers have found that they cannot get first-class results from seed produced on the Island. Consequently, practically the entire crop is put in from seed imported from sections farther north. One important part of the Tour was the inspection of a number of seed source administrations where seed from Prince Edward Island, Maine, upstate New York, Vermont, Wisconsin, and North Dakota, were compared.

Long Island growers were interested in the results and so were seed growers from these va-

rious states and provinces. Many of them were in attendance to see how their seed was producing in comparison with that from other sections and to see whether anything might be done to increase the satisfaction of Long Island growers who were buying from them.

Another problem which does not bother most upstate growers is the cutting and storing of seed. Potatoes are put in on Long Island early in the season and most growers find it necessary to cut the seed somewhat in advance of planting dates. Under certain conditions it has been found that this seed does not keep well and rots after it is planted. Experiments are being conducted to determine the best methods of cutting and storing seed potatoes. Other problems which perhaps are not so new but still of great importance which were discussed on the trip, were fertilizing, spraying, cultivating and marketing.

The Tour started on Wednesday from the Mineola Court House and most of the day was spent inspecting fields in Nassau County. Dinner was served at the Massapequa Grange Hall and the Tour ended at the Farmingdale State School of Agriculture with an evening program. On Thursday morning we started from Farmingdale and went into Suffolk County, visiting the farms of a number of growers. Luncheon was served at Baiting Hollow church and after an inspection of the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm, the procession of cars proceeded to Orient Point with a number of

(Continued on Page 8)



Dr. H. C. Hockett of the staff of the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm talking on the control of potato insects.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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"There Is History Under Your Feet"

WHAT an appeal to the imagination the Sullivan-Clinton Expedition to conquer the Indians has, when we stop to consider what those bold ancestor soldiers of ours accomplished. Bear in mind that nearly all of Northern Pennsylvania and Western New York was a wilderness, mostly unknown and filled with hostile savages. Think of undertaking to march an army hundreds of miles through that wilderness and the job of keeping them supplied with food, clothing and arms. Consider the great mind of Washington who could visualize or see in his imagination that great spread of valuable country beyond the frontiers and lay out a campaign to conquer it. Consider also Washington's great vision, realizing more than other men of his time that an America stuck on the Atlantic seaboard without a background of rich lands to the west was an America that could not last.

Great credit is due to Dr. Flick, the New York State historian, and to all those other men and women who are working this summer to revive for us the story of this great expedition, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated.

We can just imagine standing with a great army of Yankee soldiers, somewhere in what is now Seneca County, a hundred and fifty years ago this summer, and thinking of what they were going to tell their friends and relatives when they got home again about the fertile lands of the West. As the boys now say, they certainly must have told their friends "an earful", for within a few months after the soldiers had returned to their homes in Pennsylvania and New England, thousands of settlers began a great migration to settle the lands conquered by Sullivan.

Don't miss Dr. Flick's article on the opposite page, and then attend at least one of the Sesqui-centennial Sullivan-Clinton Celebrations this summer.

Sitting On A Squash Throne

THE newspapers of the State have been having a lot of fun lately about the rivalry between Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, over which one can grow more and better squash on his farm in Dutchess County. Mr. Morgenthau claims that Governor

Roosevelt is only a mere Governor, while he, with his thirty acres of squash, is a real King—the Squash King of America, and of the world!

"That's all right," said Governor Franklin. "I've got only five acres of squash, to be sure, but this is my first year. Just wait until I really get going—I'll make that thirty acres of Henry's look like thirty cents! And as to that king business, just give me another year or so and I'll 'squash' that, too!"

While we are on the subject, we will have to let you in on another good joke about our Publisher. Last year when we were planning the big Master Farmer banquet, we had everything arranged when Mr. Morgenthau happened to notice that there was no squash on the menu.

"What," said he, "no squash for the A. A. Master Farmer banquet when I claim to be the Squash King of America! That certainly will never do."

So squash was added to the menu.

When the time came, everything went fine, and everybody had a good time. The food especially was good, and there was plenty of it. There was only one fly in the ointment—the squash was sour. Something had gone wrong in the reign of the Squash King!

Boldt's Castle—See Cover

NO, the picture on our cover is not Bingen on the Rhine; it is Boldt's Castle in our own Thousand Islands.

Anything that Europe has in the way of beautiful scenery can be duplicated, and usually improved upon, in America, and we are proving it in our series of pictures on our covers this summer called "Beauty Spots of the East". Boldt's Castle is pointed out to all tourists who take the boat rides through the Thousand Islands. It is near Alexandria Bay, and it is said that it cost a million dollars to build it. The castle is beautiful to look at, but like most castles, to us anyway, it appears cold and formidable, and not much like a comfortable home.

Oat Hulling Machines

EVERY farmer knows that one of the best farm feeds is oats. But the trouble is, for most farm animals, and particularly for poultry and hogs, the hulls are a great handicap.

Now along comes a small oat hulling machine at prices reasonable enough so that any small town feed mill should be able to have one. These machines do a practically perfect job of hulling at a rate of fifty to a hundred bushels per hour. Feed men should be able to do custom work with these oat hulling machines for the farmers at five cents a bushel, and make a nice profit.

Strawberries and Blackberries at the Same Time

ONE day early in May this year we were passing a New York City vegetable market and stopped to count the different products that one store had on exhibit for sale at the same time. Space will not allow us to give them all here, but to mention just a few, there were old potatoes, new potatoes, two or three different kinds of cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, peas, asparagus, radishes, sweet corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, spinach, artichokes, celery, egg plant, water cress, carrots, onions, parsnips, string beans, and several others. Among the fruits there were four kinds of fresh berries, including strawberries, red raspberries, black raspberries and blackberries. There were cantaloupes, water melons, cherries, apples, pears, oranges, grape fruit, and others.

As we gazed at this great variety of fresh fruits and vegetables, we could not help but recall our longings as a boy for the different "seasons" to come along. For example, what farm boy, fond of sweet corn, has not visited the garden dozens of times before it gets ripe, hoping against hope that it will be big enough to cook. Remem-

ber what a big event it is on the farm when you dig the first new potatoes, and think of finding strawberries and blackberries on the same market stand at the same time.

Nothing impresses one so much as a sight like this with the way times have changed in a few short years. There is no longer any "season" in the market. The season for most products is now nearly the year around. Rapid transportation and refrigeration have opened up our markets to the world. When our local strawberries get ripe, we find the consumer's appetite already dulled or sated with strawberries from other sections which have been on the market for months. So with other products. All of which complicates the problem of marketing, and makes it all the more necessary for us to know and understand the markets, and to give the consumer what he wants, when he wants it, and in the way he wants it.

More and more there is going to be only one way for any farmer to hold his markets, and that is by having something that is just as good or a little better than his competitor, and by packing that high quality product in a neat and attractive package.

There are one or two good points to be said about this change in our markets, one of which is that people are certainly eating more fruit and vegetables than ever before, and another is that there are getting to be more consumers all of the time.

Farm Bureau Membership Growing

FARM Bureaus of New York State have a right to be proud of the fact that the membership in the Bureaus is steadily growing; 33,472 members have already paid their dues for 1929. This is an increase of more than three thousand over the total for 1928. Thirty-eight counties have more members this year than they had last.

This is just another indication of recognition on the part of farmers themselves of the splendid work that the Farm Bureaus are doing for agriculture.

Reading for Everybody

"Never in my life have I ever destroyed a farm paper, or any religious paper, or any good magazine, but all are passed on to friends and neighbors. How well I remember how starved I was for years, for good reading."—MRS. D.B.

THERE was a long time in American life when it was extremely difficult to get good books or magazines. That time is past and it does not seem to us that there is now any excuse for people who really want to read to be without the right kind of reading.

Eastman's Chestnut

"GRANDPA," says Johnny, climbing up on his knee. "What do you do with your long white whiskers?"

"Why, child," said Grandpa, "I do not do anything with them. I just let them alone."

"But, Grandpa," insisted Johnny, "you must do something with them. Where do you put them when you go to bed?"

"I tell you, boy," said the old man, a little testily, "I do nothing. I just let them alone."

"But, Grandpa, you do not understand me. When you go to sleep, what do you do with your whiskers? Do you put them outside of the covers, or inside of the covers, or do you put them into your pajama pocket?"

The old man put the boy down. "Run away," he said. "I do not do anything with my whiskers!"

But that night, he could not go to sleep. He did not know what to do with his whiskers. He put them on the outside of the covers; that was no good. Then he put them inside; still he was uncomfortable. Then he tried tucking the ends into his pajama pocket, and that did not work.

Finally, in a rage, he got up and cut them off!

Saving New York for America

The Story of the Great Sullivan-Clinton Expedition

TO all those who love history the 150th celebration of the Sullivan-Clinton Expedition this summer should have a great appeal. It should be especially interesting to readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, thousands of whom live on the very trails over which the soldiers marched. As Dr. Bates, the Indian expert at Cornell, often says, there is history under your feet.

History should be of interest to everybody because on its turn your own fate was determined. For example, many of your ancestors settled in New York after the soldiers in the Sullivan expedition had returned and told of the wonderful country they had marched over. Imagine what those farmer soldiers of Massachusetts used to toiling amid the stones of their own cornfields, must have thought when they saw those beautiful lands of Western New York, rich and fertile and without a stone in sight.

The greatest result of the Sullivan expedition was not the conquering of the Indians; it was the rapid migration of the settlers from New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey into the then western lands following the expedition. George Washington, who planned the whole campaign, in his wisdom foresaw this and realized that America never would succeed with just a little grip on the Atlantic seaboard for the western lands also had to be conquered, and the Sullivan expedition made this possible.

Another outstanding characteristic of the Sullivan campaign was the resourcefulness of the soldiers and their leaders. Think of the forethought and planning that led to the damming of Otsego Lake so as to raise the Susquehanna River and make it deep enough to float the boats of the expedition! Think of all that tremendous undertaking, mostly through an unknown wilderness, and of the comparatively little loss of men or property that resulted to the Americans. The results certainly showed the wisdom of Washington and of all the generals and soldiers who actually participated.

It was one of the most romantic and far-reaching campaigns in all history and therefore well worthy of the big celebrations which are to be devoted to it this summer. Study the map on this page

and you will get some idea of the tremendous magnitude of the undertaking. Notice also the list of celebrations which we are printing in this issue.

The very interesting article which follows is furnished through the courtesy of Dr. A. C. Flick, New York State historian, who has been the chief leader in planning the Sesquicentennial Sullivan-Clinton Celebrations this summer, and in helping us to live again in the deeds of the old-timers.—THE EDITORS.

THE Sullivan-Clinton Campaign in 1779 against the hostile Iroquois Indians and the British fortresses at

forces at Saratoga, in 1777, brought temporary relief from the menace but no complete security. During the year 1778 the pillaging raids and attacks by Indians and Loyalists in the borderland were more numerous and more disastrous than before. Consequently the appeals of the menaced patriots to Governor George Clinton, to the New York Legislature, to Washington and to Congress for protection became piteously insistent. The attacks on Wyoming July 3d, and on Cherry Valley on November 11-12, 1778, opened the eyes of the civil and military au-

the "Indian expedition" was completed and laid before Congress, and that body on February 25, 1779, authorized it, and a few months later voted \$600,000 for its execution—a sum that was increased later by over \$300,000. Owing to his rank, the leadership of the campaign was offered by Washington to General Gates. When he curtly refused the honor, General John Sullivan was appointed. He was well qualified by age, temperament and military experience to carry out the hazardous undertaking. General James Clinton, the brother of Governor George Clinton, was regarded as second in command, and was given direct charge of the army which was assembled in New York and which was to march from the Mohawk Valley southward to form a juncture with General Sullivan at Tioga Point in northern Pennsylvania. General Clinton was also authorized to open the campaign with a preliminary drive from the Mohawk into the country of the Onondagas.

The Sullivan-Clinton Expedition is commonly regarded as a punitive movement against the hostile tribes of the Six Nations. It was that, to be sure, and much more. The immediate purpose was to give protection to the defenseless frontier settlements. This was to be accomplished by destroying the Indian villages and sources of food supply, and by driving the Indians westward and northward. A second object was to cut off the food supply of corn and dried vegetables which had been going from the Indians to the Loyalists and British for waging the war. A third part of the plan was to capture the strong forts at Oswego and Niagara which were storehouses of the enemy and bases for military operations. But the most important objective has been entirely overlooked by most historians. By

(Continued on Page 6.)

Where the Sesqui-Centennial Will Be Observed

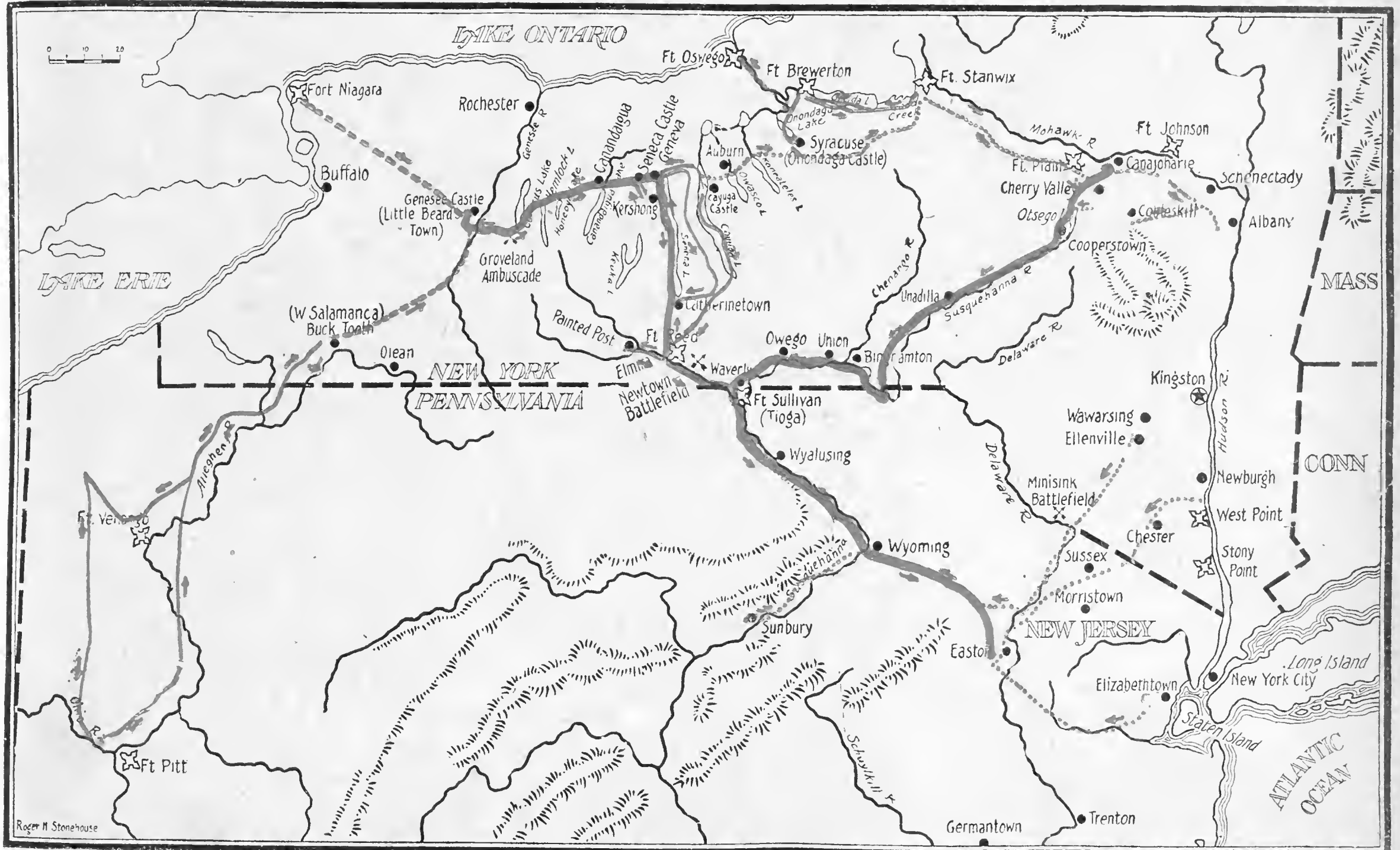
June 15, Saturday	Canajoharie	September 14, Saturday	Cuylerville
July 15, Monday	Cherry Valley	19, Thursday	Seneca Falls
22, Monday	Minisink Battlefield	20, Friday	Waterloo
August 8, Thursday	Letchworth Park	21, Saturday	Geneva
9, Friday	Cooperstown	22, Sunday	Kershong
11, Sunday	Oneonta	23, Monday	Kendala
12, Monday	Unadilla-Sidney	23, Monday	Canoga
13, Tuesday	Afton	24, Tuesday	Union Springs
14, Wednesday	Onoquaga	24, Tuesday	Cayuga Castle
18, Sunday	Binghamton	25-28, Wednesday	Elmira, Meeting of
19, Monday	Owego	to Saturday	New York State
22, Thursday	Athens, Pa.		Historical Ass'n.
26, Monday	Waverly	27, Friday	Horseheads
27, Tuesday	Chemung	27, Friday	Ithaca
September 2, Monday	West Salamanca	27, Friday	Montour Falls
10, Tuesday	Canandaigua	27, Friday	Painted Post
11, Wednesday	Honeoye	28, Saturday	Elmira
12, Thursday	Conesus Inlet	28, Saturday	Newtown Battlefield

Oswego and Niagara was the result of frontier conditions in New York and Pennsylvania which had been growing more and more acute during the years 1777 and 1778. The warriors of the Six Nations, who had formed an alliance with the English and the Loyalists, terrorized the frontier settlements. As a result there was a persistent demand for adequate protection from the exposed communities.

The precipitous retreat of St. Leger's army and the defeat of Burgoyne, which resulted in the surrender of his

thorities to the necessity of organizing a drive into the Indian country which would crush the power of the red men. The correspondence of Washington shows that he devoted a great deal of attention to the "Indian expedition" during the winter and spring of 1778-79. On March 13, 1779, the Legislature of New York ordered 1,000 men to be recruited to defend the frontier, and forts to be erected. The "spirited exertions" of New York were commended by Congress.

Meanwhile Washington's plan for



The heavy red line shows the main expedition from Tioga to Genesee Castle and return, General Sullivan's route from Easton to Tioga and General Clinton's route from Canajoharie to Tioga. The lighter red line shows Colonel Van Schaick's expedition from Fort Stanwix against the Onondagas, Colonel Brodhead's expedition from Fort Pitt to Buck Tooth, Major Parr's and Colonel Smith's excursions to Kershong, Colonel Butler's route up the east shore of Cayuga Lake, Colonel Dearborn's journey up the west shore of Cayuga Lake and Colonel Van Cortlandt's march to Painted Post. The dotted red line shows the routes taken to assemble and disperse the troops. The red line with dashes shows the parts of the campaign which were planned but not carried out.

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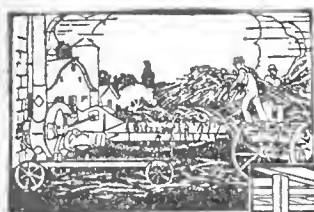
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Saving New York for America

(Continued from Page 5)

1779 it was pretty clearly seen that the war was deadlocked—and that was virtually a triumph for the American cause. Burgoyne had surrendered an army. France was an active ally. Other European nations were friendly. Talk of peace was not far off, and, indeed, was openly talked in the British Parliament. Washington and other leaders saw that independence with a mere fringe of land along the seacoast would scarcely be worth the cost of the struggle if the rest of the continent to the westward and northward remained in the hands of the motherland. Washington knew by actual experience that potential wealth of the fertile regions of the interior of the continent. He realized that when the time came to discuss terms of peace that rich area could be secured for the young nation only if it were in possession of the Americans. The conquest of western New York, the capture of Oswego and Niagara and the seizure of posts farther west would assure American possession at the end of the war. Hence in the Sullivan-Clinton Expedition an inland empire was the stakes for which Washington was playing—and not merely the punishment of dusky foes on our border.

Four Different Campaigns

The plan of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign, as organized by Washington, consisted of four parts:

1. The campaign was to be opened in the spring of 1779 by General Clinton with an expedition from the upper Mohawk river and Fort Schuyler into the Onondaga country. The purpose of this movement was to free the main line of attack from the possibility of menace by the more easterly tribes of the Six Nations, and thus permit the leaders of the expedition to devote all their attention to the Cayugas and Senecas.

2. After this preliminary drive General Clinton was to mobilize an army at Canajoharie on the Mohawk and then proceed across New York State southwestward, destroying Indian villages and corn fields as he followed the upper Susquehanna river, down to Tioga Point, where he was to form a union with the army of General Sullivan.

3. Meanwhile Colonel Daniel Brodhead from Fort Pitt in western Pennsylvania was to ascend the Allegheny river to its headwaters, subduing the Indians and burning their homes as he penetrated their country. He was instructed to keep in touch with General Sullivan and to cross western New York to join him somewhere in the Seneca region.

4. The main artery of the expedition under General Sullivan was to start from Easton, Pa., with the major force, proceed across Pennsylvania to Tioga Point, and, after a juncture with General Clinton's army, move up into the Cayuga and Seneca territory. After the power of the Cayugas and Senecas had been broken, the British and Loyalists with them had been defeated, and Colonel Brodhead's reinforcements had arrived, it was hoped that the forts at Oswego and Niagara might be captured.

Thus it will be seen that the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign was one of the largest offensive movements in the whole War of Independence. It directly involved the two states of New York and Pennsylvania. Upon its success depended the future of the American Nation. Officers and soldiers from at least five states—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Massachusetts—participated. Experienced Continentals and not militia were employed to carry it out. A list of the higher officers will show the importance attached to the expedition by Washington—Generals Sullivan, Clinton, Hand, Poor and Maxwell; and Colonels Brodhead, Van Schaick, Butler, Cilly, Dayton, Dearborn, Proctor, Gansevoort, Van Cortlandt, Willett, Ogden, Shreeve, Spencer, Reid, Hubley, Weissenfels, Dubois and Antis. The appropriation by Congress of near-

ly a million dollars for equipment and supplies reveals the significance attached by that body to the enterprise.

The Sullivan-Clinton Expedition against the Six Nations and their British and Loyalist leaders captured the imagination of the Americans. It awakened tremendous interest and was the theme of conversation all along the Atlantic seaboard. The newspapers of the day discussed it at great length. The novelty and uniqueness of this campaign against the red men in the wilderness with the strange sights and new experiences produced one result which did not characterize any other movement in the Revolution to so great a degree. Officers and chaplains and privates kept diaries and journals of the happenings. More than thirty of these personal observations have survived and most of them have been printed. Although few letters written by men on the expedition have survived—it may be that owing to conditions few were written—yet these diaries and journals give us today a remarkable picture of the occurrences.

A brief survey of each one of the four parts of the campaign mentioned above will enable one to visualize what took place and to see how successfully, for the most part, the expedition was carried out.

The Drive Against the Onondagas

For the preliminary drive against the Onondagas in the early spring of 1779 General Clinton ordered troops from the Schoharie and Mohawk valleys to proceed to Fort Schuyler, where Colonel Goose Van Schaick's First New York Regiment and a company of artillery were stationed. There groups of Oneidas and Tuscarawas came to the fort and asked to be permitted to join the expedition. On April 18th the Indians accompanied by American officers—Lieutenant McClellan and Ensign Hardenburg with two sergeants—set off on an independent movement. The next day, April 19th, Colonel Van Schaick, Lieutenant Colonel Willett and Major Cochran with 558 men and officers set out down Wood creek and across Lake Oneida. The army then marched across land to Onondaga lake and up Onondaga creek, where the Onondaga Indian villages were located. One account states that between 30 and 40 houses were burned; 15 Indians killed; 34 captured; one white man taken; the cows, horses and hogs which could not be taken away killed; provisions destroyed; "2 stands of colors," 100 guns, a swivel, and ammunition taken or destroyed; and a large quantity of pillage obtained. Without a single man killed or wounded, the army with the prisoners and as much plunder as could be carried was back at the boats on Lake Oneida on April 22d. Two days later they were at Fort Schuyler. A difficult incursion had been made with extraordinary expedition and with great success. Congress publicly thanked Colonel Van Schaick, his officers and men for "their activity and good conduct." This enterprise made excellent publicity for strengthening the morale for the other parts of the expedition.

Raised Water on Susquehanna

General Clinton's movement from the Mohawk to Tioga Point with about 1,600 men was quite as successful. From Albany he gave orders for the various military units to rendezvous at Canajoharie. About 250 flat-bottomed boats were built at Schenectady and taken up the river to the same place. Provisions were collected in boxes and barrels not only for his own army but for that of General Sullivan as well. During the latter part of June and early July the boats and provisions were carried over the hills by wagons from Canajoharie to the head of Lake Otsego and then taken by water to the foot of the lake where the troops assembled. The lake was dammed so as to raise the water sufficiently to float the boats down to Tioga Point. After a delay of more than a month at the foot of Lake

(Continued on Page 11)

Mr. Dairyman!

Hundreds of other dairymen have this year solved your feed problem—forever! They have studied the silo question—selected all Grange silos—broken all Grange sales records! There are real "Quality and Price" reasons why! Write for Details now about Grange Wood, Concrete Stave, Steel or Tile Silos.

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They have made money for me and can for you.
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Purebred and high grade tested cows, also accredited purebreds and grades. Cows fresh and to freshen shortly. In carload lots or any amount desired. Also heifers and bulls. J. R. LEGGAT & WILLIAMS, R.R. No. 1, Athlestan, Quebec, Canada.

100 DAIRY COWS

for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots or less. Priced to sell. Jacob Zlotkin, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

Two Milking-shorthorn Bulls

one and two years of age. Good breeding. Reasonably priced. P. M. POWELL, Union, N. Y.

SWINE

FARMERS BUY FROM FARMERS

Let us suggest to you as breeders the best kind of a pig to start to raise is a good one. You save time and money. We sell all pigs with a trial of two weeks, and then if dissatisfied, return pigs and we will return your money.

7-8 wks. old, \$4.25 ea.; 8-10 wks. old, \$4.50 ea. Breeds—Chester and Yorkshire cross, and Berkshire and Chester cross. Crating free. These prices F.O.B. our depot. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order.

MISHAWUN STOCK FARM,
MISHAWUN ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.
P. S. No pigs sold at the farm; only by appointment.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, 7-8 weeks old, \$4.50
Berkshire and Chester, 9-10 weeks old, \$4.75
Also few Chester Whites 8 weeks old \$5.00, and some Jersey Red Durocs, 8 weeks old, \$5.00. Sold C.O.D. Keep them 10 days, if not satisfied, return them and your money will be refunded. No charge for crating.

MICHAEL LUX, WOBURN, MASS.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
7 TO 8 WEEKS OLD \$4.50
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD \$4.75

Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$5.25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 208 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1418.

PIGS FOR SALE OLD RELIABLE STOCK

Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed. Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old, \$4.75 each. Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. We ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

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With the A. A.
DAIRYMAN



It Pays To Feed Good Cows Heavily

(Continued from Page 3)

about all the profit coming from the herd is the manure which can be put back on the field. It is true, however, that the man who owns a high-producing herd of dairy cows and a naturally fertile farm and who buys and feeds concentrates heavily, does not have the problem of maintaining fertility that the crop or vegetable grower must meet.

If we grant that it does pay to feed good cows heavily and that it is not the best business policy to attempt to raise all the feed on the farm, the dairyman still has several problems to meet. One problem is the old question, "Does it pay best to buy a ready-mixed ration or to mix at home?"

Without question there has been a tendency for the best dairymen to buy more ready-mixed feed. It is true there must be some reason for it. Some of the arguments in favor of home mixing, which by the way are not used to the extent that they once were, is that it enables the dairyman to know exactly what goes into the feed, that it teaches him more about the science of feeding and that it saves him money by eliminating the costs of the mixed feed manufacturer. At the present time it seems a fair statement to say that reliable dairy feed manufacturers can put together a better mixture than dairymen can make themselves.

Mixing Costs Being Reduced

The man who mixes feed at home is matching his hand labor against the most efficient machinery which is used by the dairy feed manufacturer. If the dairyman has nothing else to do with his time, he can get some return for mixing feed at home. On a dairy farm which is organized on the most efficient basis, we believe that there is serious question as to whether better returns for the time cannot be secured by using it in some other way.

The statement has been made time and time again that the dairyman can buy ingredients and mix his own ration cheaper than he can buy a ready-mixed feed because the feed manufacturer spends such a large amount of money in advertising his product, which cost must be added to the price which he gets from the dairyman. History has shown that advertising not only pays the manufacturer but that eventually it results in lower prices to the consumer. A big volume of business enables costs to be cut all along the line. Raw materials are bought in large quantities and the manufacturing process in any established line is done almost entirely by machinery. As a result, we are approaching the stage where a ready-mixed feed can be sold for a price as low as a man can buy ingredients and mix them himself.

In the meantime, it is up to every dairyman to look the situation squarely in the face and decide whether under these conditions it will pay best to mix at home or buy a reliable trade-marked feed. We have no doubt but that it does pay many dairymen to mix at home, but in our opinion there has been a steady trend away from this practice and we see no reason why this trend will not continue.

There is still the problem of what feed to buy. By this we do not mean the particular trade name, but rather the analysis or protein content. The first thing to consider is the kind of roughage that is fed. Rations for dairy cows cannot be considered in terms of concentrates alone. Where legume hay is fed as a roughage, it is unnecessary to buy a feed with as much protein as will be required where Timothy hay is the roughage. For

example, where clover or alfalfa hay is fed, a grain mixture with from fourteen to eighteen per cent of protein will give excellent results, while a grain mixture to be fed with timothy hay should contain from twenty-two to twenty-five per cent of protein.

Fibre Content Important

Another point which should be considered in buying the ration is the total amount of digestible nutrients per hundred pounds and also the per cent of fibre, which is closely associated with digestibility. For example, the statement has sometimes been made that alfalfa hay is equal in feeding value to wheat bran. Whereas the analysis is somewhat similar, wheat bran contains 9.5 per cent of fibre and alfalfa hay contains 28.3 per cent. In other words, although the composition is somewhat similar, wheat bran is a concentrate and alfalfa hay is a roughage. The dairy feed with a low fibre content will in the long run, give better results than one high in fibre. Roughage has its place, but it can be grown more economically on the farm rather than buy it in bags.

Another question which frequently

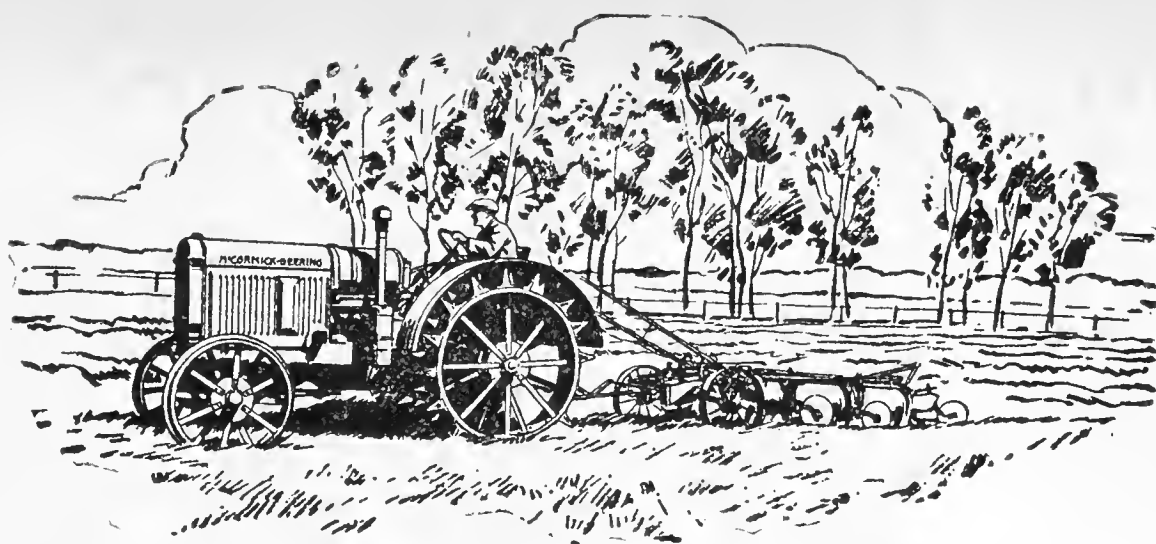
comes up, is the desirability of buying feeds in advance in anticipation of a rise in price. In one sense it might be stated that the man who does this is a speculator and not a dairyman and that the proper thing to do is to buy feed when it is needed and pay the market price for it. On the other hand, it is considered advisable to watch the market when selling and it would seem that there is no good reason why the same advice would not be equally good in buying. In other words, it would seem good business to anticipate one's needs for feed and to get all the information possible as to the probable trend in prices and then buy at what appears to be the most favorable time. The dairyman will not always win. Sometimes the feed may drop in price later, but over a period of years this practice should result in some savings over the practice of buying only as feed is needed.

Buy for Cash and Demand a Discount

What is probably more important so far as savings are concerned is to buy for cash rather than to buy on credit. Actual figures secured by the

New York State College show that the cost of credit extended to feed buyers is more than double the cost of credit secured at the bank. In some instances dairymen have held that the same price is charged whether they pay cash or get credit, therefore, there is no incentive to buy for cash. The answer in this case is that the buyer should insist on a cash discount and if it is not given should deal with someone who will give this discount.

In other cases, dairymen report that they cannot secure bank credit but that they can secure credit from dealers. This situation may be harder to correct, but in most cases if the dairyman is on a business basis he will be able to secure credit sufficient for his needs if he will make out a credit statement, take it to his banker and talk over his problems with him. Fifty-two million dollars, which the Census states New York farmers paid for feed in 1925, is a lot of money. Probably the feed bill now is still larger. The solution as we see it, is not to spend less for feed, but to study the problem in order to buy as economically as possible and then to feed the good producer heavily and at the same time to weed out the boarders.



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THE POWER in the new 15-30 McCormick-Deering is the symbol of profit farming on a comfortable, efficient scale. With this powerful perfected tractor special opportunities lie ahead of you. Its owner is equipped to rise above the old cramped style of farming—to take full advantage of man-power, acreage, crop, and season—to cut to the bone the production costs that eat profit away—and to build for future expansion.

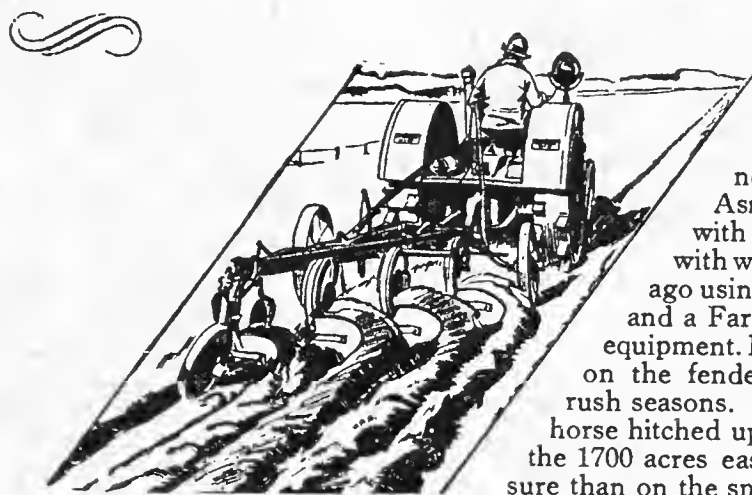
This is a McCormick-Deering tractor. So you may be positive that its liberal power is matched by new improvements and refinements all along the line. The 4-cylinder power plant, clutch, transmission and differential assemblies, built into a rigid 1-piece main frame, give great reserve strength. All important wearing parts run in a bath of oil. Ball and roller bearings at 34 points add to easy running and long life.

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This picture is drawn from a photograph of W. A. Asmussen, of Agar, S. D., riding his new 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor. Mr. Asmussen is farming 1700 acres of land with the same crew (himself and two men) with which he farmed 600 acres three years ago using 18 horses. Now he has the 15-30 and a Farmall and modern power farming equipment. Note the special lamp mounted on the fender, permitting night work in rush seasons. He says he hasn't had a horse hitched up this year. They handle the 1700 acres easier and have more leisure than on the smaller acreage.

McCORMICK-DEERING

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk

The following are the July prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		1.95
2A Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.41	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.25	1.95

4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class 1 League price for July 1928 was \$2.90 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.70 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Sharply Lower; Later Recovers Firmness

CREAMERY	July 5, 1929	June 28, 1929	July 6, 1928
SALTED			
Higher than extra	43 -43½	44 -44½	45½-46
Extra (92c)	42½-	-43½	45 -
U-91 score	39 -42	39½-43	41 -44½
Lower G'ds	38 -38½	38 -39	40 -40½

The butter market has been through a hectic week. As June came to a close and July opened prices went on the skids. The pressure which we reported last week gradually developed a sensitiveness in the market that became strong enough to influence buyers to withhold anything but the acquisition of the immediate trade needs. The weakness carried prices down a cent and a half. However, the break seemed to clear the atmosphere for on July 3rd the market was in much better shape. Some speculative interest was in evidence and on the whole, the feeling of pressure was eliminated. As the week comes to a close the firmness of the market is increasing. Buyers have bid up a half cent on most of the useful grades.

We are storing a tremendous amount of butter. The first week in July will undoubtedly mark the heaviest storage period of the season. We are very close

to 10,000,000 pounds over last year's storage figures which is bound to have some effect on the price columns. The first three days in July saw over a million and a half pounds of butter going into the warehouses.

Western Cheese Unsettling New York Market

	July 5, 1929	June 29, 1929	July 6, 1928
STATE FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	23½-25	24 -25½	25½-26½
Fresh Av'ge			
Held Fancy	27½-29½	27½-29½	29 -32
Held Av'ge			

On June 29, Western cheese markets showed a decline. At that time New York State flats, fresh and grading fancy to special, were bringing from 25c to 25½c. The situation in the West was reflected on our market this week, some operators offering Daisies and Young Americas for prompt shipment below local quotations. The situation did not fully develop until just before July 4 when the weakness in the West became quite pronounced in its influence on Eastern products. One car of State flats represented as fancy was offered at 23½c with closer selections at 24c and 25c. The week closes with the market in a very uncertain and unsettled condition. Wisconsin cheese is being offered at lower prices, which means that there is less activity in fresh State flats. The trend seems to be easier, much of course depending on which way Wisconsin goes.

Fancy Eggs Sharply Higher

NEARBY WHITE	July 5, 1929	June 29, 1929	July 6, 1928
Hennery			
Selected Extras	40 -43	38 -41	37 -39
Average Extras	39 -	37 -37½	36 -37
Extra Firsts	35½-38	34½-35½	33 -35
Firsts	33 -34½	33 -33½	31½-32
Undergrades	31 -32	31 -32	30 -31
Pullets			
Pewees			
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	36 -42	34 -40	36 -37
Gathered	32 -35	31 -33½	34 -35

The egg market has steadily mounted since our last report. Just before the July 4 holiday there was a better distributive demand due to the holiday and at the same time there appeared to be a slight decrease in supplies. Advances from the West have been firmer and there is a good speculative demand. The condition continued up to yesterday, July 5, with choicest lines bringing from 40c to 43c with a 2c premium being paid for pet marks.

Brown eggs have shown a greater proportional improvement. Fancy browns are actually scarce and wanted. However, on the morning of the 5th there was quite a shortage of nearby whites caused undoubtedly by the failure to ship from many sections on the holiday, Thursday. Heavier supplies are looked for late today and there is some uncertainty whether or not there will be a worthwhile clearance, which leaves the market up in the air as far as the trend for next week is concerned.

Good Live Poultry Market After Holiday

	July 5, 1929	June 28, 1929	July 6, 1928
FOWLS			
Colored	-32	-32	26-27
Leghorn	-30	-30	23-25
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	33-46	32-48	34-45
Leghorn	25-34	25-33	26-35
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	25-35	25-35	
DUCKS, Nearby	20-25	20-25	20-24
GESE	16-17	16-17	

The live poultry market, as a whole, is a shade better than it was previous to the 4th both on fowls and broilers. On the 3rd the weather was cool and the wholesalers had no trouble holding the market at 32c for fowls. The express market, however, was unable to realize any premium and poor Leghorns moved very sluggishly. There was not an over-supply of express broilers, and with a good demand trade ruled very satisfactory with the better birds being held at top prices or close to them.

On the fifth there was a more limited supply of express fowls and the market was in much better shape, sales occasionally exceeding quotations given

above. Furthermore, express broilers came in rather sparingly and with an active demand the market ruled firm. The bulk of the broilers sold at top price and receivers were occasionally obtaining a premium for the cream of the arrivals. The market looks good for several days, much depending on the bulk of the arrivals on the 8th.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	July 5, 1929	Last Year
(At Chicago)		
Wheat (Sept.)	1.27½	1.36½
Corn (Sept.)	.95½	1.01
Oats (Sept.)	.46½	.43½
CASH GRAINS		
(At New York)		
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.49½	1.42½
Corn, No. 2	1.12½	1.09½
Oats, No. 2	.60½	.56½
FEEDS		
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	33.00	32.00
Sp'g Bran	27.50	26.50
H'd Bran	30.00	28.50
Stand'd Mids.	28.50	27.00
Soft W. Mids.	34.00	33.50
Flour Mids.	32.00	31.00
Red Dog	34.50	34.00
Wh. Hominy	39.50	38.00
Yel. Hominy	39.50	38.00
Corn Meal	42.00	40.00
Gluten Feed	38.50	38.50
Gluten Meal	46.50	46.50
36% C. S. Meal	40.00	39.00
41% C. S. Meal	43.00	42.00
43% C. S. Meal	45.00	44.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	51.00	50.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Trend of the Farm Markets

(Special to American Agriculturist from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Market News Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

GRAIN—Reports of deterioration in the spring wheat crop, particularly in Canada, together with smaller threshing returns of winter wheat than expected earlier in the season, were principally responsible for the firmer tone which developed in the wheat market during the week ending June 29. Prices advanced in most domestic markets, but the upturn was more marked at Winnipeg. The corn market was firm, influenced principally by unfavorable crop conditions in the eastern part of the Corn Belt.

FEEDS AND HAY—The feed market became somewhat firmer during the week, principally as the result of improved demand. Market stocks of old hay are the lowest of recent years, with supplies of alfalfa and prairie practically exhausted and only moderate quantities of timothy still available for shipments.

POTATOES—Potato markets were showing exceptional strength during the week ending June 29, in spite of the increase of car-lot movement. Total shipments of new stock the week before were 5,400 cars, compared with 6,545 during the same period in 1928. Prices were continually advancing on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and a range of \$3.80-\$3.90 prevailed by June 29. All eastern Cobblers sold within a jobbing range of \$3.50-\$4.85 in terminal markets.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butter markets were in a fairly steady position at the opening of the last week of June, but as the week progressed trade activity slumped. A nervous undertone appeared and, with supplies tending to accumulate, prices showed a slight, but general, decline at all markets. Following this decline there was evidence of some slight gain in confidence and at the close of the month the market situation was again regarded as steady. Trade, however, has not shown much improvement and supplies previously accumulated have not moved with entire satisfaction. Heavy storing continues at all market centers, and it is pointed out that the increase in storage holdings this June has considerably exceeded the increase a year ago. Production is heavier than a year ago, continuing the trend seen during the past few months. The cheese market was steady to firm on fresh styles at New York and Boston. An increasing feeling of uneasiness preceded the 1½-cent decline on Wisconsin primary markets on June 28.

EGGS—Egg receipts are a little heavier than last year and this has had some influence on the speculative demand for storage. Into-storage movement has increased considerably. Quality has been running better than might have been ex-

pected following the hot spell of the previous week.

LIVESTOCK—Livestock receipts at 11 large markets during the last week of June showed increases over those of the preceding week, with the exception of lambs. The two-way trend continued in the Chicago cattle market, good and choice fed steers and yearlings closing strong to 25 cents higher for the week, while lower grades of steers and yearlings lost 25 to 50 cents. The extreme top on fed steers was \$15.65, on yearlings \$15.50, mixed yearlings \$15.25, and heifer yearlings \$14.85. The market for grain fed steers, weighing 1,200 pounds upward was rather active, while buyers were ignoring grassy and short-fed light yearlings and the season's initial consignment of grassy native steers. Stocker and feeder cattle showed declines despite light supplies.

Hog prices at Chicago fluctuated moderately, with a top of \$11 for averages around 190 pounds. Quality of receipts showed little change from the preceding week, the comparatively cheap supplies of corn being reflected in numerous loads of well-finished butchers.

Lighter receipts failed to sustain fat lamb prices, which showed a net decline of around 50 cents for the week. The light supplies of range lambs are due to the backward spring and relatively low prices. Supplies from native territory were only moderate.

WOOL—A slight improvement in the demand for wool from manufacturers is reported from Boston. Medium grades continued firm, but the finer grades of strictly combing fleece and Territory wools sold at slightly lower prices. Fleece wools were in very moderate demand.

Potato Growers from Many States Tour Long Island

(Continued from Page 3)

stops enroute, then returning to the Sound Avenue Grange Hall for supper. Later, there was an evening program at the Grange Hall.

A partial list of those who spoke at various points on the Tour will give an idea of the importance of the Tour in the minds of those concerned with the growing of potatoes. The New York State College of Agriculture was represented by Professors E. L. Worthen, E. V. Hardenburg, C. R. Crosby, M. F. Barrus and J. R. Livermore. Dr. Parrott of the New York State Experiment Station was present as well as the entire staff of the Vegetable Research Farm at Baiting Hollow where talks were given by Dr. Clayton and Dr. H. C. Hockett. There were a number present from Washington, D. C. including W. H. Warner of the National Soil Improvement Committee and Dr. Hoagland of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who explained a series of fertilizer experiments conducted near Orient Point. Professor E. L. Nixom of the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, who is well known for his activities in the Pennsylvania 400 Bushel Potato Club was present, and gave several talks on spraying. Growers were present from several seed producing sections. Western New York was ably represented by Seymour Bridge of Arkport, Steuben County and L. H. Woodward, County Farm Bureau Agent of Wyoming County. Professor H. L. Bailey of Vermont, spoke briefly on inspection methods in Vermont and similar talks were given by growers from Prince Edward Island and Maine.

The weather man treated us a little better than he has in former years. The first two days of the trip were ideal, and the Tour had broken up before rain came on Saturday, which rain, by the way was welcomed with enthusiasm.

The potato crop was in need of rain. It was the impression of the writer that the fields in Suffolk County looked slightly better on the average than they did in Nassau County. Although the vines are not quite as large as they were at this time last year, it would seem that conditions are favorable for an excellent crop, providing, of course, that the needed rain arrives in sufficient quantities.

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Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet
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free holiday calendar folder K27.

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LIVE BROILERS WANTED

If your broilers weigh over 2 lbs.,
ship them in—don't wait for prices to
lower. Ship any day excepting Satur-
days. Write for information, tags or
advice.

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Get Best Net Results

by shipping their eggs to a house making a special-
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25 Years experience in the business will be of
some benefit to you if you ship high quality.

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Seed. Selected Plants. Disease
free. Safe delivery. See classified column for varieties
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Farm News from New York

Chilean and European Fertilizer Companies Arrive at Understanding--County Notes

A SPECIAL cable from Chile, South America, to the New York Times on July 1, stated that an agreement had been reached between a group of experts sent by the Chilean Government to Europe and the principal European producers of artificial or synthetic fertilizers.

Due to the increase in the manufacture of nitrates from the air, it appears that there has been some concern on the part of producers of Chilean nitrate, concerning the future of their industry. Although details of the agreement reached were not available, it is understood that the fundamental principle is an all-around drop in prices and an agreement that information put out by both industries will in the future be impartial so far as the use of Chilean nitrate or the

Northern New York on the following day, with arrival at Ithaca scheduled for that evening. Saturday, the last day of the tour, will be devoted to inspection of livestock experiments at Cornell University.

Agricultural Society Wants Former Presidents' Pictures

THE New York State Agricultural Society is planning to complete a collection of photographs of the presidents of the Society as a part of their exhibit at the Syracuse State Fair. Up to date they have been unsuccessful in obtaining photographs of a number of former presidents and would greatly appreciate information as to where the missing photographs may be secured.

Any information or photographs should be sent direct to Charles H. Baldwin, Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, 122 State Street, Albany, N. Y. The following are the names, addresses and the year they were president of former presidents on which pictures have not yet been secured.

LeRoy deChaumont, LeRaysville, Pa.	1832-33
Jesse Buel, Albany, N. Y.	1834-35
John P. Beckman, Kinderhook, N. Y.	1837-38 & '44
Anthony Van Bergen, Coxsack, N. Y.	1839-40
Joel B. Nott, Guilderland, N. Y.	1841
John M. Sherwood, Auburn, N. Y.	1846
George Vail, Troy, N. Y.	1847
Lewis G. Morris, Mount Fordham, N. Y.	1853
Abraham B. Conger, Waldberg, N. Y.	1859
Benjamin N. Huntington, Rome, N. Y.	1860
Edward G. Falle, New York	1863
James Ol Sheldon, Geneva, N. Y.	1864
John Stanton Gould, Hudson, N. Y.	1866
Marsena H. Patrick, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.	1867
Samuel Campbell, New York Mills, N. Y.	1869
Solon D. Hungerford, Adams, N. Y.	1870
Richard Church, Belvidere, N. Y.	1871
Milo Ingalsbe, So. Hartford, N. Y.	1872
Benjamin F. Angel, Genesee, N. Y.	1873
Harris Lewis, Frankfort, N. Y.	1874

Alexander S. Diven, Elmira, N. Y.	1875
Mr. Edwin Thorne, New York	1876
Patrick Barry, Rochester, N. Y.	1877
George W. Hoffman, Elmira, N. Y.	1878
Horatio Seymour, Utica, N. Y.	1879
N. Martin Curtis, Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1880
Robert S. Swan, Elmira, N. Y.	1881
John D. Wing, New York	1882
George F. Mills, Fonda, N. Y.	1883
William M. White, Canaseraga, N. Y.	1884
James W. Wadsworth, Genesee, N. Y.	1885
James McCann, Elmira, N. Y.	1886
James Geddes, Fairmount, N. Y.	1887
W. A. Wadsworth, Genesee, N. Y.	1888
James Wood, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	1889-90
O. B. Potter, New York	1891-92
I. P. Roberts, Ithaca, N. Y.	1895-96
Benjamin F. Tracy, New York	1897-98
Roswell P. Flower, Albany, N. Y.	1899
Timothy L. Woodruff, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1900
John H. Farrell, Albany, N. Y.	1901
F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.	1902-3-4
Gilbert M. Tucker, Albany, N. Y.	1905-06
James H. Durkee, Sandy Hill, N. Y.	1907-8
Raymond A. Pearson, Ithaca, N. Y.	1909-10-11
George W. Sisson, Jr., Potsdam, N. Y.	1912-13
F. W. Sessions, Utica, N. Y.	1916-17
John J. Dillon, New York	1914-15
C. Fred Boshart, Lowville, N. Y.	1918-19
Dr. W. E. Jordan, Geneva, N. Y.	1920
Richard T. Wainwright, Rye, N. Y.	1921
A. L. Brockway, Syracuse, N. Y.	1922-23
H. E. Babcock, Ithaca, N. Y.	1924
E. R. Eastman, New York	1925-26-27-28
Daniel Parrish Witter, Berkshire, N. Y.	1929

of great importance, and that it will prevent the use of fruit names on beverages composed of artificial products.

Grange Lecturers to Meet at Penn State

GRANGE lecturers from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia will meet at the Pennsylvania State College for their third annual conference, August 12 to 15.

State lecturers with whom reservations for the conference are being made are: Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, Lowville, N. Y.; Walter H. Whiton, Neshaanic, N. J.; T. Bailey Thomas, Wyoming, Del.; Mrs. T. Roy Brooks, Bel Air, Md.; J. V. Nichols, Purcellville, Va., and Howard G. Eissman, East Springfield, Pa.

President Hoover Appoints Federal Farm Board

PRESIDENT HOOVER has already appointed several members of the new Federal Farm Board. Alexander H. Legge has given up a salary of \$100,000 as President of the International Harvester Company to become Chairman of the new Federal Farm Board. Other members of the Board who have accepted, are James C. Stone of Louisville Kentucky, President of the Burley Tobacco Growers Association; C. B. Denman of Farmington, Missouri, President of the National Livestock Producers Association of Chicago; Carl Williams of Oklahoma City, Okla. editor of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman; Charles C. Teague, Santa Paula, California, President of the California Fruit Growers' Cooperative.

A. B. Moscrip of the Twin City Dairy Cooperative Association of Saint Paul, Minn. was asked to serve on the Board but has declined to accept the candidacy. With Mr. Moscrip's declination the problem of completing the Board becomes increasingly difficult.

The six members who have been appointed will meet on July 15 with Alexander Lake acting as chairman. It is said that the Farm Board will probably be held in the Old Southern Railway Building which has been taken over by the government.

According to the New York Times, "the selection of the three remaining members of the board is causing the administration some concern. Men who are desired because of their admitted familiarity with cooperative systems and the farm problem have declined because of their private interests, and the drafting of additional 'new patriots' is not meeting with the hopes of the administration."

Pennsylvania Notes

Weather is rather cool. Ground has dried off very fast. Most of corn planted and coming up well. Some still plowing for corn. Oats are not so good but there are some good pieces of wheat. New meadows are looking good but old ones are bad. Plowing for buckwheat. The roads are being fixed where they were washed out by the recent heavy rains. Eggs 28c, butter 45c, potatoes 75c a bushel, sheep are being sheared. A few cows are being sold.—J.F.S.

Crawford County—Nearly two weeks of fine weather and now a few days of rain. Corn is growing fast. Meadows are growing up fast. Most of the wheat looks good. There is quite a call for local beef cattle. Lambs are 5 to 7 dollars a head, wool 35c, eggs 30 to 32c, butter 45 to 48c, dressed chicken 40c, strawberries 10 to 15c a quart. Pastures are good and there is a large flow of milk.—J. F. S.

Mercer County—Ideal growing weather after a belated and backward spring. The much-needed rain came this week and crops are looking more favorable. Strawberries are quite good and are selling from 15 to 25c a quart. Eggs are 28c. There will be a garden party at the Children's Home at Mercer. Fruit will be scarce this year and there are good prospects for berries.—H. J. R.

Agricultural Programs From WGY

12:00 Noon—Eastern Standard Time, daily except Saturday and Sunday—weather report, farm produce report, farm talks. Readings from the poets of the farm and home by E. R. Eastman.

6:10 P. M.—Eastern Standard Time, daily except Saturday and Sunday—farm produce report.

7:00 P. M.—Eastern Standard Time, (8:00 P. M. Daylight Saving Time). Thursday—Half-hour agricultural program.

artificial product is concerned. The agreement involves several firms, including the Imperial Chemical Industries of Great Britain, I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany, besides some Norwegian producers and possibly a French company.

North American producers of artificial fertilizers were not included in this agreement, although it is expected that a considerable amount of synthetic fertilizers will be produced here in the future.

May Investigate Power Mergers

IN last week's issue we told of several recent mergers among the power companies in New York State. Since the story was published, Governor Roosevelt has asked Attorney General Hamilton Ward of Buffalo, to investigate the proposed \$500,000,000 merger of practically all upstate corporations.

The Attorney General indicated that he will be able to submit a preliminary report to the Governor within two weeks. In requesting this action by the Attorney General, Governor Roosevelt said that the matter was of vital importance not only to big users of electricity but also to millions of householders.

Auto Trip to Canada on Livestock Program

PENNSYLVANIA livestock farmers will convene at Buffalo, N. Y., Monday, August 12, for their annual auto tour. Inspection of the Buffalo stock yards, a visit to Niagara Falls, and a trip to a livestock farm in Ontario will constitute the program for Tuesday, August 13. On the following day the Keystone farmers will visit livestock farms in the province, arriving at Guelph, the home of the Ontario Agricultural College, that evening.

Thursday forenoon the tourists will visit the agricultural experiment station at Guelph and will then take a sight-seeing trip to Toronto. In the afternoon the touring farmers will reach the St. Lawrence river so that an evening trip can be taken through the Thousand Islands.

Livestock farms will be visited in

Genesee County—Ten new members have enrolled in the Genesee County Dairy Improvement Association. The Association has 26 herds with one official tester who tests the milk, weighs it and weighs the feed and grain used, thus finding the profit from each cow. Of 560 cows 176 were on the honor roll. A. Silvernail owned the best cow for butterfat and E. H. Waite owned the highest producer, a cow named "Mary" producing 1970 pounds of milk during the month. The recent rain started crops growing and everything is looking fine again. A number of farmers are cutting clover and alfalfa but showers are delaying them getting it up. A number of bathers received a lightning shock which swept Horseshoe Lake last week. Some were knocked unconscious. Apple orchards at Pavilion, New York, were severely damaged by the heavy wind and hail storm which struck there June 21. Seventy members of the Genesee County 4-H Club with their leaders left on a special train to Ithaca, June 26 to attend the 8th annual Junior Field Day.—Mrs. R.E.G.

We had a good rain last night and we needed it badly for the ground dries out very quickly. Farmers could not plow for corn today because of the weather. The acreage to spring crops is light this spring. There is a light crop of cherries. Wheat looks fairly good but the weather has been too dry for crops to do well. Millers are paying \$1.10 for wheat and \$7 to \$10 per ton for hay. Butter is 50c a pound, eggs 30 to 35c a dozen and fowls, dressed, 22 to 26c.—J. C.

Steuben County—After a couple of weeks of hot sultry weather it is again cooler. All crops especially potatoes are late. At least 1-3 of the tillable land is idle as farmers cannot afford to hire help. Cows are very high at \$150. Apples, pears, plums and cherries are nearly a failure.—C. H. E.

Orange County—June 19, a hailstorm over the western part of the county did tens of thousands of dollars damage, centering around the black dirt region near Pine Island, and destroyed fine crops of onions and lettuce which were counted on to lift their owners out of the debt accumulated in the last three years of ruined crops. Plenty of rain the last week in June following two weeks of

hot dry weather. Prospects are fine for good berry crops. Judge Russell Wiggins, Middletown, is unanimously nominated by the Republican Co. Committee for supreme court judge in New York.—D. C. H.

Sullivan County—The first graduation was held in the new South Fallsburg High School. Daniel McNamee, Supreme Court Justice, will hold court the first Saturday in July at Kingston. The weather is very catchy and farmers are having a hard time trying to hay. Corn looks very good and potatoes are considered in a fair state. Gardens are very late. Eggs bring 36c a dozen but there is not a very healthy supply as hens are not laying as well as earlier in the season. Pastures look fine and cows are keeping up on their milk productions.

Oswego County—We have been having quite a long hot spell. There was a nice rain on the 25 and another on the 28. A good many cabbage were set during the week. Some are haying. Most hay is light. Corn is looking well but is late. Oats are good. There are not many potatoes up yet and there is not much fruit. There is a large acreage of truck crops, lettuce and onions. One man has 22 acres of string beans. Two carloads of spinach were shipped the week of the 19. Fulton is the largest shipping center of truck crops in the United States. The berry crop is almost over and the berries are small. A large barn on the Senator Strenahan farm recently burned when full of oats. The cause is unknown.—J. S. M.

Warren County—If man will only cooperate with nature and climatic conditions, crops cannot help but grow. Practically all crops were late in planting but the splendid growing condition, has, I believe, brought everything up to date, except in a few places where there was a light frost June 8. Oats, corn and potatoes are looking fine. Hay prospects are not especially good. Heat, electric storms and potato bugs are abundant. There is some damage from lightning in some districts. Butter 55c and scarce, eggs 40c. Pastures are red with wild strawberries. Gardens are looking well. I am writing this during a shower, and as the R. F. D. mailman remarked, "It rains without effort and without excuse."—E. G.

New York County Notes

Mid-Summer Trends in Fashion

Hot Days Call for Sheer Fabrics and Comfortable Designs

WARM summer days suggest the sheerest of fabrics and sleeveless styles which are cool and comfortable. The shows are featuring dresses of this type for midsummer in cotton and silk pique, shantung, silk crepes, crepe-de-Chine, printed silks, linen and printed cottons. Many of the sleeveless dresses the younger miss are made one-piece with narrow belts of matching material and matching or harmonizing jackets.

Fullness in the skirt is arranged in flat pleats to retain the slender silhouette. Some dresses are cut with

less dress with inverted pleats at each side of front and center front with pleated ruffle trim, blue pipings, and blue buttons decorating the front of the little frock. The accompanying coat was a cotton print in an all-over pattern in soft blues and lavenders.

And speaking of coats, they are made long or short. The long coats are shown for the very young. For misses and matrons the short coat with its matching dress, known in the shops as a jacket dress, is favored.

Serviceable day-time clothes are shown in prints and polka-dotted pat-

terns for hot weather. It is the most economical to wear since it does not fade and it cleans and tubs well. Pastel shades are good with special emphasis given to yellow, egg shell, beige, apricot, orange and sun-tan shades.

In trimmings, sun-tan collars and cuffs and lingerie touches are good. Many sport style dresses show monograms, pearl buttons and buckle trims that are simple and attractive.

The styles illustrated, show many of the fashion trends for midsummer. The matron at the extreme left, is becomingly dressed in a beige georgette suit which also comes in navy. The dress is a two-piece style with skirt fullness arranged in box pleats. The over-blouse features a vest of self-material, stitched belt and smart lingerie touches in the little lace bows at front and wrist. The accompanying coat shows an interesting cape collar which is especially becoming to the type of woman who is rather tall. Worn with this suit is a close fitting hat of beige crocheted straw, sun-tan hosiery and dark brown kid shoes.

Dimity Is Cool and Lovely

Miss Ten-year-old, at her right, wears a white sleeveless dimity dress with invert pleats and pleated ruffle trims down center front which is piped in yellow. Yellow buttons also decorate the front of the little frock and fasten the belt. The accompanying coat is of cotton print in bright yellow on a white ground. The new vagabond pique hat is of yellow pique.

Flesh color crepe fashions the sleeveless sport dress, illustrated at center. The skirt fullness is arranged in invert pleats at each side of the front. Neck and armholes are self-trimmed. Monogram is embroidered in matching color.

The serviceable silk suit, illustrated second from the right, consists of a tan dot on a red background. The dress is a one-piece sleeveless style with fine pleatings inserted at the sides of the skirt. Neck line and armholes are bound with self-material. Belt is made rather wide at hips and ties at center front to give a snug hipline. The short jacket is cut Tuxedo style and is untrimmed with the exception of the bow of self-material which is tied to the left side at the neck line.

The afternoon dress, illustrated above at right, is made of fuschia colored georgette crepe. The skirt consists of three tiered ruffles which are arranged to give a low hem-line at back. Sun-tan lace trims the V-shaped neck line. Belt of self-material is tied in bow at center

front. Matching strips of material are fastened to the shoulders and tie in a bow at the back. Worn with sun-tan hosiery and shoes of purple kid or shantung, the frock appears dressy and quite lovely.—Leonore Dunningan.

French Bertha Collar



STYLE NO. 2818 with its French bertha collar is very graceful and becoming for the small or slender figure. The rippling skirt and collar especially lend themselves to the softness of sheer crepes, voiles or chiffon. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/4 yard of 39-inch light contrasting, with 1/4 yard of 39-inch material for tie, belt and bow. PATTERN PRICE 13c.



Left to Right: Georgette Frock with Cape-collar Coat; Child's Sleeveless Dress of White Dimity with Coat of Cotton Print and Vagabond Hat of Pique; Sleeveless Sport Dress of Flesh-colored Crepe, with Embroidered Monogram; Silk Suit with Sleeveless Dress and Short Jacket; Afternoon Dress of Georgette Crepe.

moderately low necks in the back and are known as sun-back dresses. The accompanying jacket makes it possible to wear them on the street.

The vogue for sun-tan has made popular the new shades of off-white, egg shell and light and deep shades of beige. The influence is shown in sweaters, bathing suits and cotton clothes for misses and children.

Practically all of the wash frocks are sleeveless and are cut out at the neck to allow for a sun-tan. Slips with sun backs are made to be worn with these dresses. The necks are finished with hand-rolled hems or hem-stitched. The lower part carries a double hem so they are not transparent.

Jackets are made of plain and printed piques, gingham, printed silks, velveteen, quilted silk and shantung.

One of the most attractive ensembles I saw for a tiny miss was a white batiste dress, self-trimmed with tuckings and pleatings and worn with a red and white checked gingham coat.

The entire ensemble cost \$2.95. For wee tots nothing is smarter or more practical because they are good looking and they tub well.

Children's dresses of batiste, voile, linen and sheer cottons show accompanying coats in gingham, pique, linen and other printed cottons. Worn with these little dresses are pique hats in Vagabond style. The crowns are cut in five sections and the brims are of moderate size, made double of pique and machine stitched. The hats are washable and for that reason are quite practical. They come in all pastel shades so that it is possible to purchase hats to match the ensemble. Some show chin straps which help to hold them in place. They match the pastel pique coats and they are charming worn with striped plain and cross-barred dimity dresses, trimmed with hand-smocking or decorated with tiny ruffles on collar, sleeves and pockets.

Swisses and voiles are especially popular for the younger set. They come in lovely yellows, apricots, dull orange and sun-tan shades. One suit I particularly liked was a white dimity sleeve-

terns. The dots range in size from the very large to the tiny pin dots. They are trimmed with pleats, tucks and bows of self-material. Jackets are matching and are made without linings.

Most printed frocks are made rather feminine in style with draperies, flounces, fine pleatings, pipings, contrasting bands and bow trims. For dressier wear printed and flowered chiffons and georgettes, voiles, organdies and Celanese fabrics are extremely popular. The important style features about them are that they are made dressy, longer and with uneven hem lines. Many are sleeveless with accompanying jackets which make them suitable for daytime wear.

Sheer dresses are trimmed with hand-rolled hems and tucks to give to them the fine finish which marks these dresses made of such exquisite fabrics.

Sheer suits are supplementing the light weight cloth suits and heavier silk suits of early spring. They are shown in georgette and light weight crepes.

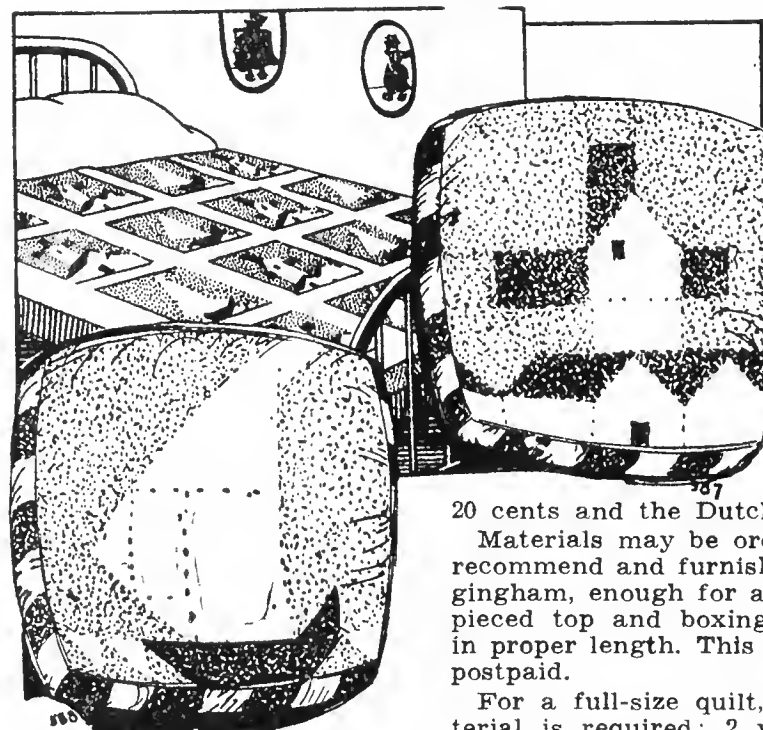
The shops feature dressy afternoon frocks with matching coats made with cape collars or Tuxedo styles or with regulation collars to match. Some consist of a two-piece dress with matching jacket or cape. They come in navy, tan, blues lighter than navy and all of the pastel shades. They are comfortable for very warm days and especially nice since they have an accompanying coat which makes them suitable for so many occasions.

Sun-Tan Shades Are Popular

Silk and georgette suits show jackets with cape collars or separate capes or long coats with cape collars. The capes and cape collars are especially nice if they are becoming. The taller girl wears them very well but the short girl will do better to stick to small narrow collars that will not detract from her height. Of course, there are certain fitted cape collar styles which look well on the smaller girl.

White is perhaps the loveliest of all

Dutch Designs for Quilts or Pillows



This time we are offering patchwork patterns that are most unique, either for prim little pillows, twin-bed quilts—one of boats and one of mills, or used alternately in one large quilt as sketched.

Colors are sky-blue, delft blue and white. Cardboard cutting patterns of each part, and instructions and chart for setting them together are included in each order. The Dutch Mill design is number 587 for

20 cents and the Dutch boat is No. 588 at 20 cents.

Materials may be ordered also, and as always we recommend and furnish first quality only. Peter Pan gingham, enough for a pillow, includes a blue back, pieced top and boxing as shown, the three colors in proper length. This is number 589 and is 40 cents postpaid.

For a full-size quilt, 80 by 84, the following material is required: 2 yards of white, 2 1/4 yards of dark blue and 1 3/4 yards of light blue, set together as shown. This allows for 16 pieced blocks, 4 inches each of lattice strips and borders, all complete. This is number 590 and costs \$3.60 postpaid. You can order the patterns separately at 20 cents. Send order to Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Cooling Drinks

Comfort in Summertime Depends Much on Type of Food Consumed

JUICE left from canning fruits or from making sauce can be combined to make delicious and refreshing drinks these hot days. If there is no juice left over, it might be worth cooking up some fruit to get the necessary juice. Our appetite naturally calls for cooling beverages and in this part of the country where fruits and berries abound, there is no reason to deny ourselves that simple and wholesome pleasure. Cherries, strawberries, currants, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, or even rhubarb will provide the base for a summer beverage. The grocery store will supply an even greater range with pineapple, oranges, lemons, limes, ginger ale, and other carbonated beverages. Somebody has discovered that a good tart jelly such as cranberry or currant, makes an excellent drink when water is added. And in this dairy section it would be a pity to overlook the fact that milk makes not only a delicious but a very nourishing drink, whether used plain or combined with fruit juices or chocolate.

The attractive color given by the red fruits and berries appeals to the eye and a little experimenting with free use of one's "taster" will develop delicious combinations of flavor.

One common fault is to get the drink too sweet. It is better to add too little sugar or syrup at first and then add more if necessary. In using rather insipid berries or fruits, lemon or orange juice should be added to liven it up. A whole berry or piece of fruit or a sprig of mint in each glass will catch the eye before the nose or the palate get their innings.

Here are some recipes which will make many hot days more bearable:

Spiced Tea

Put tea in an earthen pot and pour boiling water over it allowing one teaspoonful of tea to each cup of water. Sweeten to taste usually allowing one teaspoonful of sugar to each teaspoonful of tea. In the bottom of a heavy pitcher put whole cloves allowing two cloves to each cupful of liquid. Pour the hot tea over them, chill as quickly as possible and serve with a bit of cracked ice in each cup and a slice of lemon on the side.—L. M. T.

Sour Cherry Cordial

Simmer one cup sugar and one cup water to make a syrup, add two cups tea, one cup orange juice and one-half cup lime juice. Press one No. 2 can red pitted cherries through a sieve or run through a food chopper. Add both cherry pulp and juice. Just before serving add one quart of ginger ale. Makes about three quarts.

Coffee Punch

Mix one cup strong coffee, one cup orange juice, juice from two No. 2 cans grapefruit and one cup maple syrup together and chill. Just before serving add one quart of ginger ale and two cups heavy cream if desired. It may be omitted. Makes not quite three quarts.

Pineapple Milk Shake

Shake the following ingredients together in a glass jar or shaker: One-half cup canned chocolate syrup, one cup evaporated milk or fresh cream, one cup pineapple syrup, one cup water and cracked ice.

Pruneade

Boil one-third cup sugar with two cups water for five minutes, then cool. Add juice of eight limes (or five lemons) one cup of pineapple syrup, one cup prune juice and three cups cold water. Serve very cold in punch glasses. This makes twelve to fifteen glasses.

Currant and Raspberry Shrub

Boil one-third cup currant jelly, two cups water and one-third cup sugar until jelly melts. Cool and add juice of two lemons and contents of a No. 2

can of raspberries, pressed through a sieve. Chill, add two cups carbonated water and serve at once.

Saving New York for America

(Continued from Page 6)

Otsego, General Clinton with the Third, Fourth and Fifth New York Regiments, the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and four companies of Morgan's Rifles received orders from General Sullivan to start south. Hence on August 9, 1779, the dam was cut, the boats with their heavy loads of supplies were floated down the Sus-

Simple Sports Dress



STYLE NO. 2841 with its faintly suggested sleeves and kick pleats is fine for sports wear. Tub silk, linen, gingham or pique would be very suitable. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36 or 39-inch material with 3/4 yard of 20-inch light and 1/2 yd. of 39-inch contrasting. Pattern price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers correctly and clearly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the summer fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

quehanna, and the impatient army started for Tioga. Contrary to expectations, few Indians were encountered on the journey. A number of deserted Indian towns were destroyed together with their gardens and corn fields. On August 19th General Clinton met General Poor, who had been sent forward to meet him, and on August 22d General Clinton's army was welcomed at Tioga Point with cheers and salvos of artillery. The movement had been executed quickly and without serious mishap.

Expedition from Fort Pitt

Meanwhile Colonel Daniel Brodhead following instructions had left Fort Pitt on August 11th with 605 "rank and file" to invade the Seneca country and to form a juncture with General Sullivan and General Clinton at some point in the Genesee region. He took one month's provision, which was forwarded by boat up the Allegheny river. With live stock and pack horses, and accompanied by Delaware Indians as spies and scouts, Colonel Brodhead

took his army over a shorter route northward by land. No fighting occurred on the route except a skirmish with a band of 30 or 40 Indian warriors. The Indian villages on the upper Allegheny river were deserted by the inhabitants just before the arrival of American troops. A large amount of plunder was secured and then the houses were burned and about 500 acres of corn and vegetables were destroyed. From the indefinite records it is difficult to determine the farthest point reached by Colonel Brodhead's expedition but it seems very probable that the present border line between New York and Pennsylvania was crossed. Both General Sullivan and Colonel Brodhead sent messengers to the other but apparently they did not get through in time to be of service in effecting a union. Brodhead's scouts sent to Sullivan did not return until Brodhead had returned to Fort Pitt. In this state of uncertainty, and many of his men being "barefooted and naked," Colonel Brodhead returned over a different route, destroying more Indian villages as he proceeded, and reached Fort Pitt on September 14th without loss of either "man or beast."

The major force of the expedition was mobilized at Easton, Pa. To that point marched troops from New England, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. After his appointment as head of the expedition early in March 1779, General Sullivan devoted his time to make preparations for the enterprise. Food supplies had to be assembled to supplement those of General Clinton. The exact route had to be determined. Cattle and horses had to be collected. Boats had to be obtained or built. A road had to be cut over the mountain to Wyoming. On May 7th General Sullivan reached Easton, where he assembled about 3,500 men in three brigades under General Maxwell, General Hand and General Poor. On June 18th General Sullivan moved towards Wyoming, which was reached on June 23d. He had expected to be met there by a fleet of boats laden with supplies but was deeply disappointed. Hence he was delayed at Wyoming over five weeks while boats and supplies were with much difficulty obtained. It was not until July 31st that the expedition was ready to proceed, and Tioga was reached August 11th. After the juncture with General Clinton's army on August 22d, no time was lost in proceeding forward along the main line of attack.

The Battle of Newtown

After rearranging the brigades so as to place regiments under their customary commanders as nearly as could be done, and transferring the supplies from the boats to the 1,200 pack horses, the army, delayed one day by rain, started from Tioga on August 26th. The Battle of Newtown occurred near the present city of Elmira on August 29th. It was dramatic but the fatalities on both sides were not large. The Indians and Loyalists were driven from the field and pursued for some distance. The red men were frightened by the cannon which they called "thunder trees." This victory practically settled the fighting of the whole campaign, for the Indians never made another stand.

From Newtown the army hurried forward through what is now Horseheads and Montour Falls, along the eastern shore of Seneca lake to Geneva, and thence through Canandaigua and Honeyoye to old Genesee Castle, the western extremity of the expedition, which was reached on September 14th, less than three weeks after leaving Tioga. The ambush of Boyd and Parker and their companions was the only engagement after Newtown resembling a skirmish. On September 17th, feeling that his orders had been executed, General Sullivan began his return journey over the same route. On the way back parties were sent down two

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sides of Cayuga lake, and Colonel Gansevoort with a body of troops cut across to Fort Stanwix. On September 30th the expedition reached Tioga.

With the exception of the capture of the forts at Oswego and Niagara the objectives of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign were all realized. The hostile Senecas and Cayugas were terribly punished. Their homes were burned, their vast cornfields and gardens were all destroyed, and their orchards were cut down or killed. Food supplies upon which the British depended were now unavailable. The frontier settlements of New York and Pennsylvania felt secure. But the most important result was that now when peace was signed the Americans would have a pretext for holding these western lands into which within a few years thousands of settlers were to find new homes.

Considering the magnitude and importance of the expedition, it seems highly appropriate that its Sesqui-centennial should be observed this year by the Federal government and the states directly involved. New York has voted \$70,000 for observances which will be held at Elmira, Geneva, and Genesee. The whole route will be marked with appropriate monuments. Pennsylvania will have a series of observances of her own. New York and Pennsylvania will hold joint commemorations to which New Jersey, New Hampshire and Massachusetts will be invited. The Federal Government has been requested to issue a commemorative postage stamp.

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

Now it was different. It was as if he had been on a long journey and had returned in every way an equal of those who lived in the valley of the Richelieu. With Odd, he sat for a time on the hill-top gazing upon the proud glory of the seigneurie. A strange fantasy grew in his brain. He saw himself fighting, as his uncle had predicted he would fight, and as Tonteur had fought to make himself a powerful lord of the land. Ambition clutched tightly at his heart. He was seeing a world larger than he had ever conceived a world could be, and everywhere in it was Toinette. For her he would make himself what her father was—a great man!

But first he must tell her he was sorry. This had ceased to be a duty. It was the flame behind his newly awakened consciousness, an act which had raised itself to the level of a crusade filled with possibilities which set his imagination aglow.

He was about to descend the winding path when a horseman rode across the bottom lands and started up the narrow trail. It was Tonteur. Concealed in a thicket Jeems watched him pass and wondered why he was riding in the direction of Forbidden Valley with such a dour and unpleasant look on his face.

He went down the hill, and at the foot of it made Odd understand that he was to remain there until he returned. Then he struck out boldly for the manor house. This building was made of logs, for Tonteur had a love for trees which was stronger than any temptation to build of stone, as other seigneurs up and down the Richelieu and St. Lawrence had done. It was a palace of giant timbers richly darkened by age and weather, and in Jeems's eyes it might have been the home of a king. It was loopholed for defence, and its windows were protected by huge oaken shutters which could be closed and barred. Not far from it was the church, even more a fortress than the dwelling, for its windows were higher, its one door heavier, and under the eaves was a long bevelled slit through which fifty men might fire down upon a foe. From both the church and the house, defenders could sweep the river with their guns. In the other direction were the gristmill and barns, and as far as Jeems could see through the clearings were the loop-holed and window-shuttered homes of the vassal farmers of the seigneurie.

Soon his feet were in the path which led to the manor. It was so still he could have believed that everyone was asleep as he courageously mounted the wide steps to the door of Toinette's home. On this door was a great black knocker of battered iron. The face of the knocker was a grinning ogre, a gargoylish head which, from his earliest memory of it, had fixed itself upon him as a symbol of the grim and unapproachable spirit that guarded the rooms within. Only twice had he heard its resounding summons to the inhabitants of the house. Now his hand reached out to awaken the dull thunder of its voice.

His fingers touched the cold iron. He hesitated in the moment he was lifting it, for he observed that the door was open by a space of a few inches. Through this aperture a voice came to him clearly. It was a high, biting, angry voice, and he recognized it as Madame Tonteur's. He raised the weight from its metal panel and would have knocked when he heard a name which made him pause in rigid silence. It was his own. Without trying to listen, yet with the discomfort of an eavesdropping position forced upon him, he learned why Tonteur had ridden up the Hill with such stern displeasure in his face.

"It is no fit place for a gentleman of

New France to be going," he heard Toinette's mother say. "Henri Bulain was a fool for marrying this good-for-nothing Englishwoman, and Edmond is a greater fool for not driving her from the country when her breed is murdering and killing almost at our doors. The woman was made for a spy, despite the pretty face which has softened Edmond's silly heart, and that boy of hers is no less English than she. The two should not be allowed to live so near to us, yet Tonteur brazenly sets forth to visit them and maintains they

women were speechless as he stood in the wide opening to the room in which they were seated. He scarcely seemed to realize they were there and looked only at Toinette. He remained for a moment without movement or speech, his slim figure tense and gripped. Then he bowed his head in courtesy which Catherine had carefully taught him. When he spoke, his words were as calm as those of Madame Tache had been.

"I have come to tell you I am sorry because of what happened at Lussan's place, Toinette," he said, and he bent

he heard an alarming sound through the open door. His mother was crying. He ran in and found her with her head bowed upon her arms and her shoulders shaking with sobs. In response to his startled voice, Catherine raised a face wet with tears and, seeing the effect of her grief upon him, tried to smile. The effort fell halfway and in a moment she was almost weeping again, with her face pressed to his shoulder as if he were a man in whose strength she was seeking comfort.

Her words came brokenly, and Jeems's mind was a turmoil of misgivings and fear as he listened.

First he gathered that his mother had been very happy at the beginning of the day. Holding him in an hysterical embrace, and weeping afresh by turns, she told him that his departure to ask for Toinette's friendship, together with Hepsibah's presence in the bosom of her family, had filled her with joy and pride. In addition to these things, Tonteur had come over from the seigneurie, and with that event her morning had overflowed with gladness.

"They seemed delighted to see each other—your uncle and the baron," she said, with a moan that sent increasing apprehension through him. "We talked about Toinette and you—and they laughed and joked together—and he was so pleased when I asked him to stay and have dinner with us—and they walked off—arm-in-arm—and then—oh, Jeems, Jeems, they went down into the stump field and had a terrible fight!"

Her arms relaxed and, as she dabbed at her eyes with a wet and crumpled handkerchief, she gave a little wail of despair.

"Your father is going now—with the ox and cart—to get Monsieur Tonteur!"

Through the window Jeems caught a glimpse of the farm conveyance plodding in the direction of the stump field, with his father flourishing a long whip beside it. Excitement replaced the suspense under which his mother's condition had placed him, and without waiting to see whether she continued the drying of her eyes or fell to weeping again, he darted out of the cabin and ran toward the scene of battle. He took a short cut across the planted ground and arrived ahead of his father, his wind half gone. It was Odd who told him the field was not empty, for nowhere could he see his uncle or the baron. Following the dog's lead, he found them both at the end of the clearing close to the pile of stumps which he had helped to tear from the earth the preceding day. Before he could see them, he heard a voice and knew that Tonteur was not dead.

"I'll cut the liver out of the dishonest scoundrel who made me this leg!" the seigneur was crying in a great rage. "He should be quartered and hung for using a hickory stick with a crack in it! With a sound leg, sir, I've have sent you over that pile of stumps, for it was as clever a blow as I ever struck!"

Jeems stopped and as he gasped for breath he thought it was strange that he did not hear a reply.

Then he ventured a few steps nearer and beheld Hepsibah Adams sitting on the ground with his back against a stump, his arms hanging limply at his sides, his round eyes wide open, and with a set and stupid look in his face.

"It's a damnable outrage!" came Tonteur's voice again. "Hickory, sir—not ash or elm or chestnut—seasoned a year, he told me—and here it is with a crack half the length of it, and an old crack, as you can see with half an eye! I'll murder him!"

(Continued on Page 14)

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madame Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Jeems admires Toinette and is deeply hurt by her disdain. He hates Paul Tache, Toinette's cousin from Quebec, because Paul assumes a superior air and because he is in the good graces of Toinette.

Catherine Bulain sees and understands the situation to which her husband is blind. Jeems is brooding over the situation as he, his mother and father and Odd, his dog, walk home from a visit to Tonteur Manor.

On their arrival they find Hepsibah, Catherine Bulain's trader brother who visits them at long intervals. After supper he opens his pack and among the presents he has brought is a beautiful piece of red velvet cloth for Jeems to give Toinette. Jeems attends Lussan's auction the next day and resolves to give Toinette his present and to whip Paul Tache. Paul is the victor in the fight.

That evening Hepsibah tells Jeems of his fears that war between the French and English is inevitable. Jeems decides to apologize to Toinette for ruining her dress at Lussan's.

are his friends. The place they have built should be burned and the Englishwoman and her boy sent where they belong. Let Henri Bulain go with them if he chooses to be a renegade instead of a Frenchman!"

"Fie upon you for such thoughts, Henriette," chided the milder voice of Madame Tache. "I despise the English as much as you or Toinette, but it is unfair to voice such invective against these two, even though the woman is proud of her pretty face and her boy is a mud-slinging little wretch. Edmond is a big-souled man and simply befriends them out of pity!"

"Pity!" sniffed the other. "His pity, then, is an insult to Toinette and me. This English person has become so bold at his favour that she smiles and laughs in my face as freely as any fine lady in the land, and like a charlatan she lets down her hair for you to rave about!"

"Because I asked her to," said Madame Tache. "Are you angry because of that, Henriette?"

"I am angry because she is English, and her boy is English and yet they are allowed to live among us as if they were French. I tell you they will be traitors when the time for treachery comes!"

Jeems had stood with his fingers clenched at the unyielding iron of the knocker. Now he heard another voice and knew it was Toinette's.

"I think Jeems's mother is nice," she said. "But Jeems is a detestable little English beast!"

"And some day that beast will help to cut our throats," added her mother unpleasantly.

Madame Tache laughed softly.

"It is too bad the woman is so pretty," she said good-humouredly. "Otherwise, I am sure she would have less of your disfavour. As for the boy, we should not blame him for what he cannot help. I have sympathy for the unfortunate little vagabond."

"Which is not a reason why my husband should degrade himself and humiliate me by going to see his mother!" snapped the baron's wife. "If her indecency attracts him there—"

The great iron knocker fell with a crash, and almost before the sound of it reached a servant's ears, the door swung open and Jeems stalked in. The

his head a little lower toward her. "I ask you to forgive me."

Even Henriette Tonteur could not have thought of him as a beast after that, for pride and fearlessness were in his bearing in spite of the whiteness of his face. As the occupants of the room stared at him, unable to find their voices, he drew back quietly and was gone as suddenly as he had appeared. The big door closed behind him, and turning to a window near her Toinette saw him go down the steps. An exclamation of indignation and amazement came at last from her mother, but this she did not hear. Her eyes were following Jeems.

He went across the open and into the fields. As he drew near the foot of Tonteur Hill, Odd came cautiously forth to meet him, but not until they reached their old resting place at the crest of the ascent did he pause or seem to notice the dog. Then he looked back upon the seigneurie. A bit of iron had sunk into his soul. The sun was still shining, the birds were singing, the miles of wilderness were golden in their beauty, but his eyes were seeing with a new and darker vision. From the rich valley which had been the fount of all his dreams they turned to the faint gleam of distant water in the south where lay Lake Champlain, and beyond which, not far away, were the Mohawks and the English and the land of his mother's people. It was the blood of that land, running red and strong in his veins, which Toinette and her mother hated.

He dropped his hand upon Odd's head, and the two started over the homeward trail. The dog watched the forest and caught its scents, but he watched and guarded alone, for Jeems gave small heed to the passing interests of the woods and thickets. In many places the hoofprints of Tonteur's horse were left clearly in the earth, and Jeems noted these, for Tonteur and his visit to Forbidden Valley were a part of the thoughts burning in his head.

He walked more slowly through the Big Forest and approached his home from its eastern edge. He could not see Tonteur or his horse or any life about the cabin, but when he came near to it,

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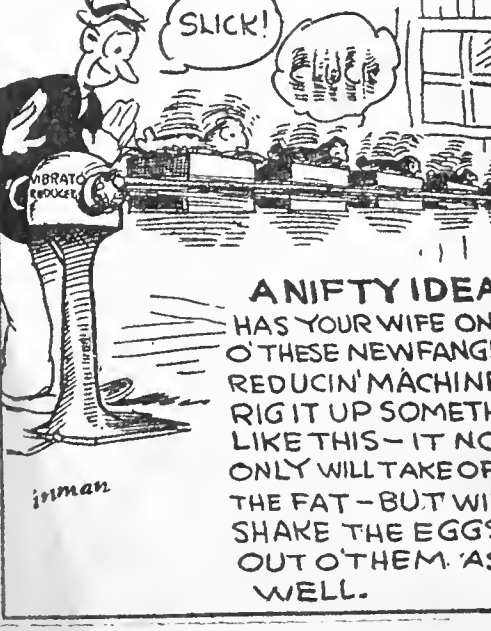
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Rocks, Reds, Minorcas.....2.50 5.00 10 48.00 95
Wyandottes, Orpingtons.....2.75 5.50 11 55.00 100
Hamburgs 11c. Assorted 8c.

Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio

BABY CHIX

Cash or C. O. D. 25 50 100
Barred Rocks.....\$3.00 \$5.50 \$10.00
Tanager Strain S.C.W. Leghorns 2.50 4.50 8.00
Heavy Mixed.....2.75 5.00 9.00
Light Mixed.....2.25 4.00 7.00

These chicks are from free range and heavy egg producing flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed to your door. Write for Special Mating prices.

FRANK NACE, Cocolamus, Pa., Box No. 120

PENNA. CHICKS

"State Supervised"
Flocks inspected by officials from the Penna. Dept. of Agriculture.
S.C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns.....11c ea.
Bd. Rocks & Blk. Minorcas.....12c ea.
S.C. Reds 14c. Assorted 8c & 9c ea.
\$1 books order. 100% live del. guaranteed. Our 19th yr. Catalogue free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY,
(The old reliable plant) Box 80, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Tanager Strain W. Leg.....\$8 per 100
Wh. Leghorns.....7 per 100
Barred Rocks.....9 per 100
S. C. Red.....9 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....8 per 100
Light Mixed.....7 per 100

500 lots ½c less; 1000 lots 1c less.
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this adv. or write for free circular.

C. P. Leister, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D. 25 50 100
S. C. Reds.....\$3.00 \$5.50 \$10
Barred Rocks.....3.00 5.50 10
Wh. Leghorns.....2.50 4.50 8
Heavy Mixed.....2.50 4.50 8
Light Mixed.....2.25 4.00 7

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Cir. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

100 500 1000
Barron & Wyckoff Leghorns.....\$ 8.00 \$37.50 \$70.00
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds.....9.00 42.50 80.00
Light Mixed.....7.00 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mixed \$8. Our chicks are properly hatched, strong and vigorous, 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Circular free giving full details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa. R. D. No. 2. F. B. Leister, Prop.

SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds
Vt. Certified: Tested free from B.W.D. Males from 200-300 egg hens. Pullets: Started Chicks: 3000 Baby Chicks weekly: Circular. ASCUTNEY FARMS, A10, HARTLAND, VT.

CLASS A PULLETS

Healthy, well developed stock from heavy layers. No money down. 100% live arrival. Write for low prices. BOS HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICH. R. 2A

WYCKOFF and BARRON STRAIN. White Leghorn Chicks for June 9c each; \$80 per 1000. 100% live arrival and safe delivery guaranteed. Our 19th year. Circular free. \$1.00 books order. THE PENNSYLVANIA HATCHERY, Box W, Liverpool, Pa.

When writing Advertisers
Mention American Agriculturist

CHICKS with vim and vigor

Hatched by men with 19 years experience, from culled flocks. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed by Prepaid Parcel Post at the following prices:

PRICES FOR JUNE AND JULY

S. C. White Leghorns.....9c each—\$ 80.00 per 1000
S. C. Brown Leghorns.....9c " 80.00 " 1000
Barred Rocks.....10c " 90.00 " 1000
S. C. R. I. Reds.....12c " 110.00 " 1000
S. C. Black Minorcas.....12c " 110.00 " 1000
H. B. Mixed.....9c " 80.00 " 1000
L. B. Mixed.....8c " 70.00 " 1000

\$1.00 will book your order. Catalogue free.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HATCHERY
LIVERPOOL, PA.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

S.C.W. & Br. Leghorns.....25 50 100 500 1000
S.C.W. & Wh. Rocks.....\$2.50 \$4.50 \$8 \$37.50 \$70
Buff Orpingtons & Reds.....3.00 5.50 10 47.50 90
White Wyandottes.....3.00 5.50 10 47.50 90
Assorted Chicks.....2.25 4.00 7 32.50 60

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.

Order from this ad. or write for circular

J. N. Nace Poultry Farm, Box 161, RICHFIELD, Pa.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C.O.D. 25 50 100 500 1000
Wh. Wyandottes.....\$3.50 \$6.50 \$12.00 \$57.50 \$110
Rocks or Reds.....3.00 5.50 10.00 47.50 90
Wh. Leghorns.....3.00 4.50 8.00 37.50 70
Heavy Mixed.....3.00 4.50 8.00 37.50 70
Light Mixed.....2.50 4.00 7.00 32.50 65

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE. Telling all about poultry.

The Commercial Hatchery,
Box 75-A (The dependable plant) Richfield, Penna.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR June and July Delivery

S. C. White Leghorns.....25 50 100 500 1000
Barred Rox.....\$2.50 \$4.50 \$8.00 \$37.50 \$70
Rhode Island Reds.....3.00 5.50 10.00 47.50 90
Silve. Laced Wyandottes.....3.50 6.50 12.00
Light Mixed.....4.00 7.00 32.50 60
Heavy Mixed.....4.50 8.00 37.50 70

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival Postpaid. Write for illustrated catalogue.

The Richfield Hatchery, Box 80, Richfield, Pa.

Quality Chicks

100% Arrival 25 50 100 500
Barred Rocks.....\$3.00 \$5.50 \$10.00 \$47.50
R. I. Reds.....3.00 5.50 10.00 47.50
Heavy Mixed.....2.50 4.50 8.00 37.50

Pekin Ducklings.....10 3.50 8.00 14.75 28.00
Mixed Ducklings.....3.25 7.00 13.75 26.00

Prompt Delivery

John Shadel Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa. Box 13.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

BABY CHICKS ORDER DIRECT from

Free Range Bred 25 50 100 500 1000
W., Br., Blk. Leg. & Ancona.....\$2.25 \$4.25 \$8.00 \$39.00 \$75
Wh. & Br. Rocks, Reds & Wyand. 2.75 5.25 10.00 49.00 95
Heavy Mixed Broilers.....2.50 4.75 9.00 44.00 85
Light Mixed Broilers.....2.00 3.50 6.50 31.50 60

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Quality Chicks at Low Prices

Variety 100 500 1000
United Strain Leghorns.....\$7.50 \$36.00 \$70.00
Barron or Wyckoff Leghorns.....8.00 37.50 75.00
Special Leghorn Wyckoff only.....9.00 42.50 80.00
Barred Rocks.....9.00 42.50 85.00
Mixed Chicks.....7.00 34.00 65.00

L. E. STRAWSER, McAlisterville, Pa.

Klines Barred Rocks

Healthy stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Prompt del. C.O.D. \$10.00-100. \$90.00-1000. Write or wire.
S. W. Kline, Box 40, Middlebrook, Pa.



With the A. A.
Poultry Farmer



Shade for the Young Stock

DURING the heat of the day in the summer the young stock always looks for a cool place on the range. Fortunate is the poultryman who has a range for the young stock that supplies an abundance of shade. If the range does not furnish any shade for the young stock, steps should be taken to provide shade if normal growth is to be made by the growing pullets. Sunflowers and corn make the best natural shade. Planted in rows three feet apart and about four or six rows wide will provide ideal shade and also serve as a means of separating birds of different ages. Cultivate frequently until the plants are two feet high and then allow the birds to do the cultivating. Placing the mash hoppers and water fountains in the shade will increase feed consumption and promote uniform growth in the pullets.—A. K.

silence had fallen at his appearance, his father came with the cart.

Henri first gave his assistance to Tonteur.

"If this humiliation and disgrace becomes known, sir, I'm ruined," the baron declared, allowing himself to be lifted until, with Henri's support, he stood balanced on his one good leg. "To hop like a frog, and be carried behind an ox like a bag of wheat—my God, sir, it makes me blush with shame!"

Jeems went to his uncle, and with his aid Hepsibah climbed to his feet and stood dizzily, watching with cheerful appreciation as Henri Bulain hoisted Tonteur into the cart.

"He's a most ree-markable liar, Jeemsey, this man Tonteur," he said. "I'll swear it wasn't his wooden leg that hit me, but a jemmy of iron wielded by the devil himself, or one o' these stumps flying on its own account. It was a mighty blow!"

He made an effort to walk and would have fallen if Jeems had not exerted his strength to hold him up. Henri, having successfully loaded Tonteur, returned to assist Hepsibah; and the trader, struggling like a drunken man to maintain an appearance of proper equilibrium, permitted himself to be lifted in beside the baron.

From the window of her cabin, Catherine saw the cart coming with its human load.

(To be Continued Next Week)

Taxpayers Appeal Rural School Improvement Society Case

(Continued from Page 2)

powers thus conferred by the statute. I, therefore, find that the action of said district meeting was unauthorized and must be set aside."

"It is a fundamental proposition of law that a public body created by statute and permitted by law to vote taxes for public purposes must keep within the limits of the statutory provisions applicable thereto and cannot transgress such limitations. If it were possible for this district meeting to contribute its moneys to the 'New York State Rural School Improvement Society, Inc.,' there would be nothing to prevent such meeting from making similar contributions to other corporations, associations or individuals having for their avowed purposes the improvement of civic affairs and conditions but having no connection with the public school system. As the law now stands there is no such authority. Therefore, the action of said district meeting in voting to send \$10 to said Rural School Improvement Society was illegal."

This decision supports the statements that American Agriculturist have given our readers right along, that trustees and school districts were taking a great risk and running the danger of losing public money by appropriating money for the purpose of sending it to the officers of the Rural School Improvement Society.

The temperature two inches from the litter under the edge of the hover in the brooder should be from 95 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit during the first two weeks. The third week it should be from 90 to 95 degrees and after that gradually lowered until no heat is needed.

Unfortunately, mash hoppers and water fountains won't grow in size along with the chicks. The idea is to change the size of the containers as the chicks grow. Feed and water are wasted when fed in too small containers.

Keep the Old and Young Stock Separate

IN almost every flock there are layers and breeders that are carriers of coccidiosis and intestinal worms. Although these birds appear to be healthy and are laying, they are a continued source of danger to the growing stock. Keeping the old and young stock separated will prevent this source of disease. Confine the old stock to small yards or to the laying house. Better summer egg production will be obtained if the layers are confined to a cool, clean laying house. In many cases it is advisable to confine the young stock to the clean range. This prevents them from ranging on the old ground that the old stock used.

Last year, poultrymen who followed the practice of keeping the old and young stock separate had a 6% lower mortality in their young stock than the poultrymen who followed the old practice of allowing the old and young stock to range together.—A.K.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 12)

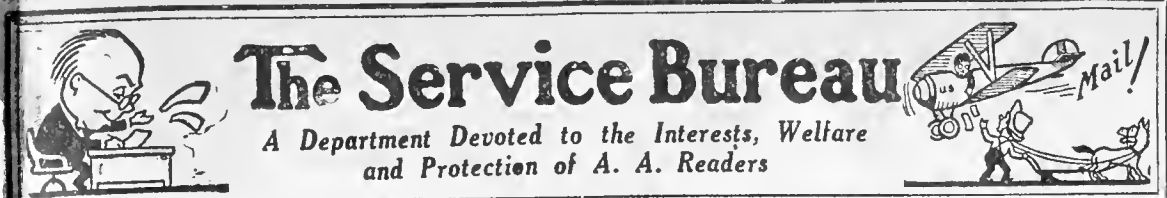
Jeems stared at his uncle. Hepsibah was rolling his eyes and making an effort to answer. A sickly grin spread over his countenance.

"I'll make you a leg—that'll last—friend," he said weakly. "A good leg—better leg than that—hickory, too—an honest leg—carrying no hidden crack in it."

"With a leg like that, no crown in Christendom could have stood the blow I gave you," Tonteur answered from a point which Jeems could not see. "A blow having just the right slant to it, and catching you properly as you lunged. It wrenched my backbone, sir—the sheer force of it! Do you declare yourself vanquished, or will you take advantage of my condition, with only one pin to stand on and none whatever to fight with?"

"I'm a little stunned, brother," acknowledged Hepsibah, managing at last to get a hand to his head. "But atop o' your luck I don't like this bit o' vainglory in your talk. I've been harder hit, but never before with wood. You couldn't do it again in a brace o' years, and as soon as I've made you another leg I'll prove it to you!"

Jeems heard the rattle of the approaching cart and advanced into the presence of his uncle and the baron. Toinette's father, like Hepsibah, was on the ground. His clothes were awry and stained with earth, a great lump was rising on the side of his face, and, as Jeems quickly observed, his wooden leg was broken off close to the knee. Upon this scene, over which a profound



"Hope Springs Eternal...."

IN spite of the fact that we expose some fraudulent home work scheme every week or two, we continue to receive an average of ten letters a day on this subject.

About half of them ask concerning the reputation of a particular home work scheme, the other half are requests that we collect for work already done. In a small percentage of cases we are able to collect for our readers

A "Thank You" Is Our Pay

RECEIVED your letter Monday, and also received one from the company, with a check for \$22.00, for which please accept our thanks, as we do not think we would ever have gotten anything without your help. Thank you again. I will always remain the friend of American Agriculturist.

but so seldom and with such difficulty that we have refused to recommend any home work scheme to our subscribers. For this reason letters asking for our opinion of any such scheme are useless. We have already given our opinion of them both singly and collectively but in case any of our readers have failed to read our opinion we are glad to repeat it.

Home work schemes might be classified as follows:

1. **Home sewing.** Modern machinery is too efficient to hope for successful competition from the home sewing machine or needle.
2. **Correspondence courses.** Many firms that advertise home work are interested in selling instructions in one of the following.
 - a. Show card writing or art work.
 - b. Movie scenario writing or story writing.
 - c. Clipping bureau instructions.
3. **Outfit selling.** Some schemes are interested primarily in selling a sample outfit to gullible prospects. Among them are:
 - a. Dresses or aprons.
 - b. Water colors for post cards.
 - c. Embroidery outfits.
4. **Agents.** Many publications publish advertisements for agents under "Help Wanted." The returns for this work will of course depend on the selling ability of the agent. This, of course, is not a true home work scheme, anyone, willing to sell on commission, can get a job at any time.

We do not say that all home work schemes are fraudulent. The big majority are and most of the balance get work done for starvation wages with a good chance that full pay will not be received.

Running a fraudulent home work scheme seems to us to be a particularly low-down way of getting a living, since it preys on folks who are least able to lose. The amount lost is usually small but to those who lose it, it is considerable not to mention the disappointment coming from the failure to make some money to help meet expenses.

J. A. Stransky Charged With Use of Misleading Advertising

FOR some time we have been receiving letters either asking about the reliability of the J. A. Stransky Manufacturing Company, or contain-

ing complaints about the vaporizers which the company puts out.

Now we learn that the United States Federal Trade Commission has made a complaint, which states that the J. A. Stransky Manufacturing Company has been, and is, using unfair methods of competition. The complaint mentions the claims made in the advertising of this company, a few of which are as follows:

1. \$500 per month selling a new patented Fuel Vaporizer guaranteed to save up to 50% in gasoline; 40 miles per gallon made with Ford car."
2. "Ford runs 57 miles on gallon of gasoline."
3. "You are losing half the power of your gasoline."
4. "This will tell you how you can save 50% on your gasoline."

The complaint goes to say that in fact, the effect of the vaporizer, when attached to an automobile, is very slight under any conceivable conditions, as compared with the claims made by the company.

Subscriber Gets Pay for Eggs

I received a check from covering the three cases of white henry eggs concerning which I wrote you some time ago. If it had not been for your services I do not believe that I would have received this, so I wish to assure you that I am ever grateful to the Service Bureau of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

OUR correspondence between our subscriber and the firm buying his eggs disclosed a misunderstanding which we were glad to straighten out. The following is a portion of a letter received by us, from the dealer:

"Replying to your letter, we enclose duplicate return slips showing that checks were sent to your subscriber some time ago, and we believe that he is taking advantage of you, and trying to get your assistance in trying to collect an account which has already been paid."

We were able to convince the dealer that whereas our subscriber had received checks for some shipments, that he had not received returns for all shipments, and a check was sent to our subscriber.

A Misunderstanding Is Ironed Out

For several years I have been growing canning peas for the They always furnished us with the seeds. Last year I returned two bushels, and failed to get any credit for them. I have written the company, but do not get a reply from them. I would appreciate your help in getting my refund.

WE certainly appreciate the prompt and courteous way in which the canning company handled this complaint. First they reported that their records showed no letter received from our subscriber in regard to the matter. It is possible, of course, that the letters were mislaid or lost. Their investigation showed that the two bushels of peas had been picked up by one of their field men, and he in turn had sold them to another producer, but had neglected to report either of these transactions to the office. As soon as the facts were determined, the company gladly refunded the price of the seeds to our reader. The company expressed their thanks to us for calling the matter to their attention, so that the deal is now closed to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is printed at Poughkeepsie, but our business and editorial offices are at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Please direct all editorial and advertising mail to New York City. If you send it to Poughkeepsie, it will be delayed in answering.

You'll find it here



THE time and money saving way to buy things, such as cooking utensils, machinery, repair parts, electrical goods, builders' hardware, is to come straight to one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores. Here you will find carefully selected stocks of the most up-to-date kinds of hardware, all purchased to give you the most value for your money. Here, too, you will find a personal, helpful service that will make the selection of your hardware needs more simple and the satisfaction they render more lasting.

Look for the "tag" design in the window.

Get better acquainted with the many useful little articles that are displayed on the tables and counters in our stores. You will save money on the many useful articles that you will find here. Remember that there is a "Farm Service" Hardware Store near you.

Look for this tag in their window.



Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

Where prices are lower because you get personal help in the selection and maintenance of your purchases.

CAULIFLOWER and Cabbage Plants. Pedigreed Seed. Selected Plants. Disease free. Safe delivery. See classified column for varieties and prices. F. W. Rochelle & Sons, Chester, New Jersey

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

Additional Classified Advertising

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP. We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Inc., Box A, 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

WOMEN'S WANTS

LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS 3 pair \$1.00. Black, grey, beige, nude, French nude; sizes 8½-10. Good openings for agents. A. H. TALBOT SALES COMPANY, Norwood, Mass.

STREET DRESSES! Lovely tubfast Prints, only \$1.98. Send your measurements to BENNETTS DRESSES, Schuylerville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade. Highest prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

USED CIVIL WAR ENVELOPES with flags, designs, etc., \$1 to \$15 paid. Other stamps on envelopes before 1871 bought. Three-face lamps and old glassware bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

SKINNER IRRIGATION SYSTEM, 450 feet, overhead, portable with pump and engine, if desired, new condition, write for further description. F. G. MANGUS, Maple View, N. Y.

GOOD BARGAIN. Complete water outfit. Leader pump, jack and pressure tank 600 gallons, Novo engine with pulley for power. Excellent condition. Changing to electricity. \$125. CHAS. RIVENBURG, Germantown, N. Y.

FRESH BALSAM PILLOWS made in the mountains of Vermont. Cretonne covers 2½ lbs., \$1.25. HELEN CARVER, Simonsville, Vt.

PINE TREE DOUBLE units \$35, pump \$30, engine \$25. Meyers deep well pump \$30. 32 volt generator \$25. H. VAN KUREN, Rummerville, Pa.

FOURTEEN SECTION DOUBLE deck Wishbone incubator nearly new \$1,000 F.O.B. Hot water wall radiation system used three months \$400. F.O.B. Used this year. Are in No. 1 condition. WEST DENTON HATCHERY, Denton, Md.

AVIATION—Salary \$18 to \$35 a week while under instruction for U. S. Government Aviation license in our factory and on the airport. Write for information, without obligation. AERO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. GH, 63 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

BEST PRINTING, least money. Stationery, cards, tags, butterwrappers. Prompt, pleasing service. HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vermont.

250 BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid \$1. 50 calling cards 10c. WALTER G. COLLINS, Co-hocton, N. Y.

TOBACCO

CIGARS FROM FACTORY, trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid, \$1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

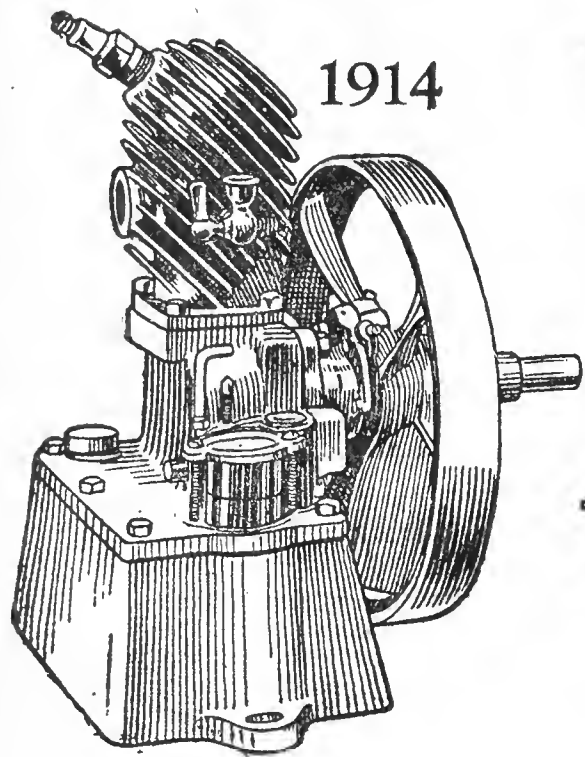
HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Kentucky.

Buy the Advertised Article!

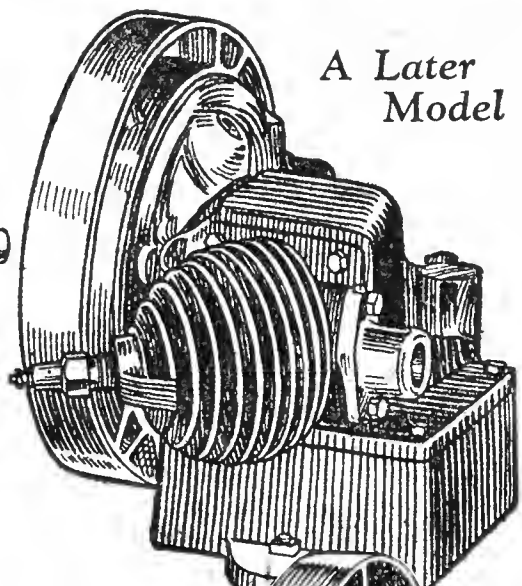
You will find it pays to buy standard, trademarked goods. Let The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertising columns serve as your shopping guide. They contain the latest information regarding farm machinery, household helps, work, clothing and other merchandise of interest to farmers.

The American Agriculturist Advertisers Are Reliable!

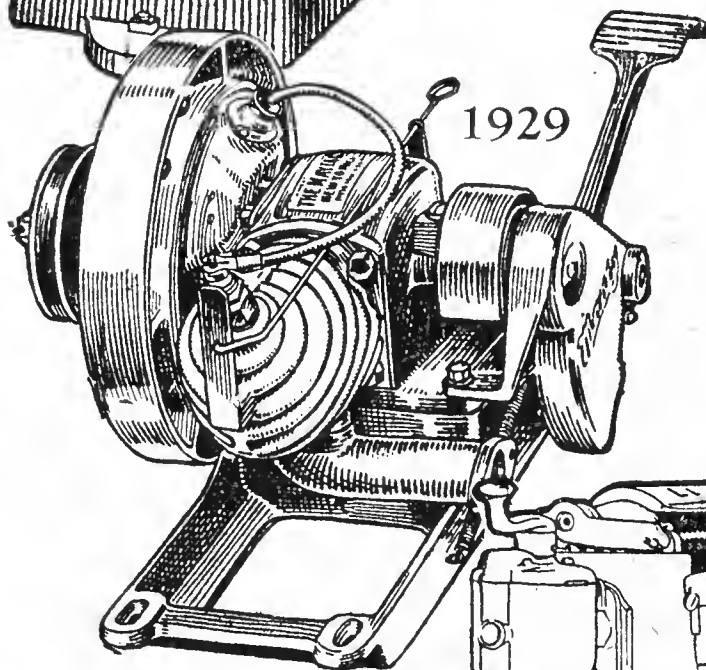
America's **FIRST** Engine-Powered Washer *The* **MAYTAG**



The First Maytag
Gasoline Multi-Motor



A Later
Model



1929

THE Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor makes the world's finest washer practical for farm homes without electricity. Over fifteen years ago, this marvelous little Maytag engine was introduced—the first time that a washer and an engine were combined in one unit.

To supply the demand for the self-powered Maytag today, more gasoline Multi-Motors are built than any other single-cylinder gasoline engine in the world. Thousands of them are making easier washdays for farm women everywhere.

The New Gasoline Multi-Motor

The NEW Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor has but four moving parts. The carburetor is flood proof and has but one simple adjustment. Bearings are of high-grade bronze. Bosch high tension magneto and speed governor give it a smooth reliable flow of power....step on it, and away it goes. By removing only four bolts the Multi-Motor is interchangeable with the electric motor.

FREE for a Trial Washing

Write or telephone the nearest dealer for a trial Maytag washing. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. *Deferred payments you'll never miss.*

The Maytag Company,
Newton, Iowa
Founded 1893

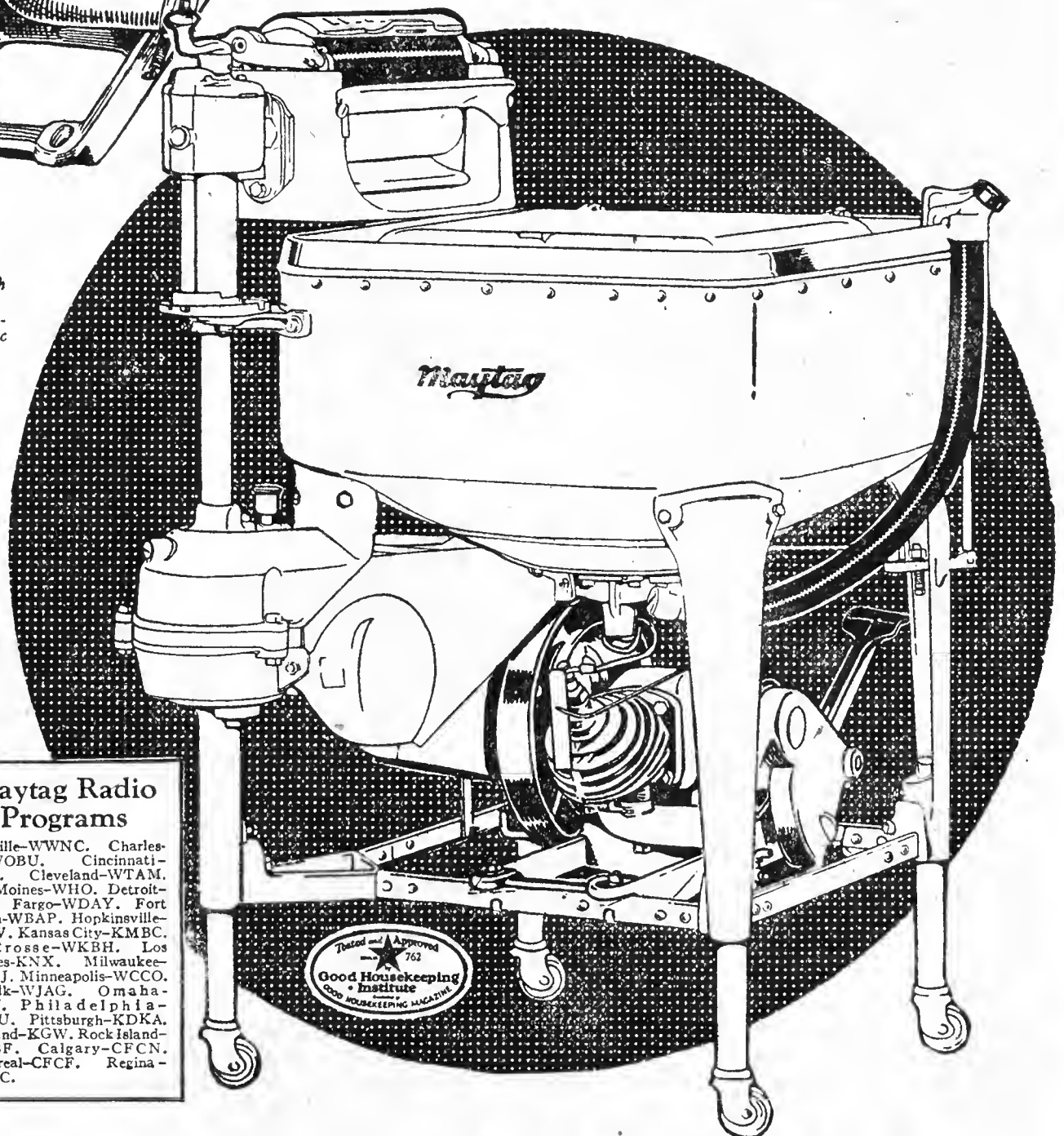
EASTERN BRANCH: 851 No. Broad St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Maytag Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada
Hot Point Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., London, England
Maytag Company of Australia—Sydney—Melbourne
John Chambers & Son, Ltd., Wellington—Auckland, N. Z.

For homes with
electricity the
Maytag is avail-
able with electric
motor.

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ton-WOBU. Cincinnati-
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La Crosse-WKBH. Los
Angeles-KNX. Milwaukee-
WTMJ. Minneapolis-WCCO.
Norfolk-WJAG. Omaha-
WOW. Philadelphia-
WCAU. Pittsburgh-KDKA.
Portland-KGW. Rock Island-
WHBF. Calgary-CFCN.
Montreal-CFCF. Regina-
CHWC.



Maytag Aluminum Washer

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

July 20, 1929

Published Weekly

A New York Farmer Sees Bermuda

Where the Chief Business is to Entertain Tourists

PERHAPS the most astonishing fact concerning Bermuda is that such an utterly insignificant speck of an island should ever have achieved so much of a place in the world. We may have—as I did until recently—only the haziest idea of its size



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

or location or government but everyone with the slightest agricultural interest has heard of Bermuda onions and Bermuda potatoes and every Easter at least we have been reminded of Bermuda lilies.

The hardest thing is to realize just how small a speck Bermuda is. We might make a comparison. The tight little island of Manhattan was settled about a dozen years later than Bermuda and according to tradition the aborigines thought they had driven a particularly shrewd bargain when they sold it to Peter Minuet for twenty-four dollars. By the way, a plot of this original purchase has recently been sold for more than six hundred dollars per square foot—and it is not very good for farming at that.

Well, Manhattan Island has, to be exact, an area of about 14,209 acres—but all Bermuda has is only 12,300 acres.

In its physical features, it is a sort of microscopic reproduction of a continent. It has an iron bound coast line with many harbors. It has rolling plains and stretches of swamp and dark evergreen forests and rugged mountains—but the highest summits rise less than 300 feet.

Or if you want another illustration it is only one tenth as large as the small county of Schenectady, yet in its political and governmental organizations it

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

maintains all the pomp and ceremony of an imperial commonwealth.

Bermuda has now about 29,000 inhabitants, nearly two thirds of whom are colored. In the course of the year the island is visited by nearly 40,000 tourists and the number seems to increase with much regularity at the rate of about 10% each year. Bermuda has no manufactures and only a limited and insufficient agriculture. Her greatest asset is a lovely climate said to be one of the most equable in the world and the one great business is entertaining the tourists. If that perennial stream should suddenly dry up, ruin would inevitably overtake everything. Nevertheless, I talked with thoughtful men who did not by any means regard the tourist as an unmixed blessing. The development of this particular business has enormously inflated everything including, of course wages and the cost of living, and one man soberly declared that Bermuda was the most expensive country in the world in which to live. If you are keeping a hotel or directly ministering to the tourist in any way, this may work out all right but it

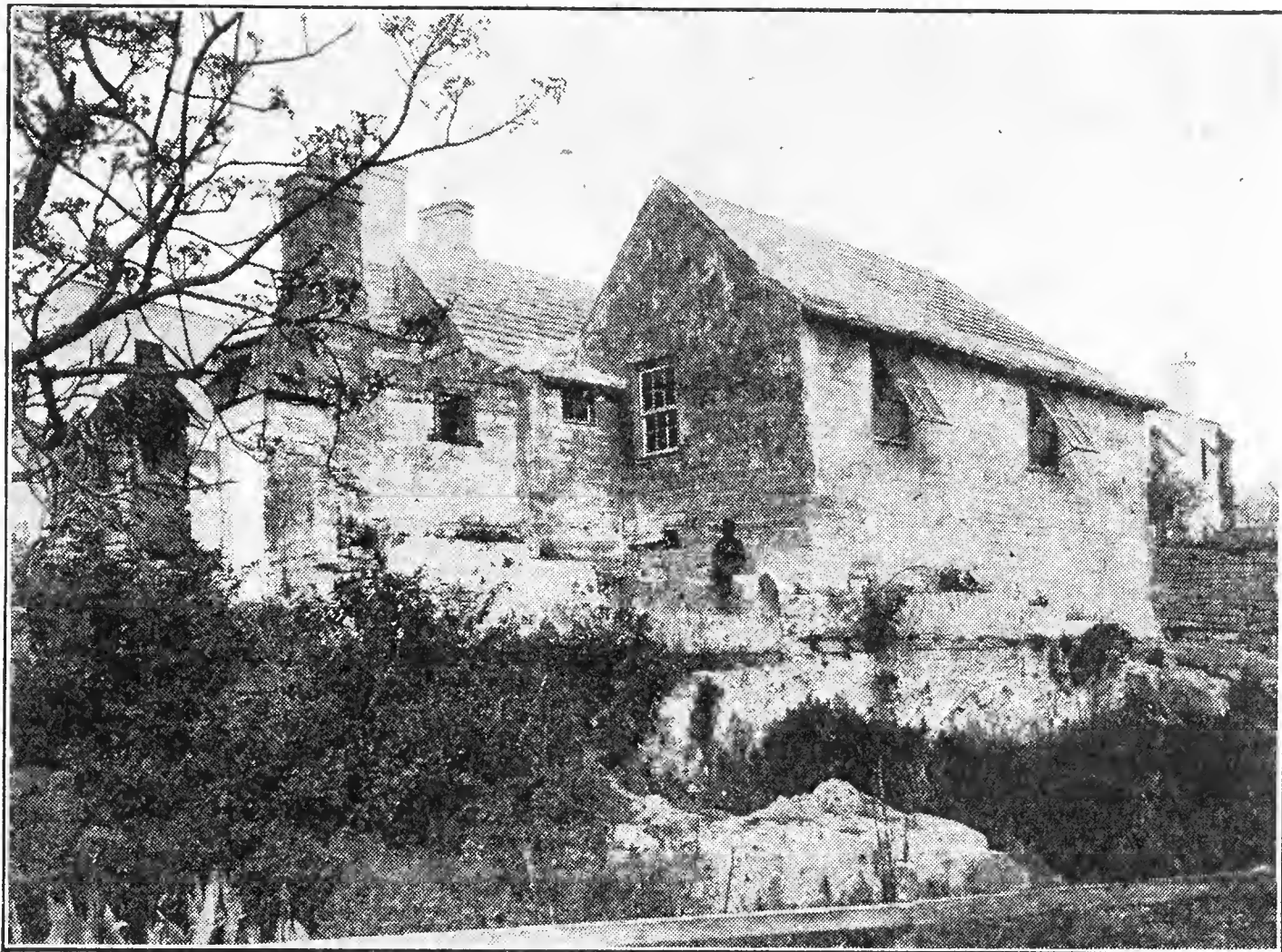
makes hard going for the Bermuda farmer. Every thing he must buy has gone up—his labor supply most of all—but the price of garden truck in New York continues to be determined to a great extent by Florida and Texas and the Carolinas—regions with very much cheaper land and lower living costs. The only wonder is how he survives at all.

I have said that almost two-thirds of the Bermuda natives are colored, but the negro of Bermuda is a very different individual from the black man of our own Southern states. He is surely, on the average, very much better educated and his speech and accent is that of the intelligent white man. There is very evident reason why this is so. Throughout all the earlier history of the island slavery flourished and almost every white family of any pretensions held a few slaves but because of the lack of any large land holdings these were either seamen or house servants. The great gangs of plantation slaves were absolutely unknown. Because the slaves were closely associated with and had much contact with the whites, they came to use the speech and to a great extent the manners of their masters.

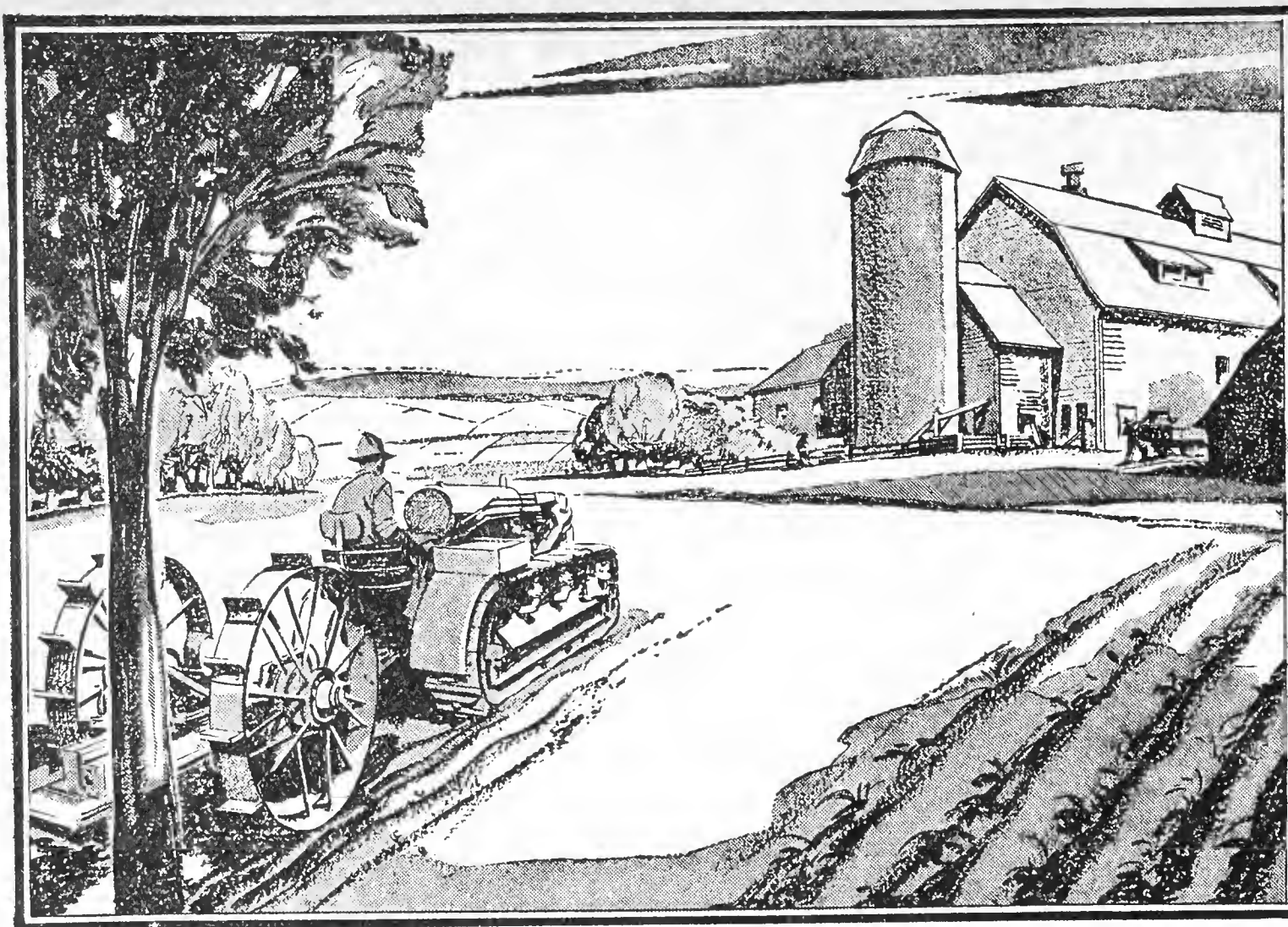
Doubtless it is not too much to say that he learned to think the white man's thoughts. I talked with a considerable number of colored men and was much impressed with their intelligence and gracious friendliness and politeness.

Here may be a good place to observe that when it came to the great moral reform of getting rid of human slavery, we here in America among civilized nations came pretty near bringing up the tail end of the procession and finally achieved it only after a particularly sad and horrible war. Somehow, England managed this much better. As early as 1834 she came to the conclusion that this institution must

(Continued on Page 10)



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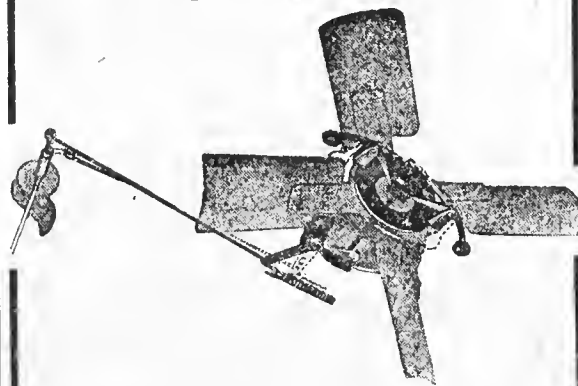


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Fruit Growers Report On New York State Crop

EDITOR'S NOTE—Each year about July 1, the New York State Horticultural Society and the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, cooperate to prepare an early summer report from members of the Society on fruit conditions. The report this year gives the composite opinion of 215 members of the New York State Horticultural Society from all fruit producing sections in New York State. It should not be confused with the regular government crop report which will be issued later. The report is as follows:

* * *

THE blooming season for tree fruits was in general about two to four days earlier than last year and about the same as in 1927. Cold weather during the season of bloom, with cloudy or rainy weather in some cases, was quite general. Most fruits, except pears, bloomed better than last year, for the state, as a whole, though there were sharp contrasts between various sections and orchards.

For the state, as a whole, the "condition" of the fruits, excepting quinces and cherries, was below that reported at the same date last year (between June 19th and June 27th). Generally speaking, conditions appear to be best in the Champlain Valley, not espe-

The Condition of New York's Apple Crop

1929 1928 1927 1926
(Percent of Normal)

All Varieties Combined	52	55	45	69
Fall Varieties	52	66	48	77
Baldwins	60	39	42	63
Greenings	39	60	31	75
McIntosh	38	40	48	50
Northern Spy	43	43	52	37

cially good in Western New York, and rather poor in the Hudson Valley. Both the comments and figures submitted by various members indicated a wide range in conditions, from very good to near failure, even in the same county. The whole fruit situation is very irregular. In making use of the condition figures in comparison with earlier years, it should be remembered that the rest of the season may be more or less favorable than usual.

Apples:—Comments on apples indicate considerable trouble with aphids and scab. In the upper Hudson Valley, early season freeze and frost damage was quite apparent. The state average condition of all varieties is slightly over last year with Western New York better and the Hudson Valley considerably poorer than a year ago. Fall varieties are generally reported lighter. Baldwins, the leading variety, better, Greenings substantially below last year, McIntosh only slightly better in Western New York and much poorer in the Hudson Valley, and Northern Spy about the same in Western New York as last year, but much below in the Hudson Valley.

Pears:—The July 1st condition of pears appears to be the poorest in years, with Bartlett, the principal variety and also Seckel, nearly a failure, and Kieffers very light. Many trees did not bloom and others set very lightly.

Peaches:—In relation to other fruit crops at least, peach conditions are very good, though in no way exceptional.

Cherries:—Sour cherries, particularly light in the Hudson Valley, are much better than last year in Western New York, while sweet cherries are about the same as last year, for the state, but very light in the Valley, and much better in Western New York.

Quinces:—Quinces though not important, except in a few areas, are up to last year.

Grapes:—Grapes, substantially below last year, in all areas, nevertheless have fair promise.

This Pennsylvania Herd Is Abortion-Free

The Results Justify the Time and Cost Required

EDITOR'S NOTE—Due to the prevalence of contagious abortion and the great losses sustained by dairymen we have given a considerable amount of space in recent issues to a discussion of the problem. This week, Professor Fitts of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College tells how the disease was cleaned out of a Pennsylvania dairy.

THAT contagious abortion or Bang disease can be eradicated from a herd of cattle and the herd thereafter maintained free from this disease is being amply demonstrated on many dairy farms in Pennsylvania. A typical example is the Ayrshire herd kept on Penshurst Farm, Narberth, Pennsylvania of which Mr. Percival Roberts is owner and Dr. E. S. Deubler, Superintendent.

This herd consists of about 275 cattle of all ages of which 140 are milking cows. The herd was the first in Pennsylvania to receive a Federal certificate as "Tuberculosis Free" and has been on the accredited list since 1918. To this herd also belongs the distinction of being the first certified milk herd in the United States to be officially certified as free from contagious abortion and has now been maintained on the Pennsylvania accredited list for a period of four years.

Victory over the abortion disease was not easily won owing mainly to a lack of adequate information regarding the disease in all its phases and aspects.

Drugs Prove Ineffective

On Penshurst farm the battle with the disease raged over a period of many years and included thorough trials of such "remedies" or "cures" as carbolic acid, methylene blue and use of douches

By E. B. FITTS,

Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture

and washes none of which helped in any material degree in either curing or eradicating the disease from the herd.

In 1914 the blood test was first applied to this herd. Surprises were revealed in that many animals breeding regularly and carrying their calves full time reacted to the test.

Blood Test Proves Reliable

The entire group of positive or reacting animals were, however, finally placed in a barn by themselves about 100 feet distant from the barn where the non-reacting or negative animals were kept. Precautions were also taken to prevent workmen passing back and forth between the barns. Retesting was not consistently followed up, however, and numerous abortions in the supposedly clean or negative herd led to serious doubt as to the value of the blood test as a diagnosing agent and early abandonment of this first attempt to eliminate the disease by this means followed. In the light of later knowledge Dr. Deubler attributes the failure of this first attempt to the mistake of considering an abortion as the disease instead of one of the several symptoms and also to testing cows in all stages of pregnancy and lactation. Cows should be tested when open, if possible, for the test is not always strictly reliable in the case of a pregnant cow.

It was not until 1921 or seven years later that confidence was regained in the blood test as a reliable means of detecting the disease. During that year the blood test was again applied to the entire herd and the positive or reacting animals were segregated, being placed on the opposite

side of the stable from the non-reacting or negative animals with a wide feeding alley between. The positive animals had separate lots and pastures and were isolated at calving time. Tests were made every two months and any reacting animals discovered in the negative herd were at once removed. *The repeated tests showed that negative animals sometimes became positive but that positive animals never became negative.* This fact strengthened belief and confidence in the test. Other supporting evidence was that a careful study of the breeding records of all positive cows showed that nearly all had aborted once or more during their lifetime excepting those that had contracted the disease.

The number of negative animals becoming positive continued too great to suit the owner and so the entire positive herd was removed to a barn on another farm. The herd was kept on this farm for a period of two years or more in the hope that the disease might finally run its course and the animals again become negative. This did not occur, however, and the positive herd was eventually sold.

Success Comes Eventually

Progress was rapid from the time of removal of the positive animals to a separate farm. The stable they had occupied was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and then used for healthy animals. The bi-monthly test at first showed infrequent reactors but soon came a time when no more reactors appeared and after several clean tests the herd was certified as clean and has continued clean since that time. The owner has expressed great satisfaction in being able to rid his herd entirely of abortion and has said that the

(Continued on Page 7)

Dynamite Put This Field to Work For Us

We Made Stumps Into Firewood and a Brush Patch Into a Cornfield

A TWENTY five dollar investment in dynamite solved a perplexing labor problem for us and in turn gave us a five acre field that has proven the most profitable part of our farm. In fact we turned a worthless tract of land that had not seen a plow for over fifty years and a part of which had not been farmed for upwards of a century into a tillable area.

Several years ago we bought a small farm in Southern New Jersey, that like hundreds of others contained an old and overgrown apple orchard. The trees had been planted shortly after the war of 1812 and had outgrown their usefulness. This old orchard stood on two sides of the buildings and had become overgrown with locust and sassafras trees that stood thirty feet high.

For two years we had been unable to plow with the tractor a certain part of this farm on account of the old orchard with its heavy growth of underbrush. So one spring we decided to clean up the old orchard and plant it to corn. It was a relatively easy task to clean off the briar patches and burn the heavy canes, but the removal of the old trees and stumps was another problem. Labor was scarce and wages were prohibitive at that time and we started in with the pick and shovel to dig out the trees. A few hours at this work soon proved that we were not equal to the task. The next day a neighbor told us to get his stump-puller and tear them out. He assured us that it would be easy work and he would let us have the machine free of charge. We grasped at the suggestion

and went to work. One day's work presented another problem that was more perplexing than the first,—what were we to do with stumps. The puller brought out the trees and the roots in fine shape, but they took up more space out of the ground than when the trees were standing.

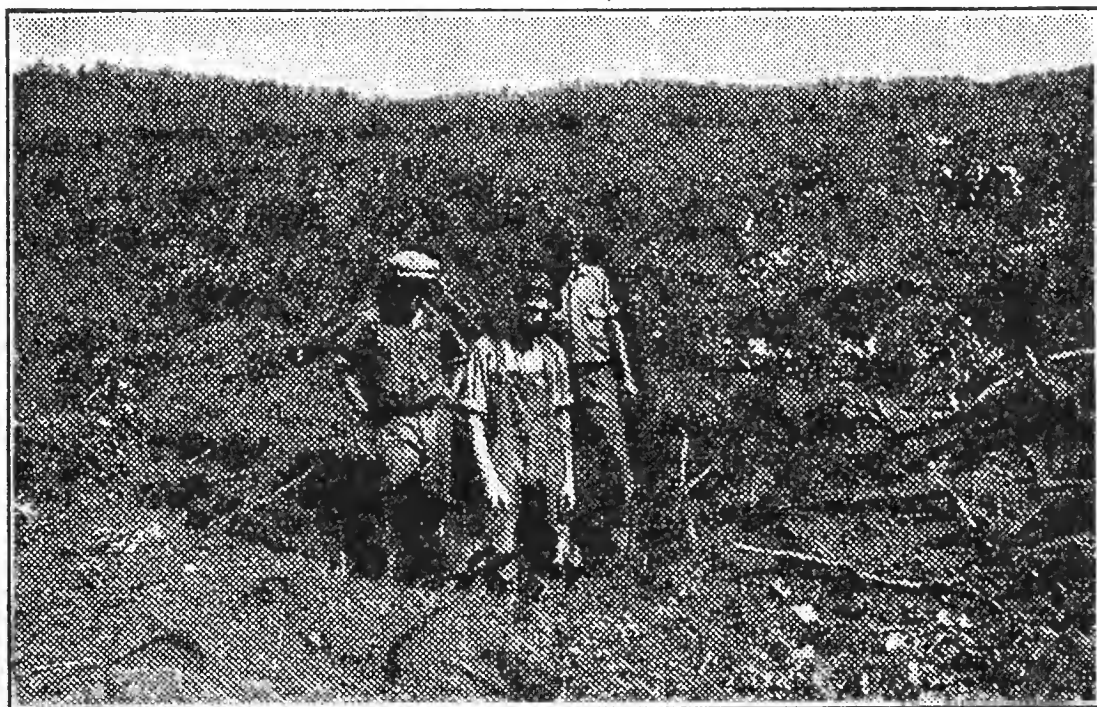
It was a half mile to the nearest dump and one trip with the team hitched to a thirty inch apple stump convinced us that here was another problem almost as puzzling as the job of digging them out. Rather than admit defeat we decided to cut down the trees and use the wood for the hot beds. The land we could plow with horses, working around the stumps for a year or two until they had started to rot, and possibly then

they would come out much easier. Before we had the trees worked up for hot-bed wood, a buyer of apple logs came and took them off our hands at a good profit. About this time we heard of a neighbor who had removed some big stumps with the aid of explosives and had done a good job. With this unexpected bit of change from the sale of logs my brother suggested that we buy some dynamite and finish up the job, as he was convinced we could do as good a job as our neighbor.

So we secured a quantity of a 40 per cent explosive and started work. In two afternoons, we removed upwards of fifty stumps from the field. Many of them were from 10 to 25 inches in diameter and very solid. By using dynamite one of our big problems was solved. The force of the explosive usually tore the stumps to pieces so that they could be easily handled by one man. Even the pieces of the roots, often four or five feet in length did not require any further cutting to prepare them for the hot-bed furnace. The next problem was to get the holes filled up after the stump had been blown from the ground. This proved to be much easier than we had anticipated. By taking a shovel and breaking down the sides of the hole it left only a slight cavity to show where the tree had stood.

After the ground was plowed and harrowed the hole had practically disappeared. The field was planted to corn and before the last cultivation there was not a trace of the old

(Continued on Page 6)



—Courtesy Farmingdale State Institute of Applied Agriculture.
The hole where the stump was. Dynamite solved a perplexing labor problem and made a five-acre field profitable.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Charles S. Wilson, of Hall, N. Y., Appointed to Farm Board

THERE is comparatively little interest on the part of eastern farmers in the new Agricultural Marketing Act but there will be no great amount of criticism of the appointments already made to the Federal Farm Board.

Some will question the appointment of Alexander H. Legge on account of his connection with the International Harvester Company, but our own opinion is that he will be fair and sympathetic with the farmers' problems and that his ability and experience as an executive will be big assets.

The appointments of C. S. Denman, president of the National Livestock Producers' Association, Carl Williams, former president of the Cotton Growers' Exchange, W. F. Schilling, president of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, and Charles C. Teague, former president of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, make it very evident that President Hoover is depending to a very great extent on the farmers' cooperative organizations for the success of his farm relief legislation.

It is the opinion of many leading farmers, including the officers and members of several of the largest cooperatives, that these farm organizations should not assume the responsibility for the success or failure of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board. Many farmers, and this is particularly true of eastern farmers, look upon the whole move as an experiment with only about ten per cent chance of success. They therefore believe that if too much responsibility for the success of the plan is placed on the cooperative organizations, and if the plan fails, the farmers' cooperative movement will receive a blow from which it cannot recover in years. As to the ability and sincerity of the above named cooperative representatives on the Farm Board, there can be no question.

President Hoover has given one of the last places on the Farm Board to Charles S. Wilson, of Hall, New York. Mr. Wilson's appointment is excellent. In the first place, it would be decidedly unfair for eastern farmers, not to be represented on this Board. Farmers in the East are not only not enthusiastic over the Marketing Act but they feel that it is likely to do their interests more harm than good. A member of the

Board from this section having the confidence of farmers, as Mr. Wilson has, will do much to allay this feeling.

Moreover, Washington and other sections of the country usually seem to forget that New York and other eastern states are the leaders in the production of many agricultural products. This is the greatest milk producing section in the world. Fruit, poultry and truck products are a close second, and therefore the appointment of an outstanding and practical farmer like Mr. Wilson to represent these great eastern agricultural interests is especially commendable and desirable.

Mr. Wilson is a graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture and for several years was head of the Pomology Department at the College. He left this position to become Secretary of Agriculture of New York State, and then returned to his home farm at Hall, New York, where he is one of the largest producers of apples in the State. Therefore, in ability, experience and personality, he is finely equipped to make a real contribution as a member of the Federal Farm Board.

Counties Now Receiving Share of Gasoline Tax

ALL New York State farmers will be interested in a statement just issued by the State Tax Commission on the receipts of gasoline tax so far. Up to July 9, nearly \$2,100,000 had been taken in by the State for the tax collections for the month of May and payable by July 1, but on the day of certification about \$1,500,000 had been collected. Of this, the State itself will receive \$1,041,458.05 as its share of the first month's collection. The City of New York will get \$69,430.53, and the sum of \$277,722.15 will be distributed among the counties, each of these counties receiving a sum depending upon its proportionate share of total mileage of highways outside of cities and incorporated villages in the county and not including State and county highways. For each county's share see our news page this time.

This is only for one month. Tax experts estimate that the gasoline tax will bring in a total of \$24,000,000 a year. The State's share of this will go to building and maintaining State highways, and the counties' share will be used toward building county highways.

Think what this is going to mean in the relief of local road taxes and in better roads. In time, the money received for the county highways should make it possible for the counties, if it is properly used, to build good roads to replace most of the present dirt roads in the counties. Great emphasis should be placed on the need of all taxpayers seeing to it that these large sums received from the State are properly and efficiently used by local officers for the purposes for which they are intended.

As we have pointed out time and again in this paper, the road and school laws passed by the last New York State legislature are the most important farm legislation that has been passed in this State, and, we think, in any state. But it will do no good for the State to try to relieve the local tax, road and school situation unless there is full cooperation on the part of local taxpayers and officers to see that the money so received is well used.

Farm and Feed Prices

ACCORDING to G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson of the New York State College of Agriculture, writing in the June issue of Farm Economics, farm prices declined this spring from 146 to 142.

"This was due to declines in prices of grains, cotton, hay, sheep, beans, and potatoes. The decline in prices of these products was in part counterbalanced by advances in the prices of eggs, butter, beef cattle, veal calves, hogs, chickens, and horses.

"In New York State, the prices of milk, poultry, and butter have been favorable for the farmers.

Dairy and poultry farmers also have been favored with lower prices of food. Grain, hay, apples, and potatoes have declined in price.

"The decline in grain prices has been reflected in the decline in feed prices. Gluten feed has declined about \$10.00 per ton; bran, middlings, wheat-mixed feed, cottonseed meal, \$6.00 to \$8.00; and cornmeal, meat scrap, and oil meal \$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton.

"The wholesale price of a dairy ration declined from \$46.13 to \$39.58. The index numbers declined from 156 to 138.

"In May of 1928, seven dozen of the best eggs at New York City wholesale price would exchange for 100 pounds of feed at wholesale prices; this year, six dozen would buy 100 pounds of feed.

"In May 1928, 100 pounds of 3.7 per cent milk in the Utica freight zone would buy 89 pounds of feed at wholesale prices. This year, it will buy 123 pounds. This favorable ratio of feed prices to milk prices, together with the need for more milk this fall, justifies the feeding of grain on pasture, so as to keep the cows in condition for fall production."

It was very interesting to note the decline and rise in the price of wheat in recent weeks. As stated above, it went down and down considerably below a dollar and made a record low price for the past several years. Then dry weather conditions in the West, coupled with the passage of the farm relief bill in Washington, started the price of wheat the other way, with the result that on July 9th it was quoted at \$1.20.

It is always a dangerous business to prophesy. All we can do is to give you the facts, and sometimes state our opinion. It is our opinion now that it is a good time to buy dairy feeds. We do not believe that the farm relief bill is going to bring any permanent farm relief to anybody, but it will undoubtedly have a temporary effect on prices, particularly grain prices. This has already been evidenced by the rising price of wheat. If these facts are true, then prices of feeds are likely to go up in the next few months and be much higher this winter.

It is something for dairymen to think about as to whether or not they want to contract at this time for a considerable portion of their feed for this fall and winter.

Regulating Production in New Jersey

NEW Jersey farmers are to be congratulated for their efforts toward growing the kind and amount of crops that the markets demand. The New Jersey Experiment Station has been very active this year in bringing information to New Jersey farmers on what crops to plant and the amount and kinds the market may be expected to absorb. The Station has held one hundred and fifty farm meetings, attended by more than 6,000 farmers, and has thoroughly discussed the New Jersey and the national crop outlook for such products as New Jersey farmers raise. The Experiment Station also broadcast over New Jersey a statement of the crop outlook so farmers had some idea of what might be expected.

Of course, no one can prophesy accurately what any season will bring forth. The amount of rainfall and other weather conditions have large effect upon the yields of all crops, but much more can be done in all states and by all farmers than is now being done to prevent over-production and to fit production to the market demand.

New Jersey readers will find a fuller account of this work in the special New Jersey news edition of this issue.

Eastman's Chestnut

WE have had so many letters lately from our readers asking for information about the milch goat business that I have come to wonder if all of our dairymen are not getting ready to change their cows for goats. Perhaps it is because the goat is such an easy keeper, doing well in the back yard, living on tin cans, broken bottles, etc.

Probably you have heard the old one about the colored employee of an express company who approached his superior with the question:

"Boss, what we gwine t' do 'bout dat billy-goat? He's done et up where he's gwine!"

Eastern Agriculture Is Changing Fast

Observations from a Thousand Mile Trip Through Farm Country

By C. E. LADD

Extension Director, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture

I HAVE just driven a thousand miles through central and southern New York studying its farming, recalling its history and dreaming of its agricultural future. New York's agriculture is changing and changing fast. To anyone who has known these regions for some years, many new things are in evidence. Some of them are pleasing and some of them are not so pleasing; but they all tell the story of the change that is taking place on farms.



C. E. Ladd

Perhaps the most far-reaching change is the rapid development of improved roads throughout the countryside. The wonderful new trunk line roads and the many miles of narrower, country built macadam roads are reaching back into the country in all directions. Wherever they go they bring within a few years better looking farms, better painted buildings, and better worked land, if there is any fundamental fertility in the soil. These hard surfaced roads tap the great resources of an agricultural state and produce a wonderful flow of food into the city markets.

Cities Have Interest in Roads

City dwellers with a vision, looking forward to adequate farm supplies in the near future, and farm people with a vision, looking forward to a permanent agriculture, might well cooperate in planning a program of building in the state that would bring about the most rapid possible development of these hard surfaced lateral roads.

New York is rapidly becoming a blue flowered state. In 1909 we had only 35,000 acres of alfalfa. In 1925 this was increased to 198,000 acres of alfalfa and it is quite evident that the census of 1930 will show considerable increase since 1925. All over the state, in the dairy regions and outside the dairy regions, this blue blossom is showing up in the meadows. The use of lime, the use of acid phosphate, and the use of well adapted seed are beginning to bring results. It also seems to be a particularly good year for clover. Farmers are remarking about the quality of their new seeding. This too is probably the result of what we have learned during the last decade about well adapted seed, the use of lime and the use of acid phosphate.

Haying Is Earlier

One who has known the state for many years can't help but be impressed with the observation that haying is being started a little earlier than usual. All through the southern part of the state there were small fields of hay already mown by the 15th of June, and by the 25th of June mowed fields were quite common. Evidently dairymen are beginning to appreciate more and more the necessity for cutting hay early if they are to have good quality. Perhaps the efforts of the various associations engaged in the drive for more milk next November, and advising early cut hay as one of the means for obtaining more milk have had some effect on this in the state. We hope so at least.

The corn crop is just getting its first cultivation. On some farms the fields are as clean of weeds as can be, on others the grass and weeds are coming about as fast as the corn. Some men are going to have a rather difficult problem to get the weeds out of their fields in the next few weeks. To me there is always a magic about this crop at this time of year. I look at the small plants standing only three or four inches high and say to myself, "Little plant you must grow two inches a day on the average for the next sixty days, and some of you that are on very fertile soil will grow

nearly three inches a day." It seems almost impossible that it can be done and yet all of our past experience with the crop tells us that it will be done. The hot, dry weather during the last of June has been just the kind of weather that delights those corn plants. You could fairly see them grow.

Pastures Must Be Improved

A very considerable proportion of our dairy farms is in pasture. Many pastures are looking pretty thin and some have been entirely too closely cropped. Thorn apple trees, brakes, and other weeds are coming in and taking the place of the grass. You seem to hear these old hillside saying, "We have served you without compensation for many generations, now when do you expect to do something for us?" And as you look up over those steep hillsides and see how far it is from one good bunch of grass to the next, it seems as if something must be done. Those cows out there on the pasture aren't the same sort that our grandfathers had. They are not long-legged and easy travelling critters. They can't afford to travel many miles for their daily provision. These are big black and white cows swinging a great big udder between their legs and doing their work in an intensive fashion. They are producing twice as much milk as our grandfathers' cows produced and they need about twice as much feed and about half as much travel. For their sake, the pasture must be improved. Our cows are growing bigger and better each year, and if this progress is to continue, our pastures must keep pace in intensity of production with the development of the cows.

Timothy No Longer Profitable

Some way, I can't help feeling that we are just starting a big new change in the layout of our farms. For many years we grew timothy hay on the back fields that we couldn't afford to crop in any other way. We seeded

them down occasionally and cut the hay as long as it was good and a little longer, then plowed them up, and seeded them down again as soon as we could. For pasture land we used our woods and the roughest fields on the farms, those that couldn't possibly be mowed over with a machine. Now timothy is no longer a profitable crop. Those back fields that formerly produced timothy, but were never used much for corn, potatoes, or cabbage can no longer be cropped. With high priced labor we must keep our men on the fields where every hour of labor will give us the biggest possible return. This means the level fields, the large fields, the easily tilled fields, the fields nearest the barn.

Rotations Are Changing

A great change is coming on these farms, a gradual concentration of the rotation of crops on these fields that will use labor more efficiently, the adoption of more three and four year rotations instead of six and seven and eight year rotations. At the same time those old timothy fields or old hay fields that were farther away will be thrown into pasture and the cows in turn will be brought out of the woodlot, and the woodlot given a chance to really produce trees. Probably many of our old pastures should be reforested. Using these better lands for pasture we can afford to do much more to improve them. We can afford to seed some of them with a better pasture mixture. We can afford to spread lime and acid phosphate and a little manure on them. This, I think, will be one of the big moves of the future in dairy farming in central, western, and northern New York. Of course, a part of that wooded land will be kept in pasture. We need the shade. Many of those wet lowlands will be kept in pasture. They would not produce woods well in any case and they produce wonderful pastures. Some areas like Delaware County, with better pastures than most of the state, will continue to pasture them as they

do now but will improve small areas whenever there is opportunity.

Oats Not Up to Normal

Oats do not look good to me this year. They are too short. They are too thin. They do not look as if the weather had been good to them. Although we raise nearly a million acres of oats a year in New York State, it is not an important crop on most of our farms. In any case we will get straw for bedding, our seeding of clover, and we will get some crop of grain; how much remains to be seen.

If you drive through the Genesee Valley section and the great farming territory just east and west of it, but not going too far south, into the hills, nor too far north into the fruit region, you will be impressed with the possibilities of that great section as a dairy region. Wheat is no longer a profitable crop in most of the region, although much of it is raised. Beans have not been as satisfactory as in some former years. Much of the land is a little too heavy for potatoes and there is no tendency to greatly increase the cabbage acreage.

With the loss of hay as a cash crop, dairying seems the most profitable business. Many of these farms grow wonderful bluegrass pasture. In addition they can raise the wonderful supplement to bluegrass pasture; temporary pasture of sweet clover. They can raise alfalfa for their roughage. They can raise fine corn. These farms at the present time are not stocked with dairy cattle to anywhere near their capacity. They are in the midst of a change. It is quite possible that we shall see a very large increase in dairying here within the next five years.

More Milk Can Be Produced

Sometimes our city friends ask whether or not New York State can produce the milk that New York City needs during the next five or ten years. If they will take a drive through the open country and if they are capable of understanding what they see, they will go back feeling that New York State, if given the proper price stimulus, and the time for preparation, can produce all the milk that New York City will need for many years to come.

June is a beautiful month for travel, but to the farmer it is not the most beautiful month in the year. The meadows are likely to look a little too ragged. The weeds show up above the clover oftentimes. The oats are just at that uncertain stage when you wonder whether there is going to be a crop of any consequence. Corn is just being cultivated. Often times it looks weedy. Anyhow the plants look small and unthrifty and utterly incapable of growing to the great size that we know they will attain. Potatoes are still under the soil with hardly a sprout showing through. Cabbage and tobacco is just being set. Of all the crops wheat alone begins to show a fair promise for the harvest this season. It is an unsatisfactory month in which to travel in many ways. Your hopes and your fears are mingled and a real judgment as to what the harvest will be is impossible this early.

The prettier time will come some two months later when the potatoes cover the ground, when the cabbage spreads from row to row, when the corn has far outgrown the weeds and is standing up high in the air and waving in the wind, when the alfalfa fields have been cut over and the fresh new green is showing up as lush and as vigorous as if it were just starting in the early spring. This to the farmer is likely to be an even more beautiful time than the month of June.

My Favorite Song

A. M. C. writes us that he thinks if he had to choose just one song he liked the best, it would be "America, The Beautiful." His judgment is good. In our opinion, this is a much better song so far as poetry and fine sentiment go, than "My County 'Tis of Thee."

We are getting a large number of favorite poems and are glad to have them. Kindly do not send those you write yourself. Those that we have room for, or the ones that have the most votes, will be broadcast over General Electric Company's station WGY at Schenectady and will be published in American Agriculturist.

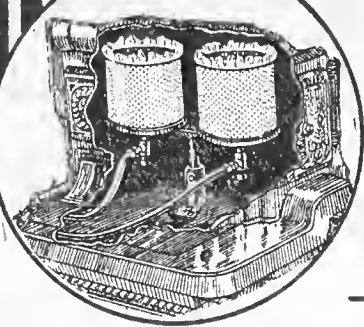
Are you listening in to the "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home" which are prepared by E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist, and broadcast every Thursday at noon, eastern standard time, over WGY?

"America, The Beautiful"

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties,
Above the fruited plain;
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood,
From sea to shining sea.

O beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness!
America! America!
God mend thine every flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy liberty in law!

O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam,
Undimmed by human tears;
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood,
From sea to shining sea.



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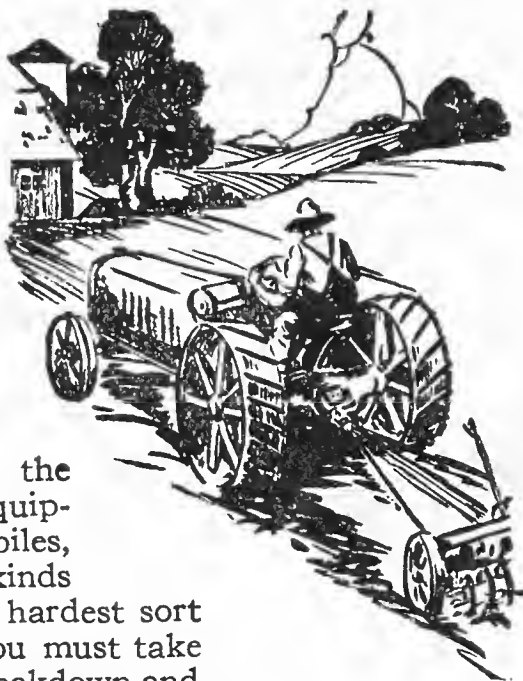
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SUMMER days demand the utmost from your farm equipment. Tractors, automobiles, trucks and farm tools of all kinds are in constant use, doing the hardest sort of work. This means that you must take every precaution to prevent breakdown and have a source of supply where you can quickly get repair parts that keep the wheels turning.

When you find the "Farm Service" Hardware Store nearest you you have found that source of supply—a dependable store that will make every effort to give you the service you need.

We are money-saving stores, too, for our goods are sold to you on the basis of highest value in order that your money will buy a hundred cents' worth of value for each dollar and the extra profit of personal service. You will like to buy at our stores with the "tag" design in the window.

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Give Farm Relief Law Fair Trial

THE so-called "farm relief" bill, officially known as "The Agricultural Marketing Act" has now become law and will soon permit functioning under it. Like many other laws it is more or less of a mixture of good and bad provisions. I have been one of those who have been more or less critical of some features of the act. Any legislation which attempts to enhance prices or to manipulate the crop surpluses directly, is dangerous and likely to fail. On the other hand, those features of the bill which provide for the organization of farm marketing on a co-operative basis and for the study of the problem and the spread of education in cooperation are excellent.



M. C. Burritt

Now that the act is law I think that everyone should at least not obstruct its functioning so that it may have a fair trial. And there will be many things that growers can do to cooperate to put the provisions of the bill into operation in respect to their own commodities and regions, as for example, in forming the commodity advisory committees and in qualifying for loans. It is probable that the new Board will first attempt to organize the grain and cotton commodities before it does anything with fruits and vegetables. Eastern farmers will probably be able to see the machinery tried out on these products before it is applied to their own.

President Is Sincere

One of the most common answers to the critics of the bill has been that it was President Hoover's own plan to improve the agricultural situation; that he was absolutely sincere; that he had accomplished much along similar lines for commerce and trade; that he would select a strong, sympathetic, competent Board, and that all ought to give the plan a fair trial, especially since practically no progress had been made in meeting the situation during the last five years of agitation. The President has apparently made good in the appointment of the Board as far as announced at this time. He has not selected any of the hundreds of candidates, political and otherwise, but has sought out men who were not seeking jobs. In Stone of the Tobacco Growers, Teague of the Citrus Fruit Growers and Denman of the Livestock Producers, I believe the President has secured the very best talent in farm marketing problems in America. If the others come up to their standard much good will come out of the agricultural marketing act of 1929.

More Than We Can Do

Late June and early July is a most strenuous period with us. Haying, cabbage setting, cultivation, spraying, berry picking, all push us to the limit. Any farm that is being operated as a business proposition, is bound to have its periods of congestion. One is always confronted on the one hand with the problem of keeping his business balanced, his work distributed so that he can handle it, and on the other, with the necessity of utilizing his labor to the full at all times and with maintaining a maximum gross income. If he does the latter, he will probably have periods when he has more than he can do. We are in one of those now. The weather has been with us and we have turned off a lot of work. We have set 65,000 cabbage and cauliflower plants, got our codlin moth spray on on time, have one field of alfalfa in the barn and cultivation in

good shape, besides handling a heavy

crop of strawberries. Another week of good weather should see us nearly caught up again. Although it is still a little too dry in spots, on the whole growing conditions have been quite favorable and all crops are looking well.—Hilton, N. Y., July 7, 1929.

Early Potato Crop Smaller Than Last Year

"We would appreciate any information you have as to prospects for the potato crop next fall. How does the acreage planted compare with last year and what will be the probable production?"

IT is a little early yet to do much more than guess as to the final production in late producing states. However, there are a number of signs which point to a much more favorable situation than we had last year.

Ordinarily, the early potato producing sections do not seriously interfere with each other. By the time one section is ready to ship, states farther south have completed digging. A year ago, however, there was serious interference which resulted in a low price for early potatoes. When early potatoes in one state were ready to dig, growers were inclined to hold off for better prices and as a result, they found themselves in competition with areas farther north. This condition continued through the summer and had a serious effect on prices in the late producing states. In our July 20 issue last year, we reported that the top price for early potatoes from Virginia was \$1.63 and \$1.75 per barrel. As compared with that, the best early potatoes are bringing around \$4.50 per barrel at present.

According to a recent U. S. D. A. crop report, the eight second early potato states have an estimated acreage of 11,593,000 bushels which is a reduction of 6,400,000 bushels below last year's acreage in the same states. It is reported that New Jersey is likely to have a crop of 5,800,000 bushels as compared with 7,290,000 bushels last year. The entire early potato crop is estimated to be 39% below the 1928 crop.

Dynamite Put This Field To Work for Us

(Continued from Page 3)

orchard remaining. In the place of the usual harvest of a few berries and a couple of rabbits we had a crop of corn that averaged 75 bushels to the acre, which paid for the cost of cleaning up the orchard, besides leaving us a field that has since never failed to produce a crop.

While working with dynamite that spring, we also decided to take out an old chestnut tree. After cutting it down we found it was hollow up the trunk for 10 to 12 feet. The log measured 8 feet across the stump and was practically worthless. It was a problem to know what to do with it. So we decided to blow it to pieces. We tied 13 sticks of dynamite in a neat package, attached a length of fuse and I crawled inside the log pushing the dynamite on ahead until it was put in the proper place.

While we were not certain of the results we took a chance. Before lighting the fuse, we wedged the hole in the log full of heavy limbs trusting that the force of the charge would not come out the same way it went in. When the charge was set off, much to our surprise the huge log weighing many tons had been torn to pieces that could be easily handled.

The stump was treated in the same manner and before the summer was over no one would have ever known that a tree had stood in that field for upwards of one hundred years.



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For Nature has a way of making up for lost time. Don't let Her catch you napping. Get a Unadilla now and be ready for any kind of an emergency. If your corn is good—good! In a Unadilla it will become the best of winter milk-producing feeds. If your corn becomes infested with the corn borer—ensile it—a positive death to the pest and a profitable saving for you.

The Unadilla is the strongest, the easiest to erect and the safest silo. Every dollar put in it—for both construction and roughage—is money that returns to you time after time during the long life of the silo.

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This Pennsylvania Herd Is Abortion-Free

(Continued from Page 3)

expense was more than met within two years by the increased profits from the herd.

The Necessary Steps

The steps in a herd clean-up based on the Pennsylvania plan and as followed on Penshurst farm are:

1. Mark each animal by tattoo or otherwise so that unquestioned identification may always be made.
2. Make a complete list of the herd showing tattoo number or other identification mark and breeding record of each cow as far back as possible.
3. Engage the services of a reliable veterinarian who has had experience in blood testing or who at least is fair-minded and a careful operator.
4. Have the veterinarian make arrangements with the Bureau of Animal Industry for the testing of the blood samples. The Bureau will furnish him with necessary test tubes and blanks for listing the animals which have columns for recording the number of test tube and identification mark of the animal. Each test tube carries a number plainly marked on its side.
5. The veterinarian will draw a sample of blood from each animal and empty at once into the test tube. The needle is thoroughly washed between the taking of each sample. An experienced operator with competent assistants can take 30 to 40 samples in an hour. It is one man's work to see that each test tube is properly numbered and that the number is entered on the blank opposite the identification mark of the animal.
6. The samples are now sent to the State Laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry for diagnosis and a copy of the list sent with them. The samples in the laboratory are known only by number and if the record is not absolutely correct the test cannot mean anything.
7. The Bureau report will be received in a few days showing which animals are positive, which negative and which suspicious. This report is usually accompanied by a recommendation as to when retests should be made.
8. If positive or diseased animals are found they should at once be separated from the negative or healthy animals and the entire stable disinfected. Constant watch should be kept for signs of the disease in the healthy or negative herd and should even a slight sign or symptom appear isolate the animal at once. Should an abortion occur remember that all discharges from the cow are loaded with disease germs or Bang Bacilli which will readily infect negative animals. Remove the animal at once from any possible contact with the negative herd. Disinfect the place where the cow aborted and burn or bury the foetus and any material which may have been touched by the discharges. The essential thing is to prevent any discharge from the uterus of an aborting cow coming in contact with the mouth of a healthy cow.
9. Retest the herd every two months and promptly remove any positive or suspicious animal. From the time of the first test use every precaution to prevent infection from gaining admission from outside sources. No animals should be added to the herd unless proven by the test to be free from the disease and, even then, unless the test was very recent, all animals added to the herd should be kept under quarantine until after a retest.
10. If the herd has been signed up on the accredited herd plan of the Bureau of Animal Industry the Bureau will issue a certificate after a sufficient number of clean tests have been made to satisfy them that the herd is actually disease-free. Re-certification or continuing certification is based on an annual retest without reactors.

Time Required Varies

The length of time necessary to rid a herd of the disease cannot be definitely stated or perhaps not even ap-

(Continued on Page 9)

Helping Hands in the Poultry and Dairy Businesses



Do you ever get stumped? Does any perplexing question relating to disease, management, breeding or feeding ever come up that you are unable to solve? Then tell your troubles to the Park and Pollard Service Department.

To help you we have at our command a store of data collected from sources all over the world. Our own original study and experimental work has also provided much information that might be of assistance to you at some time or other.



The men who make up this department are highly trained in the science of animal husbandry. More than that, they have a background of practical experience that enables them to give helpful advice on almost any question.

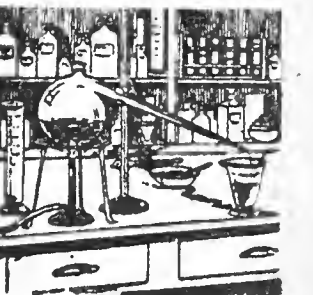
In aiding you we will be aiding ourselves—gaining new experience and at the same time doing our bit to make your business more profitable. And on your profits depend our own.



It was the desire to be helpful to the poultry and dairy industry that caused us to inaugurate this department.

The same desire is responsible for our research laboratories and experimental farms. These help to develop newer, more productive feeds and improve the health of the birds and cattle.

Like everything else in the Park and Pollard organization, these departments are a part of our policy of "helping others to help ourselves."



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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk

The following are the July prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		1.95
2A Fluid Cream	2.16	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.41	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.25	1.95
4 Butter and American cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1928 was \$2.90 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.70 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

* * *

June Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for June for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$2.33
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	\$2.27
Certificates of Indebtedness	.15
Net Cash Price to Farmers	\$2.12
June 1928, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$1.91
June 1928, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.06
June 1927, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$1.98
June 1927, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.13
June 1926, Net CASH Price, 3% milk	\$1.66
June 1926, Net POOL Price, 3% milk	\$1.81

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.30 per hundred, (\$2.50 for 3.5% milk).

June 1928 price to producer, 3% milk, 2.12 1/2; 3.5%, \$2.32 1/2	
June 1927 price to producer, 3% milk, \$2.22; 3.5%, \$2.42	
June 1926 price to producer, 3% milk, \$2.12 1/2; 3.5%, \$2.32 1/2	

Heavy Supplies and Hot Weather Depress Butter Market

CREAMERY SALTED	July 12, 1929	July 5, 1929	July 13, 1928
Higher than extra	42 1/2-43	43 -43 1/2	45 1/2-46
Extra (92c)	42 -	42 1/2 -	45 -
J4-91 score	38 1/2-41 1/2	39 -42	41 1/2-44 1/2
Lower G'ds	38 -38 1/4	38 -38 1/2	40 -41

The slight improvement that we looked for in last week's report did not materialize. The heavy supplies proved too much for the trade and the advantage that had been gained on the 5th was lost. All during the week ending the 13th receivers have been following a free selling policy preferring to keep stocks moving.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture report released Friday afternoon, total stocks in the United States on July 1, together with the final figures for June 1, were as follows:

	July 1 Pounds	June 1 Pounds
1929	91,911,000	28,369,000
1928	69,750,000	15,952,000

Excess 1929.....22,161,000 12,417,000

In addition to the heavy supplies New York experienced another spell of

extremely hot weather. Temperatures were not abnormal but the humidity was unbearable and simply sapped the life out of the market. At the same time the hot weather had its effect on the consuming trade, cutting down the amount of butter going into distributing channels. All in all the market did well to hold its own. At this writing there is just a slight undercurrent of uneasiness.

No Change in Cheese

STATE FLATS	July 12, 1929	July 5, 1929	July 13, 1928
Fresh Fanyo	23 1/2-25	23 1/2-25	25 1/2-26 1/2
Fresh Av'ge			
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	30 -32
Held Av'ge	25 1/2-26 1/2		29 -30

There has been no material change in the cheese market since a week ago, when we reported the fact that Western cheese was causing some uneasiness here in the East. At the decline the market seemed to hold fairly

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist co-operating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAJ. The reports are broadcast at 12:30 standard time.

steady although comparatively little business was consummated. Cured New York State flats are meeting a good demand and they are holding the market steady. There is comparatively little movement in fresh State flats but few are coming forward which is just as well considering the market. On the 10th fresh makes were having a little better movement out of the West but at the end of the week trade had quieted down. The excess in storage over last year still works against any price improvement.

Hot Weather Curtails Egg Production

NEARBY WHITE	July 12, 1929	July 5, 1929	July 13, 1928
Hennery			
Selected Extras	42 -45	40 -43	37 -39
Average Extras	39 -41	39 -	36 -37
Extra Firsts	35 1/2-38	35 1/2-38	33 -35
Firsts	33 -34 1/2	33 -34 1/2	31 1/2-32
Undergrades	31 -32	31 -32	30 -31
Pullets			
Pewees			
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	37 -42	36 -42	36 -38
Gathered	32 -36	32 -35	30 1/4-35

Egg production is slackening off due largely to the extremely hot weather that is prevailing in nearly all producing sections. While receipts in New York have been holding up fairly well during the last few days, there has been an active market with prices slightly higher and there is a feeling throughout the trade that the period of heavy production throughout the middle west is now over, and that the expected long season has been somewhat of a disappointment to certain groups in the trade.

There has been an active market for eggs showing high quality, but with the extreme hot weather many lots have shown the effect of the high temperatures and this made fancy eggs rather scarce. The tendency of the market is toward higher prices on all grades and the market is in a better position than for several weeks.

Cold storage holdings are gradually decreasing due to an unusually early withdrawal. Eggs are now going out of storage at double the rate of this time one year ago. The market is very optimistic at this time and if producers can maintain quality, they are assured of fair prices throughout the balance of the season.

There are some speculators still putting away eggs anticipating higher prices. We have recently been talking with dealers who anticipate a forty-five cent storage egg market in August. It is expected that this will bring out many lots of eggs and may have a tendency to hold down the price for fresh eggs during August and September. However, with the acute shortage of held goods compared

with last year, it will require an unusually heavy late summer consumption to materially affect the market for fresh eggs.

Live Fowls Higher; Broilers Lower

FOWLS	July 12, 1929	June 28, 1929	Last Year
Colored	-35	-32	-28
Leghorn	-34	-30	23-27
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	28-40	33-46	33-45
Leghorn	25-30	25-34	25-33
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	25-35	25-35	
DUCKS, Nearby	22-25	20-25	20-23
GESE	16-17	16-17	

The live poultry market worked two ways this week. Express fowls have been in the sellers' favor. On the other hand, broilers have been in excessive supply and it became necessary to reduce prices to a point where a clearance was possible.

The freight market has had its own troubles. It has been taking some clever merchandising to release the cars and at the same time to prevent a glut. Broilers are in extremely heavy supply from the West and have been hard to sell. They have been responsible for the extreme pressure and the trend is downward.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	July 13, 1929	July 5, 1929	July 14, 1928
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	1.28 1/2	1.27 3/4	1.33
Corn (Sept.)	.97 1/4	.95 3/4	.99
Oats (Sept.)	.46 3/4	.45 1/2	.42
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.50 3/4	1.49 3/4	1.70 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.08 1/4	1.12 3/4	1.23 3/4
Oats, No. 2	.59 1/2	.60 1/2	.78 1/2
FEEDS		July 6, 1929	July 14, 1928
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	33.50	33.00	46.00
Sp'g Bran	29.00	27.50	30.50
H'd Bran		30.00	34.00
Stand'd Mids.	30.00	28.50	36.00
Soft W. Mids.	36.00	34.00	45.00
Flour Mids.	33.00	32.00	44.00
Red Dog	37.00	34.50	46.00
Wh. Hominy	40.00	39.50	43.00
Yel. Hominy	40.00	39.50	43.00
Corn Meal	43.00	42.00	43.50
Gluten Feed	38.50	38.50	43.75
Gluten Meal	46.50	46.50	59.75
36% C. S. Meal	41.00	40.00	53.00
41% C. S. Meal	44.00	43.00	58.00
43% C. S. Meal	46.00	45.00	60.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	53.00	51.00	50.50

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Fruits and Vegetables

Arrivals of Hudson Valley Black Caps and gooseberries were again very limited throughout the week and price changes were few and small. Red currants, however, were in plentiful supply and values were barely sustained daily. Huckleberries have commenced to arrive sparingly. Oswego County strawberries were in moderate receipt. Good quality, large berries sold promptly at a slight price advance toward the close of the week.

Receipts of sweet and sour cherries were fairly liberal from the Hudson Valley this week. Prices tended downward on sweet cherries especially on small and unattractive quality offerings. Sour red cherries ruled steadier on fancy large. Black sour cherries have started to arrive in small volume.

Raspberries continued in rather light receipt from the Hudson Valley and values on fancy large tended upward toward the close of the week.

Black Caps:—Hudson Valley: per pint basket, best 15-18c, few 20c; poorer 10-12c.

Cherries:—Hudson Valley: per quart basket, sweet varieties, white 10-15c, red 12 1/2-18c, black 15-20c; per 4 quart basket, sweet varieties, red 50-75c, black 50-90c, white 35-60c; sour cherries, per quart basket, red 15-20c; black 18c-22c; per 4 qt. basket, red 50-85c, black 60-85c; per 12 quart basket, red \$1.75-2.50, black \$2.25-2.50; bulk stock, various sweet varieties, red and black (18-20 pound boxes) \$2.50-\$3.00; (12-16 pound boxes) \$1.75-2.50; (eight pound boxes) \$1.00-1.50.

Currants:—Hudson Valley: various varieties, per quart basket, red 10-15c, mostly 11-13c, black 25-30c.

Gooseberries:—Hudson Valley: various varieties, green, per quart basket, fancy, large 20-23c, medium 15-18c; per 4 quart basket 60-85c.

Huckleberries:—Hudson Valley: per quart 25-35c.

Strawberries:—Oswego County: per

quart, various varieties 20-35c, mostly 20-30c, some very poor sold down to 15c.

Raspberries:—Hudson Valley: various varieties, per pint basket, mostly 20-25c, few, fancy large 28-32c, poorer 15-18c; New Jersey, per pint 15-25c.

Fava beans made their season's first appearance from Madison County, New York this week while the Hudson Valley forwarded their first wax beans. Orange County has commenced to market cut beets and carrots. Celery prices declined during week. Supplies were liberal and the outlet appeared to be restricted, doubtless due to the hot spell. State, Big Boston lettuce was in liberal receipt. The bulk of the offerings were poorly headed, more or less tip burnt or showed other defects. The demand for that kind of lettuce was exceedingly light and values ranged widely. Fancy stock, however, was in demand.

Green pea prices slumped sharply in a weak and sluggish market during the fore part of the week. On Friday, however, the situation was slightly improved. Supplies were moderate. Romaine, when fancy and large sold readily at about unchanged prices. Spinach has increased in volume from nearby gardens and prices have declined.

Trend of the Farm Markets

Special to American Agriculturist from Market News Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C.—Main features so far this month are the upward price tendencies of most grains and the animal products. Many other lines at least hold the levels of recent weeks. Crop conditions are favorable in a general way and midsummer farm prospects look far better in contrast with the depressed conditions prevailing at the end of the spring months.

Carlot movement of new potatoes from all States was at the rate of about 1,000 cars daily the first 10 days of July. City sales of eastern Cobblers were mostly within a range of \$3.75 to \$5.25 per barrel, while the Chicago carlot market was strong on good Triumphs from the Middle West at \$2.75 to \$3 per 100 pounds. Yel. Hominy supply still were California, Washington and New York State, but total shipments were light. The Colorado season is greatly delayed.

Good summer apples are jobbing generally at \$2 to \$3.25 per bushel basket.

After the slight decline in butter early in July, there was improvement in buying interest, but trade was far from active. The into-storage movement continued heavy in spite of the slightly lowered trend of prices. Storage holdings in the entire country on July 1, are estimated by the trade to be 20 to 22 million pounds heavier than those of a year ago. It is generally conceded that conditions are very good for a heavy production of butter for the coming few weeks.

Reports indicate somewhat rapid decrease in egg production and prices have moved to slightly higher levels on fresh eggs.

Beef cattle trade was active at the advance, and a new July top of well above \$16 was established at Chicago.

Shipping demand for market hogs showed seasonal expansion at rising prices and such orders were fairly well distributed among the various weight averages. Well finished hogs predominated in the supply, lightweights and pigs being scarce. The percentage of grassy hogs was unusually light for the season, but sold at sharp discounts under well finished kinds.

The bulk of fat range lambs went at \$14.75 to \$15, natives \$14.50 to \$15 and fat ewes \$5.50 to \$6.50 at Chicago the first week of July. Trading on the Boston wool market was rather slow and limited generally to small quantities.

Grain markets advanced sharply during early July, influenced by continued unfavorable prospects for spring grains in the United States and Canada and unfavorable seeding conditions in the Southern Hemisphere.

The new corn crop is very uneven and varies from one to four weeks later than last season in different areas. Higher prices have slowed down the demand.

Prices of feeds generally advanced with a fairly active demand for the small supplies. Demand for cottonseed cake and meal was dull, but inquiry for linseed meal exceeded the light offerings and the market became somewhat firmer. Corn by-product feeds were higher, especially hominy feed.

Timothy hay markets were influenced by the liberal offerings and limited demand and prices were slightly lower at most points.

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY. Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883. Offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

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Now is the Time to Ship FOWLS, BROILERS, CALVES, EGGS

We remit daily at top market. Write for coops, tags, information on market prices, etc. Our Mr. Berman has satisfied thousands of shippers for 25 years. Compare our sales with others.

Joseph C. Berman, Inc., West Washington Market, N. Y.



Newton's Compound. Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back, \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

CAULIFLOWER and Cabbage Plants, Pedigreed Seed. Selected Plants, Disease free. Safe delivery. See classified column for varieties and prices. F. W. Rochelle & Sons, Chester, New Jersey

Farm News from New York

First Payments of Gasoline Tax to Counties--County Notes

WE HAVE been very enthusiastic over what the new road and school laws that were passed by the legislature last winter would do for farm taxes and better schools and roads. But no doubt a lot of farmers have been rather skeptical and have not allowed themselves to get enthusiastic until they began to see results. Well, here are some tangible results.

One of these laws put a tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline and provided that 20 per cent of the gas tax should be returned to the counties for building county roads. About \$1,500,000 of this gas tax is already in the hands of the State and of this first collection the counties will receive \$277,722.15, each of these counties receiving a sum depending upon its road mileage. In the table below we give what each county will receive for the building of county roads from this first collection of the gasoline tax.

This is only the beginning. It is estimated that the counties will get a total of \$4,800,000 this first year from the gasoline tax. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

The table follows:

County	Road Mileage	Amount Received
Albany	886	3,485.00
Allegany	1,718	6,757.59
Broome	1,258	4,948.23
Cattaraugus	1,792	7,048.67
Cayuga	1,293	5,085.89
Chautauqua	1,737	6,832.33
Chemung	779	3,064.12
Chenango	1,541	6,061.33
Clinton	1,205	4,739.76
Columbia	1,234	4,853.82
Cortland	912	3,587.27
Delaware	2,120	8,338.82
Dutchess	1,398	5,498.90
Erie	1,946	7,654.41
Essex	1,055	4,149.75
Franklin	1,172	4,609.95
Fulton	646	2,540.98
Genesee	794	3,123.13
Greene	925	3,638.40
Hamilton	315	1,239.02
Herkimer	1,305	5,133.10
Jefferson	1,916	7,536.41
Lewis	1,333	5,243.23
Livingston	1,125	4,425.08
Madison	1,282	5,042.63
Monroe	1,039	4,086.81
Montgomery	717	2,820.26
Nassau	1,406	5,530.37
Niagara	761	2,993.32
Oneida	1,987	7,815.68
Onondaga	1,377	5,416.30
Ontario	1,157	4,550.95
Orange	1,325	5,211.77
Orleans	604	2,375.78
Oswego	1,522	5,986.65
Otsego	1,956	7,693.74
Putnam	430	1,691.37
Rensselaer	1,087	4,275.61
Rockland	315	1,239.02
St. Lawrence	2,693	10,592.67
Saratoga	1,321	5,196.03
Schenectady	323	1,270.49
Schoharie	1,139	4,480.15
Schuyler	680	2,674.72
Seneca	609	2,395.45
Steuben	2,827	11,119.74
Suffolk	2,428	9,550.31
Sullivan	1,768	6,954.26
Tioga	977	3,842.94
Tompkins	953	3,748.54
Ulster	1,638	6,442.92
Warren	881	3,465.33
Washington	1,374	5,404.50
Wayne	1,206	4,743.69
Westchester	777	3,056.26
Wyoming	948	3,728.87
Yates	694	2,729.78
TOTAL	70,606	\$277,722.15

accompanist will not be considered in judging contestants.

The judges are to be County Agent R. W. Pease and Mrs. D. P. Witter.

The New York State Fair has appropriated \$400 for prizes to the winners of this contest. It has been decided to divide these evenly among solos, duets, trios and quartettes.

The contests will be held in the Memorial Room of the Daniel Parrish Witter Agricultural Museum. Solos will be heard at two P.M. on Tuesday. The prizes for solos are as follows: First, \$25; second, \$20; third, \$15; fourth, \$10; fifth, \$5.

Duets will be heard on Wednesday, and it will be possible for those who competed in the solo contest to join with others who are members of the above mentioned organizations and from the same county in this contest. The prizes for duets are as follows: First, \$30; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10.

On Thursday trios will be heard, and any previous contestants may enter this contest, with the same restriction above mentioned. The prizes for trios are as follows: First, \$30; second, \$25; third, \$20; fourth, \$15; fifth, \$10.

On Friday quartettes will be heard, and previous contestants may enter this contest. Prizes for quartettes are as follows: First, \$40; second, \$30; third, \$20; fourth, \$10.

In any combination of singers, such as quartettes, it is understood that those composing the combination must be members of some organization belonging to the three groups above mentioned. In

this way, all will be residents of the same county. This, however, does not apply to Granges when membership extends into an adjoining county.

Those who enter the contest should notify Mr. D. P. Witter, Berkshire, N. Y. in writing not later than August 20th, and at that time should give the name of the organization of which each contestant is a member. The prizes will be paid to the individuals winning the contest.

Prizes will be awarded at the end of each day; that is, the winners in the solo contest will receive their awards Tuesday night at the close of the contest, etc.

Shilling Appointed To Federal Farm Board

THE sixth member of the Federal Farm Board recently appointed by President Hoover, is Mr. W. F. Schilling of Northfield, Minn. President of the Twin City Milk Producers Association. The position was recently offered to Mr. W. S. Moscrip of the same organization, who declined on the ground that he could not give up his farming interests to take the post. It is stated that plans are under way to have the first meeting of the Federal Farm Board at Washington on July 15th, even though the appointments to the Board have not been completed at that time. Those who have accepted appointments on the Board up to date are: Mr. Alexander H. Legge, President of the International Harvester Company;

New York County Notes

Chautauqua County—Farmers are trying to hay but with rain most every day, it is slow work. Crops have come on so that most of them are better than usual at this season. Corn especially has made a good stand and with favorable weather for the next two months will make a good crop. Old meadows are weedy and there is a light crop. Otherwise the hay crop looks good. All we need is good weather. Pastures are good but milk is shrinking as it is liable to at this season. I think more cows than usual will freshen in the fall.—A.J.N.

Genesee County—The cost account group at the Farm Bureau will hold a dinner meeting at the "Applewood" near Stafford. Farmers of 47 farms in Genesee are keeping track of all the money spent or gained on their farms. So far this is the only Cost Account Group in the state. Agents from several Farm Bureaus are expected and summaries of each farm enterprise will be presented at the meeting. Lettuce shipping has begun at Elba. It is bringing a good price this year. Farmers are still sowing buckwheat and setting out cabbage plants.—Mrs. R.E.G.

Cortland County—Haying has been very difficult so far this season. A considerable amount of clover has been cut in the past ten days most of which has been nearly ruined by continuous rain. The 4-H Club is making very good progress in the county this summer. About 75 attended the annual Junior Field Day at Ithaca, June 26-28. Nearly every boy and girl reported an enjoyable time.—W.N.G.

Cayuga County—Since the hot spell in June we are having very unsettled weather. Some few farmers cut early hay, clover and daisies at that time and secured it in excellent condition and quality. Personally, I have my haying half done but must stop to cultivate and spray potatoes and corn only 6 inches high. Wheat is looking fine and oats are coming along fairly well. Black sweet cherries are ripe and plenty of birds to strip the trees as usual. Hens are holding production fairly well though the hot spell was tough on them. Local prices for eggs 34c, shipping prices 40c and better.—A.D.E.

Yates County—Middlesex Valley leads the way for early harvest. Winter barley was cut on the Washburn Farms fully ripe. The seed came from Maryland last fall. Bean planting is over. The stand is good. A big clover crop is being taken care of. Wheat is beginning to turn. The price is advancing. The June drop of apples has been heavy and the crop will be light. Early pears are being cut and taken to the canners. The crop is light. Spring lambs are beginning to be marketed at 14c, weight 70 to 85 pounds.—L.C.W.

Tioga County—Field Day of the Tioga County Farm and Home Bureau was held June 29 at the farm of Harry W. Petzold near Weltonville and although the weath-

er was not as favorable as was desired, was a decided success in every way. Over 800 from all parts of the county were present. Mr. Petzold donated a fine young calf which was auctioned off, to aid in defraying the expenses of the day and it sold for \$50. L. A. Fisher also gave a calf to be drawn by number, which was won by Alfred Austin. Field sports were engaged in and milk products were sold. The day passed all too quickly. The cattle judging number under the supervision of Prof. Wing of Cornell had more than a dozen contenders.

Tioga County has lost one more of its large feed mills and its loss cannot well be estimated in dollars. Fire of undetermined origin broke out in the cupola of the Seeley mills at Spencer and chemicals failed to extinguish the flames. The loss in money value is between \$75,000 and \$100,000. This makes four of this company's mills to be burned in several years past. Fire apparatus was sent to aid from Owego, Ithaca, Candor and Van Etten. Water was not to be had and chemicals availed but little in subduing the flames but did save the condensary and many other buildings for which all are truly thankful. C.A.A.B.

Orange County—There is a large hay crop and exceptionally good weather so far for gathering it. The 4-H Club Camp will be held this year near Burlington, Sullivan County, under the direction of Y. D. Musser, and the girls group opens camp July 22. Over 30 registrants already in each group.—C.E.H.

Columbia County—Two thunder showers the past week. Lightning hit the church belfry at St. Sylvia's in Madalin. The W. C. T. U. in Claverack makes bags for soldiers and sailors. Philmont High School graduates were honored by Gov. Roosevelt who gave an excellent address in which he recalled his campaign days in Columbia County. The Kinderhook Garden Club had a fine display of flowers in the flower show. Charter Member Night was held in the Kinderhook Grange. Twenty-six years ago it was organized. Ninety-three quarts of strawberries were picked by an Elizaville lady in one day. Wednesday the Taghkanic Grange was dedicated. Eggs are 36c a dozen.—Mrs. C.V.H.

Saratoga County—July 4 was the coldest in many years with frequent showers. Friday was a very rainy day. Some hay is cut but not much is in the barns as such frequent rain is holding back both haying and cultivating. Corn looks good for such a bad season. Some report that potato seed rotted in the ground. Strawberries are nearly gone. Rain damaged the crop and they are cheaper than usual. Cherries are ripening and are plentiful in some sections. Roses are blooming more profusely than in many years. The rose garden of Lee Martin is attracting people for miles. Broilers and hens are being marketed. Eggs are 34c.—Mrs. L.W.P.

Mr. James C. Stone, President of the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association; Mr. C. B. Denman, President of the National Live Stock Producers Association; Mr. Carl Williams, editor of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman; Mr. Charles Teague, president of the Farmers Legislative Committee of California.

Orange County To Start a Dairy Record Club

ORANGE County dairymen are planning to start a dairy record club as a special project of the Farm Bureau. This club will be similar to the Wisconsin plan of testing cows by mail, but will be somewhat modified. The farmer will weigh each cow's feed and milk once a month. Milk samples will be sent by mail to the Farm Bureau Office. Here they will be tested for butterfat and the records figured up and sent back to the farmer. These records will be an excellent basis on which to plan feeding practices and also on which to cull out the low-testing, low-producing cow. Orange County will be the first to start this dairy record club in the east and can well be proud of the work it is starting.—C.E.D.

This Pennsylvania Herd Is Abortion-Free

(Continued from Page 7)

proximated for so much depends upon the amount of infection in the herd before the first test, how successfully new aborters are kept from spreading infection, and how carefully essentials are observed all along the line.

Without the blood test it is not possible to eradicate the disease for there is no other known way of detecting the disease in cows which do not abort and yet are infected and so are disease carriers and disease spreaders.

It is always desirable to have maternity or hospital stalls in a building away from the stable where the cattle are kept. The cow after calving remain there until in fully normal condition and the stall then cleaned and disinfected before being occupied by another cow. This makes easier the control of any trouble that might develop.

It is possible to raise a clean herd from reacting animals for most calves from infected mothers are born free from the disease and will not react unless infected later from outside sources.

The presence of the disease in a herd usually causes very serious losses from lessened milk production and loss of calves and breeding difficulties. The cost of a clean-up is usually recovered in the increased returns from the herd in a very few years and often within two years.

Demand for Healthy Cattle Increasing

The demand for abortion-free cattle is constantly increasing and many, if not most, breeders of pure bred cattle, when making purchases, demand a certificate showing the animal to be free from the disease or else buy only subject to the test. Prices are very materially higher than for cattle untested or in uncertain condition. Thus it is seen that eradication of the disease from a herd greatly enlarges the market for surplus cattle and increases the price.

Quoting from Dr. Deubler we have the following general summary of a practical clean-up plan. "Blood testing, the elimination of reactors, practice of sanitary measures and prevention of re-introduction of the disease is the essence of the only known plan that will completely eradicate the disease from a herd."

The results secured in Pennsylvania in the complete eradication of abortion or Bang disease from numerous herds would seem to attest in a convincing way to the soundness of the plan of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry under which the work is carried on. Testing is being done in more than 2000 herds of which more than 300 have signed the agreement with the Bureau leading to an accredited certificate. On March 15, 1929 accredited certificates had been issued to 120 herds in the state.

State Fair To Have Singing Contest

A SINGING contest will be held at the New York State Fair, in which only members of the Farm Bureau, Home Bureau and Grange will be contestants.

In order to be eligible, one must have been a member of one of these organizations for at least four months prior to September 1st, 1929. Songs must be confined to those written prior to 1900, and in judging, 60% will be credited for execution, and 40% for costume and song. It is the intent to have costumes representative of the period in which the song was written or prior to that date.

An accompanist will be furnished those who desire, or any contestant may play his or her own accompaniment or bring someone with them for this purpose. The

For Harvest Crews Must Eat!

Careful Planning Reduces Much of the Last-Minute Rush

"W E'LL have the threshers next week," Mother used to sigh.

Everyone within hearing echoed her sigh. Threshers, even a generation ago, meant back-breaking drudgery for the woman of the house, who had to cook the heavy meals they demanded, wash the dishes after them, in addition to her other work. Threshing always seemed to come just when Mother was in the midst of canning and pickling.

With modern conveniences, cooking for a harvest crew has lost much of its darker aspect. It means added work, but with careful planning, it need not be too wearisome.

One should know a day or so in advance of the time the crew is expected, and labor in that time in preparation for the "big time" coming.

In the days preceding threshing, make a crock full of cookies, and some cakes that will keep well—potato cake, apple sauce cake—any cake containing fruit, which will improve with age. A quart or two of salad dressing is a good standby. Pie shells may be made and stored away. Apple sauce or other sauce may be cooked and put in fruit jars or sealed, if it is to be kept any length of time.

With these preparations completed, the chief worry remaining is about the meat and vegetables that the hearty appetites of the harvesters demand.

The noon meal must always be the heavier one, and for it one might prepare, on the first day, a large beef roast. Make plenty of gravy. The remaining meat may be sliced cold for suppers, made into stew or reheated in gravy.

Pot-roast is a general favorite with harvest crews. Roast pork with dressing and hot apple sauce is always enthusiastically received.

Vegetables are the most difficult problem, I have found. Some threshers will eat almost all vegetables. Sometimes a bowl of the most delicious string beans or green peas will go untouched. I always serve two cooked vegetables in addition to potatoes and a salad vegetable. This provides a choice for the men.

I prepare vegetables in advance,

ing, tartar sauce; mashed potatoes, creamed peas, buttered carrots, lettuce salad, cake a la mode.

Supper: Macaroni and cheese, sliced tomatoes, chocolate tapioca pudding and cookies.

Dinner: Roast pork, dressing, hot apple sauce, scalloped summer squash,

"Hanging Out the Clothes"



"Along came a blackbird, and pecked off her nose." This handy laundry bag shows the pert little maid in the garden, and the black bird as well. This comes ready stamped on 27 inches of 36 inch wide, blue linen-like suiting, a round thread weave in fast color with coral pink and black applique patches.

The letters, her hose and a ruffle, are white, clothes-line and a bit of the bird's wings coral red, and the rest black. Bag and parts is number 107 at 50 cents complete postpaid. Thread is 10c additional.

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

creamed cabbage, cucumbers, peach pie.

Supper: Salmon salad, cold pork, hot biscuits with honey, apple sauce and cake.

Dinner: Choice of stew or chili con carne; mashed potatoes, corn on the cob, lettuce-tomato salad, lemon pie. Supper: Corn chowder, assorted sandwiches, hot gingerbread with whipped cream.

Such meals probably sound extremely heavy to those who do not understand the appetites of the workers. A choice of tea, coffee and milk is provided at all meals.

Plenty of hot water and a dish drainer help in the washing up after meals. The table is set well before the hour for the meal arrives.—I. N. Washington.

A New York Farmer Sees Bermuda

(Continued from Page 1)

cease where the British flag waved—and it did. On August 1, 1834 all Bermuda slaves became free and their former owners were paid compensation aggregating six hundred and forty thousand dollars—a tremendous sum for one little island—but after all very, very cheap as compared with the way we bungled the business thirty years later.

Another thing which I wish to say is this: that the Island seems to enjoy a particularly high standard of general economic comfort. We drove almost from one end of Bermuda to the other, covering all the principal roads and saw almost no evidence of severe poverty or want. There seem to be no hovels and even the pickaninnies playing in groups beside the roads looked well fed and remarkably well clothed.

Anyone who has been south of our Mason and Dixon's line knows that there is a sort of friendliness and courtesy to strangers such as we of the North sometimes carelessly fail to practice. Bermuda well illustrates this fine grade of friendly helpfulness. We did quite a good deal of hiking and almost always the native, white or

colored, would give us a smiling greeting as they passed. I know that if I lived there a little time, I would form the habit of calling out a salutation to every person that I met.

An Outpost of the British Empire

The governmental organization of Bermuda is interesting. Technically she is a Crown Colony. Unlike most countries of the world she has never known a change of government and during all the 320 years of her history, she has known only the English flag.

It was our own Revolutionary war which a hundred and fifty years ago taught England once and for all the lesson that the only enduring bands that could tie a colony to the mother country are the intangible ties of racial affection and loyalty. In theory Bermuda may be a possession of the Crown. In practice she is a free, self governing country, proud and happy to be a part of the British Empire. It is true that there is a Governor General sent from England but so far as law making is concerned it is well understood that his function is to sign on the dotted line. Bermuda can say with Canada:

"Daughter am I in my Mother's House
But Mistress in my own".

I suppose there is never for a moment any doubt as to the enthusiastic loyalty of Bermuda. Twice I heard the National Anthem sung—once by the audience at the close of an evening lecture and once at the conclusion of a Rotary luncheon. I wonder if it is possible that the Britisher—wherever he lives—takes his patriotism a little more seriously than we. It seemed to me that they put a certain religious fervor into their song.

I have said that Bermuda was a very tiny country with all the forms and ritual of a great commonwealth. Hardly half as big as an average up-state New York township, it is divided into 9 parishes each one smaller than an old time school district. But each parish elects four members of assembly and these—thirty-six in all—constitute the House of Assembly which in all its procedure is closely modeled after the Mother Parliament in London, dating back to 1620, it is noteworthy as being the oldest elective legislative body in America. Indeed Bermudians assert that—save only the English Parliament itself—no elective legislature in all the world has so long an unbroken consecutive history.

We went into the Parliament House and the Sargent-at-Arms unlocked the Parliament Chamber and also showed us the great mace. This is a beautiful piece of gilded metal work, perhaps three feet long, bearing the seals of England, of Bermuda and strange to say of Virginia—this last in recognition of the fact that the early history of Virginia and the island were closely associated.

Always when the House is in session, the mace lies before the speaker's desk and the Sargent-at-Arms assured us that when he bore it in his gloved hands, even the Governor General must fall back to let it pass. The Chamber contains heroic sized portraits of George III (the George of the American Revolution) and his Queen Charlotte by the famous Romney and we were told that these are valued at 28,000 pounds—say \$140,000.

* * *

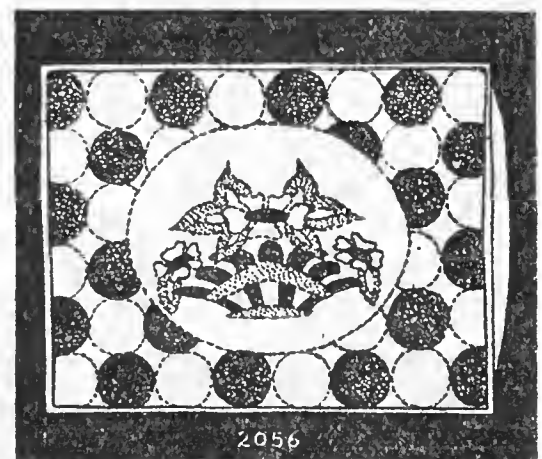
Now having said so many nice things concerning Bermuda, I am going to take this opportunity to make my one unfavorable criticism, which has primarily to do with that perennial subject of discussion, the 18th Amendment.

In order to make my viewpoint plain, let me say that I am an old-fashioned, Puritanical farmer, who both by profession and practice is exceedingly "dry." I suppose I am about the poorest possible authority on the subject of pocket flasks or the much discussed "morals of the younger generation." I know mighty little about what some people call "The Night Life" of big

cities and probably would not recognize a speakeasy even if I happened to meet one. The new Police Commissioner of New York guesses that there are some 32,000 of these institutions in his baliwick and if this statement be as much as ten percent true, it is a pretty serious situation. Furthermore, I am going to agree to a great deal that has been said relative to the lack of enforcement of the prohibition laws and the official corruption growing out of them. The truth is that we have altogether too many citizens—some of them occupying high positions—who are such unpatriotic Americans and such poor sports that they presume to decide what laws they will obey and what laws they will flout. Granting all this, I do not believe we have any thing to learn from Bermuda.

We have at least with all our laxness and failure and possibly corruption driven the liquor traffic out of

sight. Such existence as it maintains is behind barred doors and under cover



PILLOW No. 2056 on gold-colored silk rayon has a lovely washable design painted in non-fade oil paint in the modernistic manner. All that is necessary to complete the design is to quilt around the entire painted parts with a short darning stitch in black floss. Pillow when completed will be about 14 by 16 inches. Material for top and back, \$1.35. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

of darkness. The ancient profession of the bar-keep still survives but it can hardly be said to prosper.

In Bermuda the traffic still enjoys good standing in the eyes of the law and perhaps in public approval. I cannot remember that in pre-Volstead days there was ever any such exuberant exhibitions of beverages in glass and wood as go to make up the exhibits on the principal street of Hamilton. They will tell you that this is for the edification and pleasure of the American tourists and I imagine that there is a large amount of truth in the allegation. In any case the business conducts itself like our first parents "naked and unashamed." I am quite aware that it is not a gracious thing to discuss or criticize the housekeeping of a friendly neighbor—nevertheless, in this respect at least, I insist that we order things best in the U. S. A.

Letter to Betty

Dear Betty:

How are you? My father takes the American Agriculturist. I have been looking at your pictures and reading your recipes. I like them very much. I am enclosing ten cents in stamps for one of your scrapbooks, as I too, want to learn to be a little cook. I have a nice little garden this year. This is what I have planted in it, spinach, lettuce, sweet corn, beans, beets, peas, cabbage, and carrots. I have 100 heads of lettuce set out, 3 rows of spinach and 3 rows of sweet corn.

I have a little playhouse and a little pansy bed planted around it. I have 2 rose bushes planted. I have a few strawberries back of my little house.

I must close now.

Lovingly, your friend

M. G. O'D.



SET No. B5201 in infant's size is stamped for delicate pink and white embroidery on fine white mercerized batiste. The set consists of a dress, cap, gertrude petticoat and bib. Floss included. Price of set complete, \$1.20. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

usually gathering them the night before, and getting them ready for cooking. I use a pressure cooker, and find it, with my fireless cooker, to be my greatest aid at this time.

Sliced tomatoes and cucumbers, lettuce salad and cabbage slaw are the principal salads. Few harvesters will eat any other salad.

A few menus that have won the approval of harvest crews are given.

Dinner: Roast beef and gravy, potatoes browned with the meat; string beans, buttered beets, sliced tomatoes with mayonnaise, apple pie.

Supper: Potato salad with chopped eggs, sliced cold beef, hot buttered beets, sliced peas and cream, ice-box cookies.

Dinner: Roast pork with dress-

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Two Opposing Views as to Where is a Good Place to Live

DEAR AUNT JANET:

If I were given my choice of a house in the city, all modern conveniences, and a house, livable on a farm of about 60 acres, I would take the latter. We country folks have, nearly all of us at least, some of the modern labor savers and gradually are getting more. Most farmers have a car. Even the tenants have theirs although they may be "second hands". Then the trucks and tractors have simplified the work and Mr. Farmer is not too tired to drive to a nearby city to a movie or show occasionally. The wife now has running water, electric washer, sweeper, iron, then the wonderful radio. The farmers nearly all have one and there are great numbers of electric ones around us. They help the farmer market his crops at the right time and the music is restful after a hard day's work.

The city folks may enjoy their fancy salads (vegetable) but they do not have the pleasure of planting tiny seeds and watching for the first green sprout. What a thrill to go out in the morning and find the lettuce up, where there was nothing the night before!

How many city folks have ever found a humming bird's nest? Watched them feed their young and gather honey? How strong their wings must be, to be suspended in the air while gathering the honey and even feeding the young. How many have watched a rose or other flower uncloset? or watched a nest of tiny spiders making their first web? Then later find them scattered here and there and wonder where they all went to, there seemed to be hundreds.

Then all the different birds, you get to know them all by name, and when the cat brings one home you feel sad. The farmer and his wife are the busiest people on earth but they have time to see these things and many more. The

city has these things also but people are too busy hustling and bustling to see them at home, and take trips to the country to see them. Women have more chance of making "pin money" in the country than in the city, if they are not afraid to work.

I lived in the city till my marriage to a farmer. (This after I said I would never marry one as their wives have to work too hard.) I want to live in Western New York west of Rochester where the land is level and they have

and why I want to live there.—MRS. E. C. S., New York.

* * *

Florida Gets a Vote

DEAR AUNT JANET:

Where I would prefer to live and why is very easy for me to "tell the world," and it is contained in one magic word "Florida". Three years spent in the "Land of Sunshine and Flowers" made me a confirmed booster of the state and her charms. It's the ideal place to live (according to my judgment) for its wonderful climate both winter and summer. Imagine, if you can, tall palms outlined against the starry skies; sparkling lakes that seem to dare you to "come on in, the water's fine"; acre after acre of long straight rows of orange, grapefruit trees, showing bright green glossy leaves against the white, white sand in which they thrive; giant poinsettias on tall stems, nodding their brilliant heads in the breeze; the low-hanging gray moss, like nothing so much as an old man's beard, covering the water oaks; the tall old magnolias bearing their gorgeous waxy white blossoms; the golden-throated mocking birds who fill the air with their glorious music; the long leaved banana trees that rustle and sway in the wind; the white roads that wind away for miles and miles and make you want to get out old "Lizzie" and crank her up and just go and go and go; the wonderful days of just sunshine and blue skies and sudden little showers; and the nights scented with the perfume of the fragrant orange blossoms and night-blooming jasmine mingled with the songs of the birds, and the myriads of twinkling stars in a deep blue sky, and a gorgeous moon. A marvelous country where shoveling coal in the furnace, wading through snow drifts and tingling fingers and thumbs are all forgotten, a place where youngsters grow and grow and oldsters regain the spirit of youth. And those are just a few (?) reasons why Florida is my ideal of a place to live.—Sincerely, D. T., New York.

Lovely Party Frock



2864

Emb
Trans
713

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2864, although it looks so dainty and frilly, is really simple to make. It is a one-piece dress, having the gathered ruffles simply stitched to kimono sleeves and skirt of the dress along perforated lines. White voile, sprigged dimity, printed lawn, organdie or wash silks would make up charmingly by this pattern, which cuts in sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. For the 8 year size, 2 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 1/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting for bows, is sufficient. PATTERN PRICE 13 CENTS. Embroidery transfer No. 713 (blue) costs 15c extra.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk. Add 12c for one of the summer fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue., New York City.

general farming. The south may be wonderful but how can they appreciate the warm weather when they never have the cold? I love to dig in my garden but it seems good when winter comes and I can get a little rest from weeds. Then by March I am planning my garden again.

Then we have the freshest of air, vegetables, fruits and meats which we can ourselves. Then the quiet peaceful evenings after a hard day's work. These are the things I like about the country

Stunning Sleeveless Model



2870

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2870 with its graceful front flounces and smart sleeveless style is simply stunning for summer when made up in the printed linens or piques. For fall wear, the silk crepes or light tweeds, using the sleeved models would fill many needs. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material with 5 1/2 yards of binding. PATTERN PRICE, 13 CENTS.

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LEOPOLD A. COOK,
27 W. 45th St. Bayonne, N. J.

phone companies are competing to get their wires into a new town. One of them tries to sabotage the other until Tom Mix takes a hand, rescues the pay roll and lays the last length of wire. (Story by Harrison Diago).

j—THE NEWS PARADE—Fox—7 rls.—Nick Stuart, Sally Phipps—Unusual romance of a young man who becomes a cameraman. The use of the news reel in telling his experiences makes the picture both interesting and thrilling. (Original screen story by William Conselman and David Butler).

hs—RAMONA—United Artists—8 rls.—Dolores Del Rio, Warner Baxter—A romance laid in the early days of California. Ramona half white and half Indian is brought up as the adopted daughter of a Spanish senora. She falls in love with an Indian and through the aid of her foster brother she manages to elope with him. Later her baby dies, her husband is killed and her home is destroyed in a raid on the Indian village. She is reunited with her foster brother. (Novel by Helen Hunt Jackson).

j—FLYING ROMEOS—First National—7 rls.—George Sydney, Charles Murray—Comedy of two barbers who try flying to gain the favor of a manicurist. Clever sub-titles and the picture has many laughs. (Original screen story by John McDermott).

hs—SEVENTH HEAVEN—Fox—7 rls.—Janet Gaynor, Charles Farrell—Idyllic love story—romantic Parisian sewer digger rises on the wings of love to higher things becoming a street cleaner and going off to war to become a hero through the influence of a street waif whom he protects from a criminal sister. (Play by Austin Strong).

hs—THE SMART SET—Metro—7 rls.—William Haines, Alice Day, Jack Holt—William Haines interprets another one of his smart-alec, show-off characterizations—a polo player this time who nevertheless has the goods when it comes to a pinch. (Original screen story by Byron Morgan).

j—WARMING UP—Paramount—7 rls.—Richard Dix—Baseball romance in which a small town pitcher makes a national team and also wins the girl. (Original screen story by Sam Mins).

How to Prevent Runs

1. Put hose on carefully. Turn stocking wrong side out, all but the foot, slip on the foot, roll rest over the heel gently to prevent cracking the fibres. Then draw hose up snugly but not too tightly.

2. Avoid catching hose on rings, bracelets, shoe buckles, or on furniture. Shoes should not rub up and down at the heels.

3. Wash hose properly and after each wearing. Use lukewarm water, rinse in water of same temperature. Avoid strong soap, too hot water, and rubbing soap directly on stocking.

Pictures You Want To See

(Recommended by the National Board of Motion Picture Review).

hs—High school audience
j—Juvenile audience

hs—GLORIOUS BETSY—Warner—7 rls. Dolores Costello, Conrad Nagel—Romance of the time of Napoleon. Glorious Betsy marries Napoleon's brother but gives him up for reasons of state. He sacrifices his kingdom and returns to her. (Play by Rida Johnson Young).

hs—HANGMAN'S HOUSE—Fox—7 rls.—Victor McLaglen, Earle Fox—Irish romantic story. The daughter of a hated "hanging judge" is forced to marry a waster, John Darcy whom a member of the Foreign Legion is out to kill because he has abused his sister. Darcy is burned in "Hangman's House" Castle and the heroine is free to marry her sweetheart. (Novel by Donn Byrne).

hs—HAROLD TEEN—First National—8 rls.—Arthur Lake, Mary Brian—High school story of love, theatricals and football built around the rather goofy character of Harold Teen famous through the comic strip. (Comic strip by Carl Ed).

j—HELLO CHEYENNE—Fox—5 rls.—Tom Mix—Western in which two tele-

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

CHAPTER VII

NEVER had any period in Catherine's life been filled with such a variety of incidents as this Sunday in May. How men could fight and batter each other and at the same time declare themselves the best of friends, she could not understand even with her eyes beholding the truth of it. When Henri unloaded his cargo of damaged humanity, she was faint from shock. The first break in her despair came when the presence of an affectionate good cheer between the two men forced itself on her attention. Hepsibah, whose dizziness still made it difficult for him to stand, insisted that he would not lose a minute in making a new leg for Tonteur and suggested for this article a hickory bar, dried hard as bone, which Henri was saving for a shaft in the gristmill he was planning to build another year. When this stick was brought to him, the baron burst forth in a pæan of enthusiasm and declared that in all his experience he had never seen a more admirable piece of material. This Catherine observed and overheard as she looked from the corner of a curtained window, and somewhat relieved by the humour the two were in and seeing no serious damage had been done she made up her mind to act as if nothing had happened to mar the amity of the day. That her deception might be less burdened with the danger of exposure, she contrived to get Henri and Jeems into the cabin, and impressed her resolution on them.

So Tonteur was their guest at dinner, and with a great lie, which was wholeheartedly endorsed by Hepsibah, he explained the reason for their facial disturbances, their ride in the cart, and his broken peg, unconscious of the fact that Henri had rushed in to tell his wife about the combat and its results when he came for the ox.

"Wrestling, madam, is a sport of the gods," he said to Catherine, as she cut open the huge turkey pie. "I've had a passion for it since boyhood, and it ran in my family long before the day when Abraham Martin, in Quebec, offered the finest cow in his herd to any man who could put him on his back. It's my fault, and not your brother's this mess we are in. We were wrestling fair and doing it in a gentlemanly way, as your husband will make oath if you ask him, when my accursed peg-leg caught in one of the stumps in a big pile out there, and down they all came on us, until it is a wonder we are left alive! My good friend, Monsieur Adams, was caught with a hundred pounds of green oak in the pit of his stomach, and with the sickness which came of it and my having only one leg to hop on, we were compelled to avail ourselves of the services of the cart. To-morrow, Jeems, when you dig out stumps, don't make the piles so confoundedly high!"

"Why?" asked Catherine gravely. "Are you and Hepsibah going to wrestle there again?"

"It may be, madam. I am teaching him something new!"

"The devil you are!" exclaimed Hepsibah, then caught himself. "I mean," he added apologetically, "it isn't so new as it was."

When the baron left for home late in the afternoon, equipped with a new peg which pleased him greatly, he promised that he would return soon and bring Toinette with him if he could, and went off merrily with Hepsibah and Jeems, who accompanied him up the long slope to the edge of the Big Forest. There Tonteur turned and waved his hat at Henri and his wife, and after that Catherine saw him lean over to give Hepsibah a jolly thump on the shoulder and to shake hands with Jeems. While her eyes were shining at these signs

of friendship, which she believed would be permanent, the seigneur, unmindful of Jeems's presence, was saying to Hepsibah.

"I'll give your head a few days' rest, sir. Then, if you don't mind, I shall be grateful for the opportunity of trying out this new leg of mine on it. That is, if you have further desire to compete with me and we can meet where

ting tired of a game so bloody and vile and are beginning to call ourselves Americans. It's a new and wholesome name, Jeems, and one that is bound to grow. And for a like reason, because the shortcomings of a parent sometimes give birth to pride in a child, a lot of the people of your father's race are beginning to call themselves Canadians. It's six to one and

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Jeems admires Toinette and is deeply hurt by her disdain. He hates Paul Tache, Toinette's cousin from Quebec, because Paul assumes a superior air and because he is in the good graces of Toinette.

Catherine Bulain sees and understands the situation to which her husband is blind. Jeems is brooding over the situation as he, his mother and father and Odd, his dog, walk home from a visit to Tonteur Manor.

On their arrival they find Hepsibah, Catherine Bulain's trader brother who visits them at long intervals. After supper he opens his pack and among the presents he has brought is a beautiful piece of red velvet cloth for Jeems to give Toinette. Jeems attends Lussan's auction the next day and resolves to give Toinette his present and to whip Paul Tache. Paul is the victor in the fight.

That evening Hepsibah tells Jeems of his fears that war between the French and English is inevitable.

Madam Bulain will know nothing of our *rencontre*. But if you have had enough——"

"I haven't begun," growled Hepsibah. "The luck o' the devil has been in that scoundrelly stick o' yours. To be struck by such a low-down instrument o' war is an insult to my nature, and in our next debate, it's my intention to lay you so cold that you'll be satisfied forever!"

Tonteur rode into the shadows of the woods, laughing as he went. When he had disappeared, Hepsibah turned to Jeems.

"I want no better friend than a man like that! he exclaimed. "A fighting man after my own heart, lad, and one it is a pleasure to debate with. If there were only more Frenchmen like him and more of our blood like myself, what pleasure we would find along the frontiers!" A thought coming to him of his nephew's adventure, he asked, "What happened when you went to Toinette? Did you see young Tache? And what did Toinette have to say?"

"I didn't see Paul Tache," replied Jeems, still looking in the direction Tonteur had gone. "Toinette called me an English beast."

What he had decided to keep from his mother he told to Hepsibah, repeating all that he had heard at the door of the manor, in such a quiet way that he might have been recounting an incident which had occurred in another life other than his own.

"They hate us because my mother is English," he finished. "Madame Tonteur said that some day we would be cutting their throats."

A few moments passed before Hepsibah spoke. In that time his face had grown dark and thoughtful.

"They were harsh words to use against neighbors, Jeems," he said then, "and hard ones to stand when pointed at those we love. But it's the nature o' the human race when divided against itself, and which mostly worships God for spite. And maybe they were right. Some day we may cut their throats!"

"Are the English—as bad—as that?" asked Jeems, seeing quickly what the other had meant.

"Yes, that bad," nodded Hepsibah, an almost imperceptible note of menace in his voice. "For more than half a century they have been hunting Frenchmen's throats to cut, and, likewise, over that same period o' time the Frenchmen have been hunting ours for the same purpose. That's why, down in the Colonies, some of us are get-

half dozen to the other when it comes to counting the blame for all the killing and burning that's going on along the frontiers, and the Indians, who started out as brave and honourable men who wanted to be our friends, have been made the instruments o' these two God-worshipping devils named France and England, who have been spattering the world with gore and hate until no mile o' land or sea is free o' the stench of their discord. So while it may be hard to bear, lad, you mustn't condemn Toinette for what she said, for you are a beast in her eyes, painted by her mother and all the French before them, but I'm predicting the time when she will see the truth as she has never been allowed to see it yet. Youth like yours and Toinette's is bound to hold the glory o' this great country in the hollow of its hand!"

Jeems's eyes were filled with a slow-burning fire, as if he were looking ahead to a vision of that day.

"If war comes, on which side are you going to fight?" he demanded. "Will you help cut the throats of Tonteur and his people?"

"God knows!" replied Hepsibah, startled by the bluntness of his nephew's question. "I've asked myself that question many a time, lad, when I've lain alone o' nights in the deep woods. As I've said before, fighting is the breath o' life when it's done with honor and discretion, but no Adams this side o' the sea has ever sunk to murder and massacre, and that's what this is going to be—until the horror of it wipes out hate and brings back reason to our brains. And so, answering you as an Adams should, Jeemsy, I'd say we must watch the ones we love and fight for them if we have to, no matter where our bullets go," and his gaze travelled sombrely over the wide expanse of Forbidden Valley.

After a brief silence, he added:

"I've asked myself who is right and who is wrong, the French or the English, and there isn't any answer, except to say that one is as black as the other. I've roved the frontiers for twenty years now, and no matter what others may say or history may write in days to come, I know the facts. I've lived and slept and fought with these facts until the truth is as clear to me as the sun out there. It's the Indian part o' what's coming that fills me with fear, and one half o' you is as much to blame for that as t'other half, Jeems, you being equally split by birth. Down in the Colonies we use

money and whisky and dishonesty on every kind to stir the Indians to madness against the French, and the French work this same evil and to the same bloody end mostly through the use o' the Word o' God. If there is anything to be said in favour of either, it's on the side o' the Jesuit Fathers, for they're a brave and courageous lot o' men, and we can't place a sermon on a level with a keg o' whisky even though it stirs up the same hell. But a scalp ripped from a human head because o' the urge o' religion is just as red as one taken through the influence of a quart o' rum. It isn't the priests' fault. They preach first and are patriots after that. But the result is identical, and so we have a mess of it, with all the Indians in the country prostituted to the selfish and criminal ambitions o' two white peoples who go to church and sing psalms and claim there is a heaven. As one who loves to fight when the fighting is clean, I can't answer your question any better than I have, Jeems. When the time comes, we'll both find our work to do."

In the days and weeks that followed, the spirit of comradeship between Jeems and his uncle grew stronger. This closer consociation with a man whose knowledge of the frontiers and their conditions was excelled by few, and who had supplemented his enlightenment by an acquaintance with the history and political strength and weaknesses of the mother countries that controlled them, gave to Jeems a scope for thought that every hour helped to broaden. With his illimitable resources of information about the wilderness world of half a continent, Hepsibah also possessed a kindly and homely philosophy which, striking deeply at the truth of many things, planted in Jeems's widening viewpoints of life constructive guideposts to the future which he was determined not to forget. To Hepsibah the intimate nearness of a growing mind and body which he loved held a greater appeal to him to remain in Forbidden Valley than his sister's pleadings, and with each day that they went out to the stump field to hew and dig, their affection became more settled and satisfying, until at last it made Jeems almost forgetful of his feud with Paul Tache and helped to heal the aching wound which had come with the certainty that Toinette despised him. Unknown to him, the question he had asked his uncle at the edge of the Big Forest and his disclosure of what he had overheard at Tonteur Manor had struck a significant note in the leather-stocking's heart, and from that time his friendship for the baron assumed a different aspect, not less warm and appreciative but free from the abandonment of personal desire which had already brought about two conflicts between them. After an open challenge and its refusal by Hepsibah on the point of his sister's feelings in the matter, Tonteur, like the chivalrous soldier he was, put a muzzle to his inclinations, and thereafter the intrepid veterans disported themselves, for a time at least, like brothers. But Toinette did not come with her father to the valley, nor did Jeems expect she ever would.

Late spring, then the beginning of summer, followed Hepsibah's arrival at the Bulain home, and still he gave no betrayal of the restlessness which presaged his usual disappearance for another long period into the fastnesses of the wild. This season of the year was always one of torment for the forest dwellers because of the winged pests which crawled the earth and filled the air, and Jeems had come to dread it as an indescribable nightmare of discomfort and suffering. The

(Continued on Page 14)

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SUMMER CHICKS—We offer high quality Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Black Giants and White Leghorns through July. NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 4, Ransomville, N. Y.

OUR TANCRED WHITE Leghorn pen at the New York Egg Laying Contest won "Highest Honors for May" with 249 eggs. Also have 11th high hen in the same contest. Confinement reared. Larro fed, full plumaged, March and May hatched pullets of the same breeding for immediate sale. Also yearlings, cockerels. Write us at once as supply is limited. B. F. KAHLER AND SON, Hughesville, Penna.

CHICKS AND PULLETS. Legh. Chicks 10c; Reds 12c. Legh. Pullets eight weeks old 80c; 12 weeks \$1.15. Good stock. UNITED EGG FARM, Hillsdale, N. Y.

ORDER FROM THIS AD. Prize Winning strain Bourbon Red baby turkeys, hatching next week 75c. \$8.00 doz. Eggs \$4.00 doz. MRS. C. J. DOXTATER, Evans Mills, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Carrots. Pay highest market prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

ANTIQUE SLANT TOP desks, also old blue plates or platters with Historical Scenes. RUSSELL M. SECKINS, Ellington, N. Y.

HAVE YOU A FARM FOR SALE?
Tell our readers about it. Over 150,000 every week.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CABBAGE, DANISH BALL Head, Flat Dutch, \$1.25 1000, 10,000-\$10.00. Celery all leading varieties, strong plants, \$1.25-1000, 10,000-\$10. Cauliflower snowball, \$3.50-1000, J. C. SCHMIDT, Bristol, Pa.

FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE Plants 500 for \$1.00; 1000 for \$1.50, moss packed. BASIL A. PERRY, Georgetown, Del.

DANISH BALLHEAD CABBAGE Plants, \$1.50 thousand. C. R. STAFFORD, Cortland, N. Y. R. 3.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS READY. Finest strains of seed. We grow only first grade plants. Catskill Mountain Snowball, Long Island Snowball, Extra Early Erfurt \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00. Cabbage Plants Ready. Danish Ballhead (we have grown 21 tons per acre with this strain) Copenhagen Market, Surehead, Succession, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Red Rock, Drumhead Savoy \$2.00 per 1000; 5000 \$9.00; 500, \$1.50. Brussels Sprouts \$3.00 per 1000; 500, \$1.75. Celery Plants, Easy Bleaching, White Plume, Giant Pascal, Golden Plume, Winter Queen, Fordhook \$3.00 per 1000; 500, \$1.75. 31 years selecting strains of seed. Millions of plants. Safe delivery guaranteed. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% pure \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover 93% pure \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PLANTS Postpaid. All varieties rerooted plants for late planting: Celery, Cabbage, Beet, Aster, 3 doz., 25c; 100, 40c; 300, \$1.00; 1000, \$2.75. Coleus, Vinca, Salvia Snapdragon, 3 doz., 50c. ROHRER'S PLANT FARM, Smoketown, Pa.

OLD-FASHION HARDY FLOWER PLANTS for summer and fall planting. Delphiniums, Oriental Poppies, Columbines, Bleeding Hearts, Phloxes, Hollyhocks, Lilies, Anemones and 247 other Hardy Perennials that live outdoors during winter. Pot-grown Strawberry plants for August and Fall planting. Raspberry, Blackberry, Loganberry, Wineberry, Grape, Asparagus and layer Strawberry plants for September planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

VEGETABLE PLANTS. Celery Plants: Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, Burpee's Fordhook, Giant Pascal, Golden Plume, Golden Self Blanching and White Plume, \$3.50 per 1000. Cabbage Plants: Danish Ballhead, Danish Roundhead, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Seasons, Succession, Savoy and Red Danish, \$2.00 per 1000; 500, \$1.25; 5000, \$9.00. Rerooted Cabbage Plants, \$2.25 per 1000. Cauliflower Plants: Early and Late Snowball and Erfurt, \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00. Tomato Plants: Field grown, strong, well rooted plants: Stone, Matchless, John Baer and Jewel, \$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$13.00. Transplanted Tomatoes, \$8.00 per 1000. Send for Free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J. Phone 2843.

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

IN ADIRONDACKS—Farms for chickens, vegetables, fox, muskrats, summer boarders, hunting camps, gas stations. 130 acres 7 rooms, cellar, other buildings, \$2100., \$900 cash, 6 years. Booklet. EARL WOODWARD, Hadley, N. Y.

\$1500 DOWN GETS FARM, 126 Acres. 15 cows, horses, hens, pigs, tools, crops, \$6500. \$250 yearly. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

A BIG BARGAIN. 450 acre farm in Piedmont, N. C. suitable for dairying and general farming. Six houses and numerous out-buildings. Price \$20,000. Terms. Box T, Mocksville, N. C.

STOCK FARM 298 acres, tractor worked fields, good buildings, electric lights, running water, state road and car line. Write ROBINSON & SON, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

HERE IS THE PLACE TO SELL YOUR FARM
Reach over 150,000 interested people at a cost of only 7c per word. Write now to the Farm Dept.

67 ACRE FARM, good building and water, 2 miles from village. Mail delivered. No mortgage. For further information, write CHARLES EISINGER, Hubbardsville, N. Y.

VILLAGE FARM, St. Lawrence Co., state road, block schools and church, 3 blocks to two milk stations. Electric lights. APT. 9-924 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

DEL-MAR-VA—THE MARKET BASKET OF THE EAST. Three to ten hours by motor truck to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets. Pennsylvania Railroad permeates Peninsula. Splendid productive land, farms, town and waterfront homes. Low prices. Good schools, low taxes. Very little snow and freezing. Handsome descriptive booklet. FREE. Address 164 Del-Mar-Va Building, Salisbury, Md.

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

WELLS FARM. Noted as a splendid hill farm 1 1/2 miles from village 210 acres. Buildings good, fences good, well watered, cuts the hay, has the pastures, \$3500. JOHNSON & SON, Norwich, N. Y.

150 ACRE FARM for sale, located Jeff. Co., town of Brownville, Morris road, in section noted for good farms midway between Idmerick and Chaumont. Sheffield Milk plant at Idmerick. Dairymen League at Chaumont. Milk could go either way at distance 2 1/2 miles. Farm is on good improved road, short distance from Allen school house. All tillable land except 15 acres wood lot and about six acres around the building rock strip. Good buildings and plenty of water. Prospective customer should see it while crops are growing. Priced reasonable. Address all communications to JOHN F. GEORGE, Chaumont, N. Y.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. Also steel stalls, stanchions, and partitions. Water bowls, manure carriers and other stable equipment. Tell me what you are most interested in, and I will save you money. WALLACE B. CRUMB, Box A, Forestville, Conn.

BUILDING MATERIALS

3 PLY ROOFING PAPER, \$1.35 per roll, 100 sq. ft. Seconds. Prepaid. Send for price list. WINKER BROS., Mills, Mass.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kans.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP? We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Inc., Box A., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

HELP WANTED

SINGLE MAN WANTED on farm from 35 to 45 years of age, must be good milker and all round quick and willing worker. \$75 per mo. and board, no boys or old men answer. CHESTER SMITH, Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y.

MEN OR WOMEN full or part time. We offer you the best selling and best repeating household specialties that you can find. You can make \$10. daily for the next three months. Details on request. NATIONAL SPECIALTIES CO., 88 Broad St., Boston.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Kentucky.

Additional Classified Advertising | **On Page 15**

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Hive a Swarm of Bees

By Ray Inman

BEE CAN BE TRAPPED OUT OF AN UNDESIRABLE SWARMING PLACE

WHAT IS A BEE?
THIS CHART ANSWERS THE QUESTION AND SHOWS VARIOUS SPECIES OF BEES WHICH DO NOT CONCERN US IN THE LEAST

FIG. 1 HUSKING BEE
FIG. 2 KISSING BEE
FIG. 3 DUCK BEE
FIG. 4 SPELLING BEE
BEE BEE (QUITE INCIDENTAL)
BONNET BEE

WITH THESE BEES OUT OF THE WAY WE MAY PROCEED TO THE BEE WE MEAN

MAKE A CONE OF WIRE CLOTH 8" LONG WITH A HOLE AT APEX JUST LARGE ENOUGH FOR ONE BEE TO PASS THRU

THE HONEY BEE
SIDE ELEVATION OF A HONEY BEE, SHOWING HOW MODERN EQUIPMENT SAVES 10,682,497 STEPS PER ANNUM

CIGAR LIGHTER
SUNDRY APPARATUS
PASSENGERS
LUGGAGE
BEE'S KNEES
BEE'S COHIPPOSES
OLD POINT COMFORT

THE HONEY BEE, BEING AN INDIGENOUS ANIMAL, IS GIVEN TO SUDDEN FITS OF INDIGNATION—DURING WHICH, IF BEE IS IN WALLA WALLA, WASH., ONE SHOULD RETIRE IMMEDIATELY TO OKEECHOBEE, FLA.

TACK THIS OVER ENTRANCE TO SWARMING PLACE AND PUT A REGULAR HIVE BESIDE IT

SCOUTS FROM WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC COMPANY HUNTING DOWN AND EXTRACTING BUZZERS FROM BEES

WITHIN A WEEK PUT A NEW QUEEN IN THE HIVE; IN ABOUT A MONTH REMOVE CONE FROM OLD SWARMING PLACE AND ENLARGE THE ENTRANCE SO BEES CAN REMOVE HONEY

CARVING FROM OLD EGYPTIAN WALL SHOWING SURPRISINGLY MODERN METHOD EMPLOYED BY ANCIENT HONEY GATHERERS IN KEEPING ALOOF FROM BEE

Livestock Breeders

Watch for Tomboy and Alice

These Ayrshire cows are walking from their homes in Vermont to the National Dairy Show in St. Louis.

They are demonstrating that the modern pure bred Ayrshire is a hardy, vigorous animal, able to travel far and wide for a daily food supply, and always unmindful of the road or the weather.

Picking their pasture along the roadside these cows are maintaining full production while enduring the hardships of this 1200 mile journey.

Follow the Trail of the Ayrshire, the Heaviest Producer of 4% Milk at Lowest Feed Cost
Foundation stock cheerfully located.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
86 CENTER STREET BRANDON, VERMONT



HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT!
More Dollars per Cow per Year
More Butterfat Holsteins average highest in yearly butterfat yield and predominate in the leading dairy states. 80% of the cows which have produced more than 1,000 lbs. butterfat in a year are Holsteins.
Extension Service
The **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

FISHKILL FARMS

offer the following
Bred Heifers

FISHKILL MARTHA COLANTHA INKA
Born Mar. 20, 1927—Bred Feb. 11, 1929

FISHKILL CLOTHILDE LILA MAY
Born May 12, 1927—Bred Dec. 27, 1928

FISHKILL HENGERVELD LADY
Born Feb. 11, 1927—Bred Jan. 21, 1929

FISHKILL MAY INKA COLANTHA
Born Nov. 13, 1927—Bred Feb. 27, 1929

FISHKILL BEAUTY MAY COLANTHA
Born Apr. 7, 1927—Bred Jan. 4, 1929

FISHKILL INKA HENGERVELD
Born Dec. 9, 1927—Bred Apr. 22, 1929

FISHKILL KORNDYKE MAY SEGIS
Born May 8, 1927—Bred Jan. 22, 1929

These fine specimens of the Holstein breed are sired by FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGERVELD DE KOL. His sire is HENGERVELD HOMESTEAD DE KOL 4TH sire of a 1056 lb. cow, he out of JENNY LINN COLANTHA (30.95 lbs. butter in 7 days at 4 years), she being a grand-daughter of that greatest of all milk sires COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD, through his best son, our former herd sire, DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA. On his dam's side FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGERVELD DE KOL'S ancestry is just as impressive. His dam WINANA SEGIS MAY 2ND (27.42 lbs. butter in 7 days at 3 years, 11 months, 14 days), is a daughter of KING SEGIS PONTIAC HERO a full brother to that "Marvel of all Sires" KING SEGIS PONTIAC COUNT whose daughters have broken over 100 world's records.

Represent Crosses of Famous Producers

FISHKILL MARTHA COLANTHA INKA—Traces twice to Colantha Johanna Lad. Her dam has a splendid record in Class B, she a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, sire of eighteen 30 lb. daughters.

FISHKILL HENGERVELD LADY—Out of a grand-daughter of "Old Dutch" and holder of a fine series of records (22.19 lbs. butter at 2 yrs., 10 mos., 1 day). Traces three times to Colantha Johanna Lad.

FISHKILL BEAUTY MAY COLANTHA—Out of a daughter of the great Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. Every sire in her pedigree has a list of proven daughters and five of the dams have proven records.

FISHKILL KORNDYKE MAY SEGIS—Her dam has made an impressive series of records as a two year old, she a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, out of 24 lb. daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale 11th.

FISHKILL CLOTHILDE LILA MAY—She embodies two great transmitting families on each side of her pedigree, tracing twice to Colantha Johanna Lad and twice to King Segis Pontiac Hero, a careful blend of high producing lines.

FISHKILL MAY INKA COLANTHA—She obtains 50% of her blood from Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th, sire of a 1,056 pound cow. Also she traces three times to Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. There is real production back of this animal.

FISHKILL INKA HENGERVELD—Her dam and sire are both by the famous Hengerveld/Homestead DeKol 4th. Three times she traces to Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. Her dam has excellent records in every day dairy work, she being from a 24 lb. cow averaging 80 lbs. milk per day.

These highly bred heifers are offered subject to prior sale at.....

\$300.00
Each

Write to the address below for the pedigrees, terms, etc.

For pedigrees, prices, terms, etc., write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner

461 Fourth Avenue

New York, N. Y.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 12)

timber was heavy and dark, swamps were undrained, rivers and lakes were shadowed by dense vegetation, and in the humid, sweating mould of these places, the malevolent pestilence was born and rose in clouds that sometimes obscured the face of the moon. During these weeks a cordon of decayed stumps and logs smouldered night and day about the Bulain cabin, screening it in pungent smoke, and outside this small haven, work on the farm was continued at a price of physical martyrdom, except under a burning sun, when the insects sought refuge from the glare and heat.

But this summer Jeems's body as well as his mind had found something new with which to grapple, and instead of remaining in the shelter of smoking logs, he greased himself like an Indian and worked shoulder to shoulder with his father and uncle. The trader's leathery skin was toughened by years of exposure until it was immune to the discomfort of mosquito venom, and Jeems struggled to keep in his company and succeeded in doing it, though on close and sultry days or when a storm was brewing, his father advised him to leave the fields. Hepsibah exulted in this fortitude of his young companion, and when the trying weeks were over and late August brought relief, he had put Jeems through a course of training which he swore would make it easy for him to defeat Paul Tache when they came together again, and had taught him the tricks of small-arm loading and firing until at thirty paces his pupil could send a pistol ball into a four-inch target three times out of five. Jeems's pride in this weapon was almost as great as that which he took in his bow, in the use of which his expertness in sending an arrow to its mark never failed to draw expressions of amazement and approbation from his uncle.

Plans Available for Bull Pen

SEVERAL states are emphasizing the need for substantial bull pens to cut down the losses of life which are continually taking place from failure to properly restrain the herd sire. The New Jersey College of Agriculture at New Brunswick has a special set of plans which will be distributed free to New Jersey residents.

"America's Horse Power" is now available to breeders and friends of the Percheron who are interested in a new book about the drafter. It is published by the Percheron Society of America, and as long as the supply holds out will be given free of charge to all who write for a copy.

If you want one send your request to Ellis McFarland, Secretary, Percheron Society of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Secretary McFarland believes that the reading matter and illustrations will prove interesting and unusual.

CATTLE

QUALITY HEREFORDS

Bulls, Heifers and Cows—one or a carload.
William J. Lillis, Owner Schenectady, N. Y.

HEREFORDS for Sale

4 loads weaned calves; 3 loads short yearlings; 2 loads long yearlings; 4 loads heifer calves; 3 loads springers. Well bred, medium flesh, the good kind. Can sort, other cattle. 2 loads young work horses. Write or wire.
FLOYD JOHNSTON, Stockport, Iowa.

Cattle for Sale

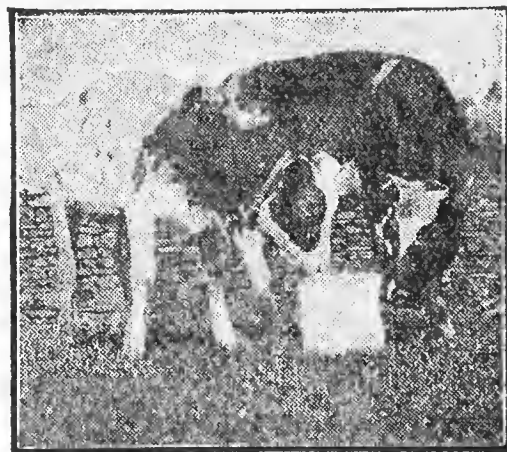
Purebred and high grade tested cows, also accredited purebreds and grades. Cows fresh and to freshen shortly. In carload lots or any amount desired. Also heifers and bulls. J. R. LEGGAT & WILLIAMS, R.R. No. 1, Athlestan, Quebec, Canada.

100 DAIRY COWS

for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots or less. Priced to sell. Jacob Zlotkin, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

My Cows Never Did So Well!

This is the Story Every Farmer is Telling After Using Cornello Mineral Block



CORNELLO MINERALS

Registered Trade Mark

Cornello Mineral Block is a new improved method of dispensing the correct amount of Calcium and Phosphorus to your farm animal at the correct time. The formula for Cornello Minerals is based on scientific teaching and has the endorsement of the College Feed Conference Board District 1 and 2.

Attractive opportunities for responsible salesmen and agents.

INTERNATIONAL MINERAL MEAL COMPANY, Delhi, New York

Keep Your Horses Sound

A horse free from blemishes and going sound is more valuable and works better. Absorbine has been used successfully since 1892 for reducing lameness and swellings without blistering or removing the hair. Horse can be worked at the same time.
\$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Horse book 5-B free.

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

SWINE

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, 7-8 weeks old.....\$4.50
Berkshire and Chester, 9-10 weeks old.....\$4.75
Also few Chester Whites 8 weeks old \$5.00, and some Jersey Red Durocs, 8 weeks old, \$5.00. Sold C.O.D. Keep them 10 days, if not satisfied, return them and your money will be refunded. No charge for crating.

MICHAEL LUX, WOBURN, MASS.

FARMERS BUY FROM FARMERS

Let us suggest to you as breeders the best kind of a pig to start to raise is a good one. You save time and money. We sell all pigs with a trial of two weeks, and then if dissatisfied, return pigs and we will return your money.

6-7 wks. old, \$4.25 ea.; 8-10 wks. old, \$4.50 ea.
Breeds—Chester and Yorkshire cross, and Berkshire and Chester cross. Crating free. These prices F.O.B. our depot. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order.

MISHAWUN STOCK FARM,
MISHAWUN ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.
P. S. No pigs sold at the farm; only by appointment.

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
7 TO 8 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.50
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.75
Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$5.25 each
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 day trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 20 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1418

PIGS FOR SALE OLD RELIABLE STOCK

Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old, \$4.75 each. Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. Will ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

ED. COLLINS, 35 Waltham Street
Tel. 0839-R LEXINGTON, MASS.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester-Berkshire Crossed—Yorkshire-Chester Crossed
7 to 8 Weeks Old - \$4.50 each
9 to 10 Weeks Old - \$4.75 each
All pigs have the size, quality and breeding. Will ship C.O.D., ten days trial, if not satisfied return my expense. No charge for crates.
J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503

Baby Chicks

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....	100
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns.....	\$ 8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	10.00
Light Mixed.....	8.00
1/2c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c less in 1000 lots.	
For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.	

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
WM. NACE, Prop., Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C.O.D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes.....	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110
Rocks or Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Wh. Leghorns.....	3.00	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed.....	3.00	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.00	7.00	32.50	65

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE. Telling all about poultry.

The Commercial Hatchery,
Box 75-A (The dependable plant) Richfield, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

S.C.W. & Br. Leghorns.....	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. & Wh. Rocks.....	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$8	\$37.50	\$70
Buff Orpingtons & Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
White Wyandottes.....	3.00	5.50	10	47.50	90
Assorted Chicks.....	2.25	4.00	7	32.50	60

100% prepaid safe delivery guaranteed.
Order from this ad. or write for circular
Box 161
J. N. Nace Poultry Farm RICHFIELD, Pa.

Quality Chicks

100% Arrival	25	50	100	500
Barred Rocks.....	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50
R. I. Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50

Pekin Ducklings..... 3.50 8.00 14.75 28.00
Mixed Ducklings..... 3.25 7.00 13.75 26.00
Prompt Delivery
John Shadel Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.
Box 13.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

BABY CHICKS

100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for free circular.
C. P. Leister, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks

Will Ship C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds.....	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10
Barred Rocks.....	3.00	5.50	10
Wh. Leghorns.....	2.50	4.50	8
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7

500 lots 1/2c less—1000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Cir. W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS ORDER DIRECT from ad. Save time and money.

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
W., Br., Bk. Leg. & Ancona.....	\$2.25	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$39.00	\$75
Wh. & Br. Rocks, Reds & Wyan.	2.75	5.25	10.00	49.00	95
Heavy Mixed Broilers.....	2.50	4.75	9.00	44.00	85
Light Mixed Broilers.....	2.00	3.50	6.50	31.50	60

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Quality Chicks at Low Prices

Postpaid in lots of	100	500	1000
United Strain Leghorns.....	\$7.00	\$32.50	\$65.00
Special Leg. Wyckoff Only.....	8.00	37.50	70.00
Barred Rocks.....	9.00	42.50	85.00
Mixed Chicks.....	6.50	30.00	60.00

L. E. STRAWSER, McAlisterville, Pa.



Klines Barred Rocks

Healthy Stock. Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Prompt del. C.O.D. \$10.00-100. \$90.00-1.000. Write or wire.
S. W. Kline, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Swindling the Dead

THOSE whose chief interest is to earn a living without working, have found two methods of extracting money from relatives of persons who have recently died.

One form of swindling the widow, which is followed by publishers of biographical encyclopedias, is to watch the obituary notices, and send a form letter to the widow, indicating that her husband had been corresponding with them, concerning the printing of his biography. Later the representative of the concern calls, and asks for a picture of her husband. The widow is told that a cut of the photograph would improve the appearance of the sketch, but that she will have to pay to have the cut made. If she is finally

pardoned it will be a temptation for others to do the same thing. If you can do anything to help us we shall be very grateful."

There is altogether too much chicken stealing going on in this section and we believe that vigorous action is necessary to stop it. Unfortunately there seems to be a feeling in the minds of many judges that chicken stealing is of little importance. Perhaps this feeling dates back to the time when they may have helped secure chickens for a chicken roast from the neighbor's hen roost. However, when organized gangs go through the country stealing chickens because it appears to be a safe method of making a living without working, we believe it is time not only to give a full prison sentence, but to see that the sentence is served.

Reward!

AMERICAN Agriculturist offers a One Hundred Dollar (\$100.00) reward for evidence which leads to the arrest, conviction, and sentence of any person or persons who defraud an American Agriculturist subscriber who has a Service Bureau Sign posted at the time such fraud is committed.

induced to do this, she signs what she supposes to be an order for the cut. She later finds to her sorrow that she has signed a contract calling for the payment of a considerable sum of money.

Another concern publishing Bibles follows a plan of sending the Bibles to persons just deceased, together with a letter which reads as follows:

"Enclosed please find Bible which you ordered a short time ago. We are sorry this has been delayed, and trust it will prove satisfactory. Kindly send us check or money order for \$1.98 by return mail."

Relatives of the dead person naturally assuming it has been ordered, are rather likely to send the check as requested.

Correspondence Course Denied Use of Mails

THE Bertillon National Detective Agency, of Rochester, New York, operated by F. D. O'Sullivan, has been denied the use of the United States mails, in an order issued April 20, by the Post Master General. This is another correspondence course in picking up stray criminals, and the action of the post office indicates that they feel that the claims of the promoter were misleading.

Should Serve Full Sentence

A SUBSCRIBER writes us concerning a recent item on the Service Bureau page about two Orange County men who were sentenced to Sing Sing for stealing chickens. Our subscriber says: "A move is now under way to have these men or rather Judson, as he is the one who has money to employ counsel, pardoned by the Governor. Our society, the Montgomery Chicken Thief Detecting Society, is very anxious to see these men serve their terms as they are not only a menace in themselves and if they are

Are You On a "Sucker List"

ONE stock in trade of those attempting to promote a get-rich-quick scheme is a "sucker list." If you get through the mails all kinds of glowing literature, telling of great profits in oil, mines, new inventions, etc., you may be assured you are on such a list. Possibly you answered an easy puzzle scheme, and your name has been sold to various concerns as a good prospect.

The cost of selling stock in fraudulent schemes is usually rather high. In one case, investigation by the Better Business Bureau, the company spent nearly \$30.00 per person in order to sell this stock by mail. This cost did not include the cost of labor

Promptness Appreciated

RECEIVED your draft of \$42.86 April 24 which helped me out very much while I was laid up after the accident, that I was in March 14th.

I think it is the best insurance protection any man can carry.

I want to thank you for your prompt service and also for the check I received.

Cordially yours,

Signed **Edward A. Rapke,**
Rome, N. Y.
R. F. D. 1.

for mailing. Each person on their list received the following literature:

- 13 one-page letters
- 20 two-page letters
- 6 three-page letters
- 2 four-page letters
- 52 faked newspaper clippings
- 39 pieces of glowing literature
- 34 return post cards
- 72 subscription blanks

You Get Only What You Pay For

What can you tell us of the Goodyear Company of Kansas City. We recently received a letter inclosing a credit check for \$5.00, and a statement that if we returned the check together with \$5.95 in cash, we would receive a raincoat worth \$10.95.

FIRST let us state that the Goodyear Company mentioned has no connection with the Goodyear Tire Company. This company periodically floods the country with such letters. On several occasions we have stated our opinion of credit checks in general. We have yet to learn of a case where we considered the credit check of any value. In this case you may be sure that the raincoat received would be worth \$5.95 or less.

Betty's Scrapbook is exactly the right size for the Little Recipes for Little Cooks.

Baby Chicks

Reduced Chick Prices

In effect June to October	25	50	100	500	1000
Large Type Wh. Leghorns.....	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$8	\$38.50	\$75
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas.....	2.50	5.00	10	48.00	95
Wyandottes, Orpingtons.....	2.75	5.50	11	55.00	100
Hamburgs 11c. Assorted 8c.					

Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio

BABY THIS IS MY CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
Barred Rocks.....	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00
Tancred Strain S.C.W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

These chicks are from free range and heavy egg producing flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed to your door. Write for Special Mating prices.

FRANK NACE, Cocolamus, Pa., Box No. 120

(Cash or C.O.D.)	100	500	1000
Barron & Wyckoff Leghorns.....	\$8.00	\$37.50	\$70.00
Barred Rocks.....	9.00	42.50	85.00
R. I. Reds.....	10.00	47.50	
Light Mixed.....	7.00	32.50	65.00
Heavy Mixed.....	8.00		

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Circular free giving full details of all breeds. **CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,** McAlisterville, Pa. R. D. No. 2. F. B. Leister, Prop.

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BOS HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICH. R. 2A

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We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities. Cash must accompany order.

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461 Fourth Avenue. New York

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LADIES' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS 3 pair \$1.00. Black, grey, beige, nude, French nude; sizes 8½-10. Good openings for agents. **A. H. TALBOT SALES COMPANY, Norwood, Mass.**

STREET DRESSES! Lovely tuxedo Prints, only \$1.98. Send your measurements to **BENNETTS DRESSES, Schuylerville, N. Y.**

MISCELLANEOUS

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED 5c roll. Prints 3c each. Trial offer. Beautifully mounted 8x10 enlargement 40c. Overnight service. **YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 400 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.**

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade. Highest prices and freight paid. **HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.**

USED CIVIL WAR ENVELOPES with flags, designs, etc., \$1 to \$15 paid. Other stamps on envelopes before 1871 bought. Three-face lamps and old glassware bought. **W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.**

FOURTEEN SECTION DOUBLE deck Wishbone incubator nearly new \$1,000 F.O.B. Hot water wall radiation system used three months \$400. F.O.B. Used this year. Are in No. 1 condition. **WEST DENTON HATCHERY, Denton, Md.**

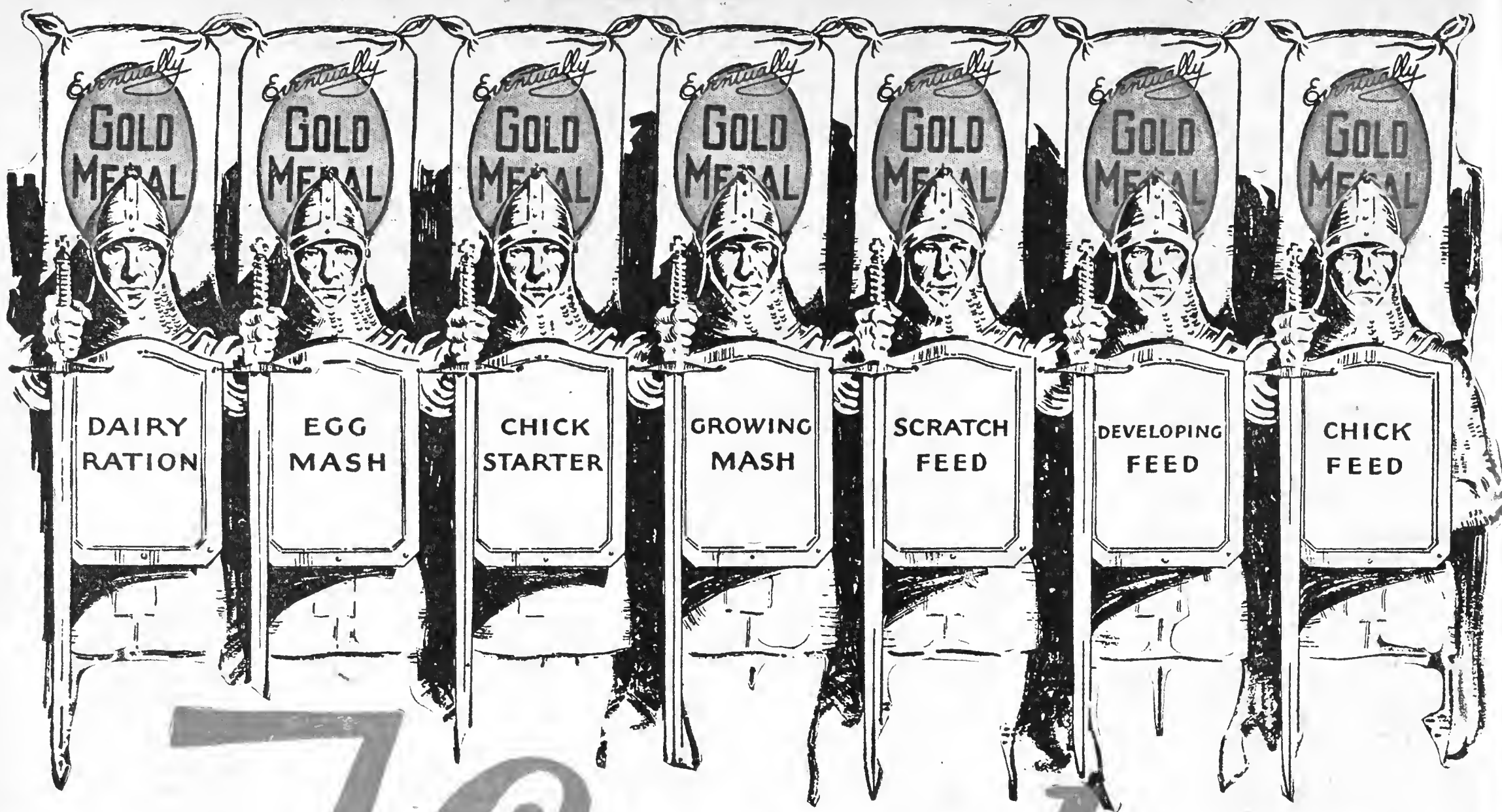
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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

W. LEGHORNS	S. C. REDS,	B. ROCKS	W. WYANDOTTES
(Special Matings) Grade A	16c	(Special Matings)	(Special Matings)
15c	Special Matings. 18c	20c	22c

For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add \$1.00.
From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59 Wallingford, Connecticut



7 Crusaders for Farm Prosperity

And now, increased manufacturing facilities enable the world's greatest milling company to bring to the east, a line of feeds that will set a new standard of excellence in feeding results.

Gold Medal Feeds—made to the highest possible quality standards—from formulas that proved their value through actual farm tests—and carrying a guarantee with every sack that you must be satisfied or you get your money back—will give you your money's worth and more, in production and in the health of your farm animals.

The same ideals of quality, the same careful manufacturing pro-

cesses that have made Gold Medal "Kitchen-Tested" Flour the most favored brand among American housewives—have enabled Gold Medal "Farm-Tested" Feeds to deliver the biggest dollar's worth of feeding value, wherever they are used.

Ask your dealer for Gold Medal Feeds—or write us for the name of your nearest dealer. Let the famous line of Gold Medal "Farm-Tested" Feeds show you what your cows, hogs and chickens can really do for you.

Gold Medal Feeds are rich in vitamins, high in digestibility, reasonable in price, and guaranteed to satisfy you.



It's "Kitchen-tested" to assure best results, always.

Eventually

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

July 27, 1929

Published Weekly

With Gov. Roosevelt on the Barge Canal *Tonnage Transported Has Increased Four Times in Ten Years*

EVER since Governor Roosevelt was elected, he has felt that he wanted to see with his own eyes all of the great institutions and enterprises which the State is operating, including especially the Barge Canal and the State institutions where the insane and other dependents are cared for. So the Governor planned for some time to make a trip through the Barge Canal, stopping frequently to visit the State institutions.



Henry Morgenthau Jr.

It has been my dream for several years to go through the canal, so I was delighted with the opportunity to make this interesting trip with the Governor's party on July 7th. We went aboard the boat "Inspector" to sail 339 miles through the Erie Canal to Tonawanda where the canal meets the Niagara River. In the party were the Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt; their son, Elliott; Frederick Stuart Greene, Superintendent of Public Works, and Mrs. Greene; Thomas F. Farrell, in charge of the canals of the State; and Guernsey Cross, secretary to the Governor.

I must confess that previous to this trip I was under the impression that the Barge Canal was a "white elephant", toward the support of which all of us taxpayers were forced to contribute. Imagine my surprise then to see the great activity on the canal where I saw boat after boat heavily laden constantly passing us. I realized that I had been judging the canal under past rather than present conditions.

The barge canal has had its ups and downs. What a great day it was in New York State his-

By HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

tory when the completion of "Governor Clinton's Big Ditch" was celebrated on a fall day over one hundred years ago, in 1825. Governor Clinton, attended by many distinguished men, made the journey from Buffalo to Albany and thence to New York City in decorated canal boats. Cannon were placed along the entire route at intervals of five miles, and on the day celebrating the completion of the canal these cannon flashed the news from Buffalo to New York in ninety minutes.

Kegs of water were carried from Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean on Governor Clinton's boat, and the Governor completed the celebration by emptying the contents of one of the kegs into the salt water, thus commemorating, he declared, "the navigable communication accomplished between our mediterranean seas and the Atlantic Ocean."

Men thought their transportation problems were largely settled, and the State and the nation went on a wild spree of building canals

everywhere. The old, dry canal beds in almost every section of New York are mute testimony to the exaggerated hopes of mankind, for the railroads soon came and to a very great extent superseded the canals and put them out of business.

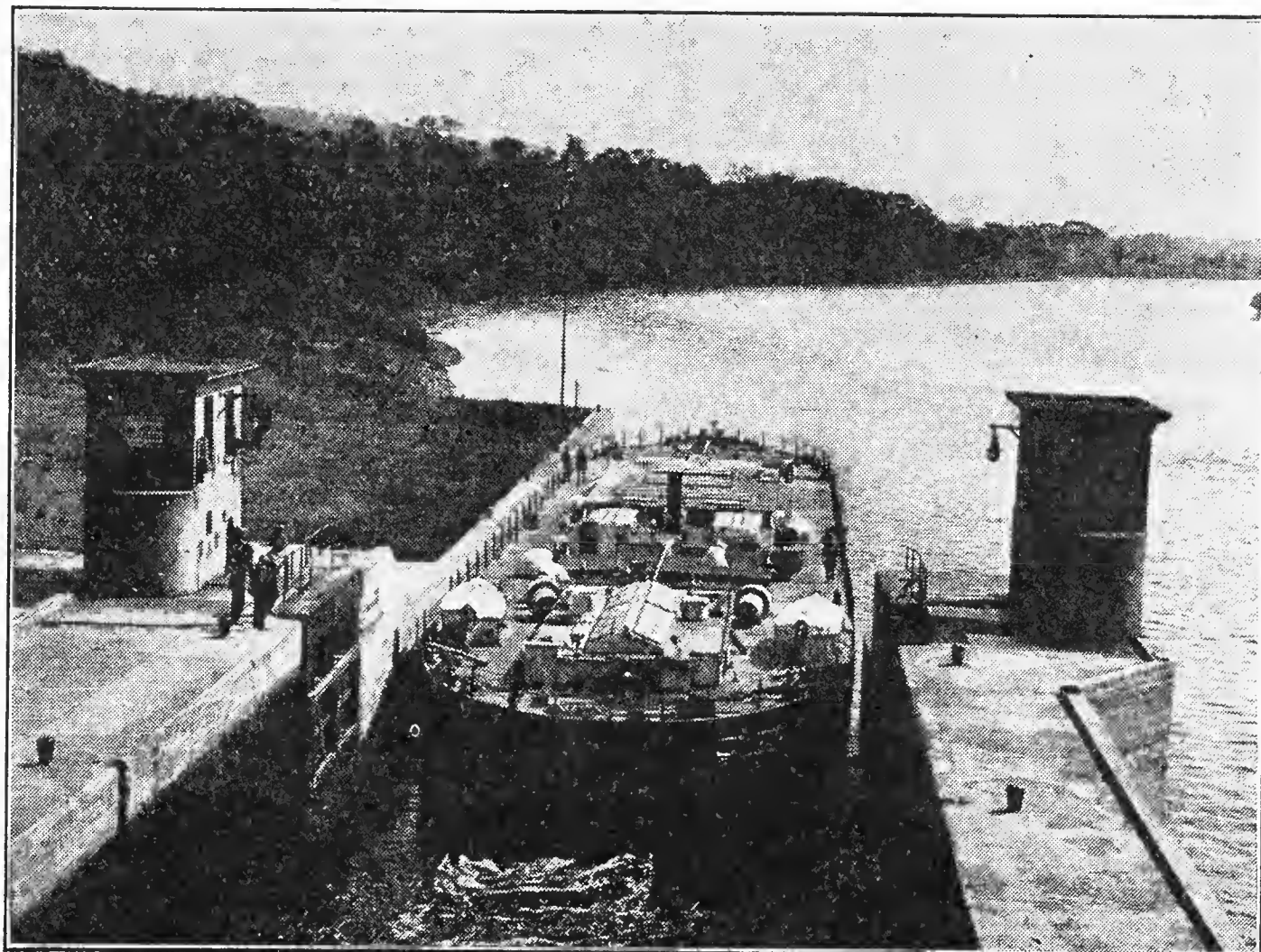
However, the Erie Canal has lived through the years, but, unfortunately, for a considerable portion of the time, it has not been a paying proposition. In 1920, the people of the State voted a bond issue of \$100,000,000 to enlarge and modernize the canal, and a thorough job was done. The system makes over 75 per cent of its length out of existing water courses. It was not completed until 1918, and consists of four branches: First, the Erie, crossing the State from Lake Erie to the Hudson River. And, by the way, until you have seen New York State from the canal, you have not seen one of the most beautiful, interesting and important parts of our great State.

Then there is the Champlain, extending northward to Lake Champlain and affording an entrance to the St. Lawrence by means of a Canadian canal. The Oswego Canal branches from the Erie near Syracuse and links the main line with Lake Ontario. The fourth section is the Cayuga-Seneca, leading from the Erie and connecting the two lakes for which it is named.

The following figures will give you some idea as to the amount of tonnage carried on the Barge Canal system during 1928:

	Net Tons
Cayuga-Seneca	46,552
Champlain	415,717
Erie	2,535,684
Oswego	92,045
Total	3,089,998

Going back ten years, the Erie division of the canal carried only 667,374 tons as against 2,535,684 in 1928. This will show how the use of the canal has increased by leaps and bounds, (Continued on Page 14)



—Courtesy N. Y. S. Department of Public Works
When a boat comes to a "hill" in the barge canal, it is taken into a lock, great water tight doors are closed behind it and water is pumped into the lock. When the proper level is reached the doors ahead of the boat are opened and the boat proceeds.

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The Scientific Insecticide Developed at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research by Rex Research Fellowship...



MOSQUITOES... Flies, fleas, roaches, bed-bugs... all kinds of insect pests... are quickly and easily killed with fragrant FLY-TOX spray. Factory tests in the FLY-TOX "Chamber of Death" prove it.



Has a purifying perfume-like fragrance.



A vast army of insects is bred in FLY-TOX laboratories to be released in the FLY-TOX "Chamber of Death" to test and certify the quick and positive killing qualities of FLY-TOX before it is sold to you. Every bottle guaranteed and backed by this test.

FLY-TOX is a clean, clear liquid sold in bottles with the blue label. FLY-TOX may be freely sprayed everywhere as it is harmless to people and will not stain.

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Repels and kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas and lice... won't irritate the skin... keeps hair nice and glossy... will not clog sprayer. Protect livestock against insect torment... use STOCKAID, the scientific animal spray.

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Lowest Price MILKER Ever Offered



It's Portable—Wheel It Anywhere and Start Milking

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Our surprisingly low factory price on this 2-cow Hand Power Milker makes it the lowest priced milker per milking unit ever offered. And for only \$12.50 extra a third cow attachment can be added enabling you to milk 3 cows at once. Thousands in use. Easy to operate.

\$5 DOWN AFTER FREE TRIAL

No other milker on the market can compare with the PAGE for low price—ease of operation and milking efficiency. We let you prove it before you pay. We will put this PAGE Hand Power Milker in your barn on FREE TRIAL. See the time and work it saves; see how soothing its action on the cows and how sanitary and easy to clean. Then if satisfied, pay only \$5 down, balance in easy monthly payments.

10 MONTHS TO PAY 10 YEARS' GUARANTEE

This Page Milker is portable—no pipe lines to install—no pulsator—no tanks—no expensive special pails; just wheel it in and start milking. Milks right into your own shipping can.

Liberal Exchange Privilege

Should you later wish a PAGE 2 or 4 cow gas engine or electric Milker you can trade in your PAGE Hand Power Milker on very liberal terms.

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Get the facts about the lowest priced milker which pays for itself in short time. Don't delay—this liberal No Money Down offer only good until we have an agent in your locality. User Agents Wanted.

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a livestock Doctor Book without cost. Find out why your cows lose calves—why they retain the afterbirth—why they fail to breed—why they have garget—why your calves have scours and goiters—why you have a shortage of milk. Veterinary Advice Free. Write to

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LEOPOLD A. COOK,
27 W. 45th St. Bayonne, N. J.



With the A.A. Crop Grower



A Vermonter Visits Maryland

WE say the world is not a very big place, after all, when we meet some stranger who knows someone else who once went 'fishing in our old home town.

By H. L. BAILEY,

or better or more wonderful just beyond where we go.



Harold L. Bailey

Eastern Shore counties of Virginia and Maryland, the southern part of that great peninsula, between Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, which common usage makes Del-Mar-Va from the three states to which it belongs.

Even were Vermont ironed out, as has been said, to make it the size of Illinois, and incidentally as flat as this southern country, the differences would still be vast. There would be all the variation between an essentially dairying country with spacious farm buildings, constructed to brave the northern winters, and a cash crop country where potatoes, white and sweet, strawberries and other fruits, grown in a balmy climate, apparently require but the minimum in housing facilities. There would be the distinct differences in soil, in forest cover and, not least, in thought and manner of the people.

Del-Mar-Va Potato Crop Light

The writer's business on the Eastern Shores was to represent Vermont Certified seed potato interests at the potato tours arranged jointly by the County Agents of Accomac County, Va., and Worcester County, Md., the section about seventy-five miles long and seven miles wide from which some 23,000 carloads of Irish cobbles go to fill up the mid-summer white potato market in the North. The potato industry was naturally the prime interest of the occasion, but there were other features of the country which could not fail to impress a northerner on his first trip there. Treating first of the spud, the nub of the matter from the market standpoint was this: a heavily reduced acreage and a short crop, averaging according to estimates of many growers not over 45 barrels to the acre. On the whole they figured a crop reduction from last year of 35 to 40% which means a considerable drop from normal. The latter part of the growing season was exceedingly hot and many fields when digging commenced around the 20th of June were going down with early blight. It would appear that the Eastern Shores crop would be well cleaned out so as to leave plenty of room for the late crops of the North as they come along in regular order.

As compared to the two other great eastern potato regions, Long Island and Aroostook County, Maine, the individual acreages seemed smaller in the Eastern Shores area, though it is said that they are more extensive near Cape Charles in Northampton County on the extreme tip of the peninsula. Things always are just a little bigger

Maryland produces certified seed potatoes itself—principally in Worcester County, much to the writer's surprise—instead of in the western mountain areas where conditions would nearly approximate those of the more northern states. But they are grown as a late crop. They are planted in August and harvested as immature tubers, presumably around Thanksgiving time; and they are only good for one season. That is, it seems to be generally agreed that a late crop like this, grown from northern seed, will make satisfactory seed for next year's regular planting, but potatoes from that crop will not serve. Just why in one season they should become so thoroughly infected with disease puzzles the plant doctors, but the fact is there. Thus the commercial growers are dependent upon the extreme northern states for new seed at least every other year, except for the very small amount which is produced in the mountain country. That's why we were there with the boys from Maine, Northern New York and the Provinces, looking for the chance to deliver the goods.

Land as Flat as a Pancake

The railroad runs straight and on the dead level down the middle of the peninsula and the land that stretches away on either side is as flat as the flattest pancake ever flapped. There are miles, altogether of sweet potatoes, looking, as we slipped along on the train, like strawberry sets. Later on they will look like morning glory plants spread out on wide flat hills. And there were wheat fields, many more of them than we had supposed were raised in that section. It was being harvested and occasionally in Worcester County there were farms which looked as though they belonged in the Middle West with their grain, and barns with over-shot roofs. They were near Snow Hill. Why the name, I do not know. There certainly was no snow there and no hill that could be recognized as such by a Green Mountaineer.

Neither there nor anywhere on the trip. But the landscape had a compensating feature in the great and fine stands of loblolly pine. They looked like plantations, and we received differing replies to inquiries as to whether or not they were. At any rate they were perfectly even in growth, the trunks running up almost entirely straight to a height of seventy five feet and no limbs for more than two thirds of their growth. They make barrels from them, among other things, and barrels are an important commodity on the Eastern Shores. Potatoes, white and sweet, are shipped in them and the trainloads which are going out each day through the season stand for many thousands of board feet. And they serve another purpose. They provide "resources" in local parlance, for the maintenance of humus in the soil. The "shatters"—Southern variant for our pine needles and cones—are carefully raked up and worked into the ground.

The question needs must come to the mind of the northern visitor as to what part this section of Virginia, east of the Bay, took in the Civil war. There are fine old southern homes here, and, occasionally dotted over the landscape, are little one-story whitewashed houses

(Continued on Page 6)

These Dairymen Have Improved Their Herds

Some Results Obtained Through Dairy Improvement Associations

MOST of the dairy counties of the East have one or more Dairy Improvement Associations. These organizations, often called cow testing associations, are made up of from twenty to thirty herd owners. They organize and hire a tester who spends one day with the herd each month, weighing the milk, testing it for butterfat, weighing the feed eaten by each cow and entering all the figures in a record book which becomes the property of the herd owner. We have felt for a long time that membership in a Dairy Improvement Association is one of the quickest ways to increase the production and profits of a herd. We know that actual experience is more convincing than opinions so we asked several friends to tell us just what results they have secured.

THE EDITORS.

Learned More About His Business

By G. S. COWLES
Ashville, N. Y.

MY first experience in dairy work was making butter in a creamery and paying the farmers for their milk by the Babcock test. This was in 1895 and '96—about the first years that milk was paid for according to the butterfat test in this section. The dairy cows were mostly of a mixed native breed of cattle, many of them milking shorthorns with sprinklings of Jersey blood and a few Jersey herds. Production was from three to five thousand pounds per cow and milk worth about seventy-five cents per hundred pounds, making a herd which averaged \$30 per cow a very good one. I tested many of the farmers' cows to help them find their low pro-

ducers. This was before the days of the cow testing associations.

When I owned a herd of my own I realized the amount of work it was for a farmer to keep any kind of a record on individual cows to know what they were producing and what was their cost of keep. So when the first dairy improvement association was organized within reach I joined. I think the tester traveled over nearly one-half of Chautauqua county to get herds enough for an association. I had in mind two things then; one to prove which was my most profitable producers to raise calves from, and to improve my herd which consisted of a few registered Holsteins and the balance grades.

The other idea was that I might improve my own methods as a dairyman by knowing more about my business. As I look back over the years of work I think the latter idea was worth the most. While some cows cannot be made profitable under good care, often it is the fault of the owner. The record of a cow's production is a month to month check-up on a dairyman's work and when you find a cow falling off in production, look for the reason and the increase in the production of the herd by the attention to the little things will pay the tester many times over. I was fortunate to have some very good producing cows at the beginning of my work of herd testing, having records of eight and ten thousand pounds of milk and three hundred and fifty pounds of fat, but the average of the herd was below, there being some cows with five or six thousand pound records.

We have increased the average of our herd from seven or eight thousand pounds and 250

pounds of fat to eleven thousand pounds of milk and 400 pounds fat and this with nearly half the herd first calf two year old heifers. We find nearly every buyer of a bull calf very much interested in the production of its dam. We think the records made in the C. T. A. work under good farm management of great value to dairymen who are buyers of dairy bulls to improve the production of their herds, as these records are made under the same conditions as the farmer keeps his cows and is equal to a much larger record made under such conditions as some of the high records are made.

We have sold at least three cows with good farm records of about four or five hundred pounds of fat, which have gone over the 1,000 pound of butter production under the management of expert herdsmen, which shows that the cow producing four or five hundred pounds of fat under ordinary farm management to be a very high class producing cow.

* * *

The Quickest Way to Increase Production

By FRED DUBOIS
New Paltz, N. Y.

IHAVE belonged to the Dairy Improvement Association for seven years. The quickest way to improve a herd is to get records of the cows both for milk production and butterfat. Two cows may give the same amount of milk but one may test twice as much in butterfat as the other. The only way to find this out is to keep records of each cow both for milk production and butterfat. Then you can

(Continued on Page 16)

When the Grain Binder Fails to Bind

How to Adjust the Knotter So It Will Work Properly

WE can imagine fewer conditions more exasperating than to have grain dead ripe, to have the weatherman predict showers and at the same time have the knotter on the binder go wrong and fail to do the work expected of it. At such a time there is always a tendency to tighten up one adjustment screw a little and loosen another, with the hope that it will bring about the desired result, until finally it becomes almost impossible to tell just what is wrong.

To the man who understands his machine much can be told from the condition of the twine. On this page is an illustration which tells the whole story. When the twine is found on the bills of the knotter looking as it does in figure 1, it is a sign that the twine tension is too tight and that the disc tension, which holds the end of the twine, is too loose. Consequently, as the needle goes around the bundle, it pulls the twine out of the disc instead of pulling it out of the twine can. Consequently, the knotter bills catch only one end of the twine and fail to tie a knot. The remedy, of course, is to loosen the twine tension just a little and if this does not work, to tighten the disc spring slightly.

Figure 2 in the illustration shows the twine in the same condition except that it is found with the bundle instead of hanging on the knotter bills. In this case the twine tension is usually about right but the disc tension is too loose. As the bills rotate to tie a knot, they naturally pull the twine tighter around

the bundle and at this point the twine pulls out of the disc and consequently the knot is tied in only one end. However, the twine is cut and thrown out with the bundle. The remedy is to tighten the disc tension. In an old binder, where tightening the disc tension does not seem to help, it may be the disc has been badly worn, in which case a new one should be put on or it may be that the knotter is worn so that new bills are needed.

A third possible trouble is that the disc may be out of time. When the twine disc comes to rest, the notches in the disc should be close enough to the tongue so that a lead pencil will just slip into the notch. In this way both ends of the twine will always be placed squarely in the notch.

In figure 3 the appearance of the twine (which

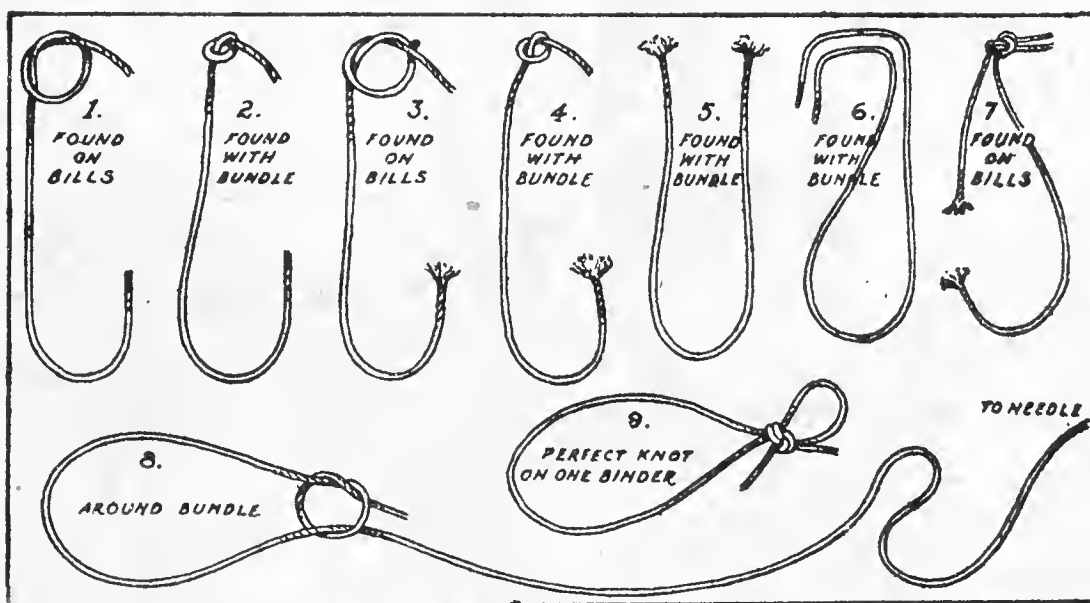
is found on the bills) is similar to that in figure 1, except that one end of the twine looks as though it had been crushed or broken. This trouble comes from too tight a disc tension and too tight a twine tension. The disc crushes the twine and as the twine is tightened before the knot is tied, it breaks off at the disc. The remedy, of course, is to loosen the disc spring tension and the twine tension.

In figure 4 the twine looks the same as in figure 3 except that it is found with the bundle instead of on the bills. In this case the twine tension is perfect but the disc spring is too tight as it was in the condition found in figure 3. As the knot is being tied, the twine breaks at the disc instead of pulling out and the twine is kicked out with the bundle.

In figure 5 the twine is found with the bundle, both knots are crushed and there is no knot in either end. In this condition both ends of the twine are so bruised by the disc that as soon as the bills begin to revolve to tie the knot, both ends of the twine break off at the disc before a knot can be tied. To correct, loosen the disc tension.

When the twine is found as illustrated in figure 6, it usually indicates that the spring holding the knotter bills together is too loose. Consequently, the twine is pulled out of the bills before the knot can be tied. The remedy is of course to tighten the knotter bill spring. Another possible cause is serious wear of the cam roller which opens the

(Continued on Page 16)



This illustration, which is reproduced from circular 309 of the Illinois State College of Agriculture, shows the appearance of a number of knots where the knotter fails to function. The story on this page tells what adjustments to make to correct the troubles.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Time for Action at Muscle Shoals

ONE of the great, unsettled problems of the country of immense importance to farmers is, what shall be done with the great power and fertilizer plant owned by the government at Muscle Shoals, Alabama.

For many years, ever since the war, in fact, Congress has been debating the question of what to do with Muscle Shoals, but nothing is done. Why? Is it because the power interests are so strong that it is impossible to get Congress to take definite action? Because of this delay, federal properties costing more than \$20,000,000 to build stand in idleness, and what little power is sold goes to a power company at a nominal cost.

Our readers will remember that Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, one of the greatest dams in the world, was built on the Tennessee by the government in 1918, and great nitrate plants were erected for the fundamental purpose of providing explosives for ammunition to use during the war. In times of peace, nitrate plants are equally as important for the production of fertilizers.

But because of the vacillating and the seemingly cowardly policy of Congress, no fertilizer has been manufactured at Muscle Shoals, although the government has had splendid offers to rent the plant for fertilizer manufacturing purposes. Henry Ford made a good offer in the first place, but grew disgusted with the way the government handled his offer and withdrew.

Since that time, the American Cyanamid Company has repeatedly offered to take over the properties at Muscle Shoals on a long time lease for the manufacture of fertilizer. This company promised to bring the plant up-to-date with its own money, pay back the money invested in the dam and fertilizer plant, and sell its product at a restricted profit in competition with all others. What more did the government want?

The argument has been advanced time and again that the nitrate manufacturing plant at Muscle Shoals is obsolete and out-of-date. Whether it is or not, what business was it of anyone's, providing the American Cyanamid Company was willing to lease the plant and put up its own money to manufacture fertilizer therein?

Some things that have come to light recently show that the most powerful combination of capital in America today is the power trust. We can

testify from our own experience from the amount of propaganda that comes to our own desk that the power companies of America have left no stone unturned to influence and mislead public opinion about the true facts at Muscle Shoals.

We have hesitated to think or to say that Congress was influenced to prevent right action in the disposal of Muscle Shoals. But certainly the lack of action under the circumstances is coming pretty close to a national disgrace.

Dairy Companies Are Merging

ON July 12, the Borden Company announced that it had taken over fifty-two more milk plants in thirteen states and three foreign countries. These were plants for the distribution not only of milk, butter, cheese and ice cream but also of eggs and poultry, including one egg breaking plant in China. A short time ago the Kraft Cheese Company bought the Southern Dairies, Inc., a very large manufacturer of dairy and ice cream products with plants scattered throughout the East and Southeast.

Not a week goes by that we do not read of some merger in the milk distributing and manufacturing business, and in fact in almost every other kind of business. What is going to be the effect on farmers?

Dr. C. W. Larson, former head of the Dairy Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, believes that the dairy mergers will have many favorable results, both for producers and consumers. He points out that the larger operations will make it possible to bring about savings in manufacturing and distributing costs, but of course the natural conclusion is that the stockholders will get these savings, and not the farmers or the consumers.

Something for our eastern dairymen to think about is the fact that both of our largest distributors of dairy products, the Borden Company and Sheffield Farms, are now members of nationwide organizations, with plants all over the country. It is difficult to see, therefore, how they can have very much fundamental interest in maintaining the New York milk shed. In other words, it is mostly up to our own producers, without much hope of outside help from anyone, if we are to keep out milk from other sections.

As we have before pointed out, we must emphasize again the fact that these mergers are making it more and more difficult for farmers to do business as individuals. What chance has a farmer with a capitalization of ten thousand dollars against organized millions?

A Successful Life

WHEN I come to the End of the Road, I hope that I shall have made a small fraction of the real achievements in my life that were attained by a woman in my old home town who has just died.

If anyone was ever successful in the real meaning of the word, Mrs. Lena Joslin was, and her good works of a long lifetime were all accomplished in a little country community. That is something for young people to think of who believe that success is only to be attained in the city or in some other, far distant place.

What an inspiration such a life is to those whose environment is restricted to what seems to be the commonplace and to the irritating and irksome duties of everyday life. It is fairly easy for most of us to measure up in great emergencies. The real heroes are the everyday ones.

Space will not permit the enumeration of all the good works accomplished by this one life. Nor is it necessary. Work well done speaks for itself. Several poor boys and girls owe their education to financial help secured for them by Mrs. Joslin and her husband, and scores more are indebted to her leadership and teaching for their appreciation and knowledge of music. The lecture course, the school, the church, in short, every-

thing for the comfort and happiness of her neighbors had Mrs. Joslin's active help.

Fifty years are a long time in one lifetime, but for more than fifty years this lady played the organ in the village church. As I listened to that funeral service and the organ, now played by other hands, I thought of all the folk who had sat in that church and heard that organ during the past half century. What history of human effort, joys and sorrows their lives could tell. What hopes and dreams to high endeavor had that music inspired the youthful listeners. What reveries and memories of friends long since gone had passed through the minds of the older ones. Think of the happiness immeasurable in the hearts of the many young brides who had come gaily down the aisle of the church in that fifty years to the strains of the Wedding March, and also of the tears of all those who had listened to the old organ play for the last time for a loved one whose ears would hear no more.

But at last the fingers of the player herself faltered and grew still, and hundreds who had walked and worked with her along the Road now crowded the church to listen to the requiem played on her loved instrument, and to wish her God speed as her glad Spirit goes marching on.—E.R.E.

Cyrus T. Fox

PENNSYLVANIA lost a fine citizen in the recent death of our old friend, Cyrus T. Fox, at Reading, Pennsylvania, at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Fox was at one time State Pomologist. He was a college trustee, prominent in agricultural fair work, and an authority and lecturer on agricultural and horticultural matters.

Oliver D. Schock, one of our Pennsylvania correspondents, writes:

"Mr. Fox was a lifelong friend. His entire lifetime was very largely devoted to an exemplification of the old adage, 'Pro bono publico' (For the public good)."

Our readers will remember a story in this publication a short time ago written by Mr. Fox in which he described an interview with Abraham Lincoln.

Welcome, Visitor

THE other day we left our automobile for a few minutes on one of the streets of Cobleskill, while we got something to eat. When we came back, there was a ticket tied to the door. We thought for a moment that it was an invitation to visit the police court or the judge for some violation of the traffic law, so imagine our pleasant surprise when we found that the little card was a welcome to Cobleskill. It stated that we were entitled to park our car as long as we pleased, and invited us to come again.

The other side of the card said that Cobleskill had a population of approximately 3,000, being the largest village in Schoharie County, and the first in manufacturing, with excellent climate, churches, schools and hotels. It also emphasized the fact that it is a leading agricultural community.

We take pleasure in giving these facts wider circulation because this community goes out of its way to welcome strangers and make them feel at home as long as they behave themselves.

Eastman's Chestnut

THE poor old Scotch have to take it again: Maggie's sweetheart, a proverbial tight-fisted Scot, had taken her out for the afternoon, and that was about all. They rode some distance on the trolley, turned around, and rode home again. Never was mention made of food or entertainment.

Back within her own gateway, Maggie, who had keenly felt the neglect, sarcastically proffered Sandy a dime.

"For the car fare you spent on me," she said meaningly.

"Hoots, toots woman," returned Sandy, pocketing the coin, "there was nae hurry. Saturday wad hae been time enough."

Federal Farm Board Has First Session

Will Meet Daily in Effort to Solve Marketing Problems

ALTHOUGH one member of the new Federal Farm Board is yet to be appointed, the first meeting of the Board was held in Washington on Monday, July 15th. The members of the Board met at ten o'clock in the Cabinet Room of the White House, where they were met by President Hoover, who in a brief talk outlined their duties and responsibilities as follows:

"I have no extended statement to make to the Federal Farm Board as to its duties. The wide authority and splendid resources placed at your disposal are well known.

"I am deeply impressed with the responsibilities which lie before you. Your fundamental purpose must be to determine the fact and to find solution to a multitude of agricultural problems, among them to more nearly adjust production to need; to create permanent business institutions for marketing which, owned and controlled by the farmers, shall be so wisely devised and soundly founded and well managed that they, by effecting economies and giving such stability, will grow in strength over the years to come. Through these efforts we may establish to the farmer an equal opportunity in our economic system with other industry.

Time Required for Results

"I know there is not a thinking farmer who does not realize that all this cannot be accomplished by a magic wand or an overnight action. Real institutions are not built that way. If we are to succeed it will be by strengthening the foundations and the initiative which we already have in farm organizations and building steadily upon them with the constant thought that we are building, not for the present day, but for next year and the next decade.

"In selecting this board I have sought for suggestions from the many scores of farmers' co-operatives and other organizations, and yours were the names most universally commended; you are thus in a sense the representatives of organized agriculture itself. I congratulate each of you upon the distinction of his colleagues, and by your appointment I invest you with responsibility, authority and resources such as have never before been conferred by our government in assistance to any industry."

Christensen Appointed Secretary

Later the Board took up temporary quarters at the Mayflower Hotel. One of the first acts of organization was to appoint Mr. Chris Christensen as Secretary of the Board. For three years Mr. Christensen was head of the Cooperative Marketing Division of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Wheat is the Big Problem

It has been expected, in view of the plight of the wheat farmer, that the Board would first take up the problem of improving wheat marketing conditions. It is interesting, whatever the cause, to note that wheat prices went up at Chicago the day the Board met. July wheat made a new high for the season, closing at \$1.57½, which was 8½¢ above Saturday's closing price, and 43½¢ above the May 31st price

of 96¼¢. September wheat sold for \$1.42½¢ and December wheat at \$1.48½¢.

Rumors Indicate Increased Production

The New York Packer, in commenting on the Federal Farm Board, states that rumors from the west indicate that wheat growers intend to put in every available acre next year, reasoning that the Government will make every effort to back up the work of the Farm Board for the first year, at least. The argument is heard that since the bill has the backing and support of the Government, the plan will be made a success, at least for the first year, and that consequently it will be profitable to plant every available acre to wheat next year.

Editorial comment in general is sympathetic towards the efforts of the Farm Board. It is generally admitted that the President is absolutely honest in his efforts to improve marketing conditions and he bears the reputation for making a success of any venture that he undertakes.

Although the majority of Eastern farmers appear to be rather unenthusiastic about the whole plan, it is likely that they will reserve judgment and give the new law and the Federal Farm Board every opportunity to make good.

The Board will have the administration of a half billion dollars, \$150,000 of which has already been made available by Congress. Immediate plans are for daily sessions of the Federal Farm Board. It is generally agreed that the task facing them will require their best efforts.

The Board at present consists of the following members:

Alexander H. Legge, who gave up his position as vice-president of the International Harvester Co. to serve as Chairman of the Board,

Arthur M. Hyde, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, who is a member ex officio,

James D. Stone, of Lexington, Ky., who is Vice-Chairman, and the President of the Burley Tobacco Growers,

William Schilling, of Minnesota, President of the Twin Cities Milk Producers' Association,

Charles Teague, President of the Farmers' Legislative Committee of California,

C. B. Denman, President of the National Livestock Producers' Association.

Carl Williams, of Oklahoma, Editor

of the Oklahoma Farmers Stockman, Charles S. Wilson, of Hall, N. Y.

Board Bars Loans at This Time

A statement issued by the Board on July 17, said:

"Today's discussion of the Federal Farm Board have largely revolved around the loan provisions of the Agricultural Marketing act. This act provides that money be loaned to farmers' cooperative associations by the board, under certain limitations, for purchase or erection of physical facilities, and that loans may also be made for the financing of commodities in the ordinary processes of marketing. Policies of the board with reference to physical facilities not yet been laid down.

"In the matter of loans for the marketing of commodities, however the board believes that Congress did not intend it to supplant the services now rendered to cooperative associations by private banking institutions and the Federal intermediate credit banks. It is logical to expect that cooperatives will exhaust the lines of credit which may

be obtained at reasonable rates from these other institutions before coming to the board for further assistance."

It was further announced that the Board is not in a position at present to give definite consideration to applications for loans. When it is ready to advance loans as provided by the act, the board will give public notice to that effect.

"The board wishes to announce, in connection with this matter of loans to cooperative marketing associations," said a statement issued today, "that it will deal only with officials of the co-operatives themselves and that no association need employ counsel or other special representatives in order to gain a full, complete and sympathetic hearing of its problems."

Board officials again repeated today that one of the aims of those who will administer the farm act would be to reduce the marketing cost of agricultural products as a means of increasing the farmer's returns without adding a corresponding increase to the consumer's expenses.

Federal Container Law Effective November First

Can you give us some information about the standard container law which we understand was passed by Congress last winter? When does this law go into effect, what will happen to containers that do not conform to the law and what are the sizes which are legal under this Act?

THE Standard Container Act which was passed last winter defines certain standards for hampers, round stave baskets and splint baskets for fruit, vegetables and other purposes. This act will go into effect on November 1, 1929, and growers who are now using baskets which will be illegal under this act should plan to dispose of them before that date. The act was not made effective when it was passed so that growers would have an opportunity to dispose of the containers without loss.

Under the new law standard hampers and round stave baskets for fruits and vegetables are to be of the following capacities:

One-eighth bushel
One-quarter bushel
One and one-quarter bushels
One and one-half bushel
Two bushels

A bushel is defined as having a capacity of 2158.42 cubic inches. Sizes of standard splint baskets for fruits and

vegetables are designated under the new law as:

Four quarts	Sixteen quarts
Eight quarts	Twenty-four quarts
Twelve quarts	Thirty-two quarts

A quart is defined as having a capacity of 67.2 cubic inches.

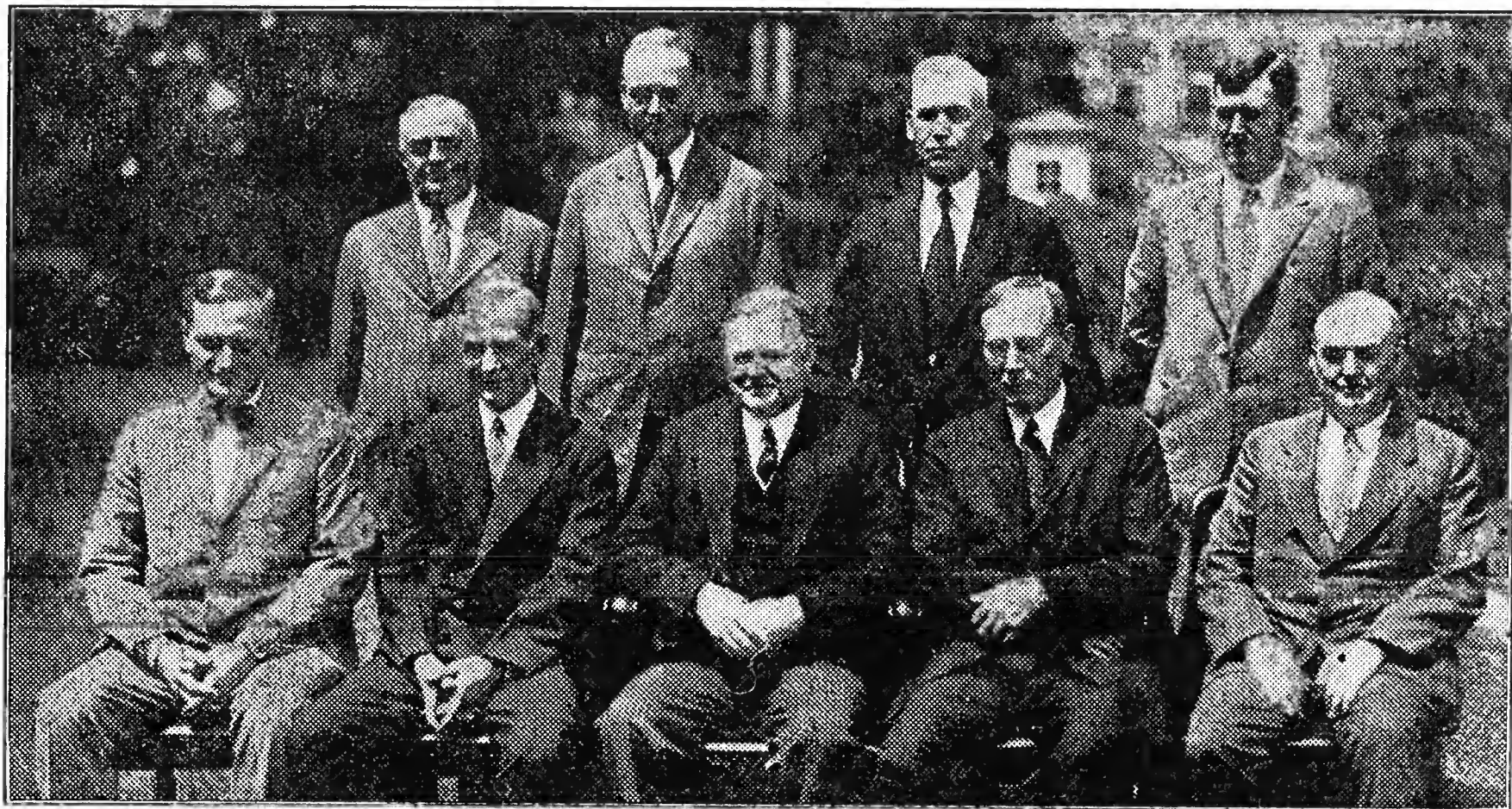
In addition to stating that containers other than those made legal by this Act shall not be used either in interstate commerce or intra-state commerce, the law also states that no manufacturer shall manufacture hampers, round stave baskets or splint baskets for fruits and vegetables unless the dimension specifications shall have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

It is also illegal to sell baskets which do not meet these specifications.

Another effect of the law, in the opinion of the Solicitor for the department, is to make inoperative all State laws fixing weights per bushel for fruits and vegetables, when they are sold in baskets meeting its requirements. This means that no State law which is in any way in conflict with the Federal Act, either in the matter of prescribed weights or dimension specifications, can be enforced as to fruits and vegetables sold in hampers and baskets which comply with the

Federal Act. The department regulations declare that a basket or hamper the gross dimensions of which are such as to give to the untrained eye the appearance of a greater or lesser capacity than that of a standard container, or which is not readily distinguishable from another standard container, is of deceptive appearance.

These are the main provisions of the law but growers who are interested in getting a more detailed account of them may secure copies of the regulations which define the capacity and appearance of containers and the variation in capacity allowable by law by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



The members of the newly created Federal Farm Board at their first meeting with President Hoover. Left to right, seated: James C. Stone of Kentucky; Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde; President Hoover; Alexander Legge of Chicago, Ill., chairman of the newly created Federal Farm Board and C. C. Teague of Los Angeles, Calif. Back row: W. F. Schilling of Minnesota; Charles S. Wilson of New York; Carl Williams of Oklahoma and C. B. Denman of St. Louis, Mo.

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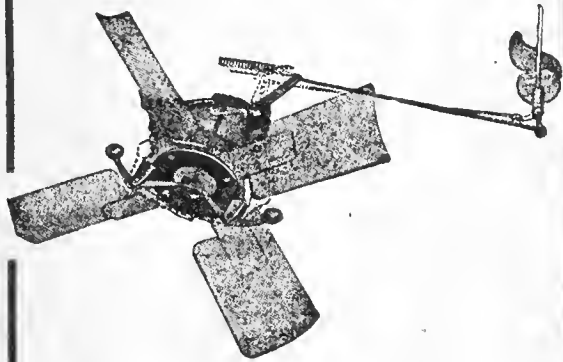
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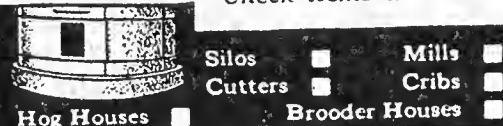
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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Crops Are Looking Good

SHORT trips both
East and west of
Rochester during the past week gave
opportunity to look over growing crops
and farm con-
ditions. It appears
to me—and I have
heard other ob-
servers say the
same—that the
Western New York
crop and income
outlook is the best
in several years.
The season is by
no means finished
and much vital to
crop production
may happen dur-
ing the next two
months. Conditions are somewhat
spotted also, due principally to dry
weather. Yet on the whole crops—es-
pecially cash crops—are a good stand
and are growing well.



M. C. Burritt

Hay is a bumper crop, largely as a
result of the early wet season last year.
Everywhere one hears stories of heavy
yields and full barns of alfalfa and
clover. Haying is perhaps about half
done in mid-July—late, but not as late
as last year.

Wheat and Oats Look Poor

The grain outlook is not so good.
Wheat which came through the winter
so well and gave early promise of a fine
crop has steadily deteriorated all the
spring. Early it had too much water
and was injured by the wet. Of late it
has been too dry. The straw is short
and fields are spotted and weedy. Cut-
ting will begin the last of the week.
Prices are very low and unsatisfactory.
Spring grain has suffered severely both
from rust and from drought. It will be
very short and promises poor yields at
the present time. Rains, if they come
soon, may help.

Corn, beans, cabbage and potatoes
all look unusually well with few excep-
tions. Where these crops were planted
very late or where the ground was
plowed late and it was very dry when
the crop was planted the stands are
poor. We have had periods of thunder
showers during the last two or three
weeks and where these rains have hit,
growing conditions are better. Never
has early plowing, fitting and repeated
working counted more heavily through
conserved moisture toward good stands
of crops. Corn is late but growing well
in the hot weather. Beans, of which
the acreage is much larger than in
several years, look very well. It looks
as if Western New York is staging a
come-back in this crop. Cabbage has
been hurt somewhat by the dry weather
but stands are reasonably good if late.
The price outlook on these crops is
also fairly good.

Canning Crops Good

The prospect for canning crops is
also pretty good. Early peas did not
have enough moisture to fill well.
Where it has rained late peas should
do better. The stands of tomatoes are
good and well advanced. Beans and
corn are coming on well also. The in-
come from canning crops should be
better than usual.

Fruit prospects are only fair. The
cherry harvest is on and the crop,
though not large, is better than last
year and prices are good. It will bring
in some welcome income. The pear crop
is light, but prices should be good due
to smaller western crops. The peach
crop is fairly good but orchards have
been so reduced during the past few
years that this crop is not much of a
factor except in a few favored areas.

The fifth spray has been applied on
apples during the past week. The fruit
is growing rapidly now and shows up
well. The State Horticultural Society
Report just out shows the average con-
dition of the apple crop not much if

any better than last
year, except in the
case of Baldwins. Fall varieties, and
Greening and McIntosh prospects are
below last year. Baldwin is about 50
percent more than last year. Since the
latter variety comprises nearly half of
the total bearing trees the present out-
look in Western New York seems to
be for a total crop about 25 percent
larger than in 1928. The total U. S.
crop however, is apparently 10 to 25
percent below last year which should
mean rather better prices and income
to growers.

A Well-Earned Vacation

This week end we took our 15 year
old boy to scout camp on Seneca Lake.
Since school closed he has carried his
share of the farm work. He has set his
half of nearly 100,000 cabbage and
cauliflower plants from the machine,
picked strawberries, done a man's work
in haying and had all the care of 500
pullets, as well as the lawns. He has
therefore earned his recreation. But
scout camping is much more than a
good time for boys who are really in-
terested. Nature study, handicraft in-
struction, the cultivation of skills, the
social life and the all around physical
development and out-of-door life are
worth much more than the cost, for
their educational and development
values. So father willingly takes on the
extra duties at home though he misses
both the companionship and the inter-
ested helpfulness of the boy.

Establish Superphosphate Institute

IN recent years manufacturers of
nitrogenous fertilizer materials as
well as manufacturers of potash-
carrying material, have carried on
vigorous campaigns of education to
acquaint producers with the value of
their product. Now the principal pro-
ducers of superphosphate which is
produced in the United States to the
extent of over four million tons annu-
ally, are cooperating to establish a
superphosphate institute with head-
quarters in New York City.

The aim of the institute will doubt-
less be similar to those already formed
by other fertilizer interests, namely
to carry on educational work as to
the value of their product.

A Vermonter Visits Maryland

(Continued from Page 2)

with brick fireplace chimneys built
against one end, reminiscent of war-
time sketches. Sometimes the chim-
ney alone remains. Some of them
were original plantation houses; some
of the smaller were slave quarters. But
we are told there were no military op-
erations there. Set off from the main
part of the state, the Union forces oc-
cupied the region at the beginning of
the war and, looking through the
Emancipation Proclamation, we find
Accomac and Northampton counties
among the few in Virginia which were
exempted from its terms as not being
in a state of rebellion. Whatever the
feeling may have been among the in-
habitants then, it was made plain to
us Northerners now that the war was
long over and that Maryland and Vir-
ginia fried chicken and other eats were
not myths; and if we had a sneaking
idea that the pleasant Virginian who
said: "How do you-all like this coun-
try down here Cap'n? Tell us about
yours up there," was more interested
in hearing our Yankee twang than in
our views per se, the pleasure was
made mutual in listening to his south-
ern speech.

Little Recipes for Little Cooks

by *Betty*

Lesson Number Five

The first days of vacation suggest lots of things to do and one of the nicest ones of all is to fix a little lunch and take it to a shady spot to enjoy it. Learn to make the things in this lesson for they are dandy for picnics. If you make them real well Mother will let you make sandwiches for the family picnics, too. Be sure to read each word carefully and save this page for your scrapbook.



A playmate tries some of Betty's cooking.

If You Like
Picnic Lunches
Learn About
Making Them
In This Lesson

Dear Little Cooks:

Summer is picnic time and I thought you would like to have some recipes to use when you are helping mother to get ready for a picnic. I guess sometimes mothers have to hurry so, getting ready, that it isn't much of a picnic for them, so I was very glad when I learned to help.

My little sister Helen and I are always teasing mother to let us have a few sandwiches, some fruit, some milk, and cookies and when we have our little basket packed we go find a cool, shady spot outside somewhere and eat our lunch. Mother says it really saves her work, when the men are away or will be very late, to have us do this and things do taste lots better on a picnic.

Do you all like picnics?

BETTY.

Picnic Eggs

First, I see that there is plenty of boiling water in the kettle in which I am going to cook the eggs. Then I pick out clean, sound eggs which I am very sure are fresh.

The steam will be very hot as it comes from the boiling water and I do not wish to burn myself, so I use a long-handled spoon or a pair of kitchen tongs to hold the eggs as I put them in the boiling water.

I let them boil 15 or 20 minutes and then, with my long-handled spoon, I take the eggs out and drop them in cold water.

When they are cold, I take them out and shell them. As I have each egg shelled, I place it on a clean plate. When I have this done, I cut each egg in halves and take out the yolk, which I put into a small bowl.

Then I am ready to mash the yolks fine and smooth and season them. For this seasoning I get ready (for each egg) a few grains each of salt, pepper and mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon of melted butter. Mix these together and add to the egg yolks.

For six eggs use:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mustard.
- Few grains pepper.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons vinegar.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons butter, melted.

These seasonings may be too strong or not strong enough to suit those who will eat them, so it is a good plan not to add too much until you have tasted and are sure more would improve the taste.

Now I am ready to stuff the whites. I take a little of the yolk mixture in a teaspoon and put it in the egg white as neatly as I can. Or some-

times I have my hands very, very clean (of course every little cook always washes her hands before she begins to cook), and I take up a little egg yolk mixture in my fingers and shape it into a ball and put it into the egg white.

Nice Ways to Serve Them

When they are to be eaten at home at the table I like to put nice, crisp lettuce leaves on the plate and then I place the stuffed eggs on neatly. For a picnic they seem to go better if I pack them closely in a low bowl lined with lettuce leaves and cover them carefully with waxed paper.

Nice Cold Drinks

Wouldn't you like to know how to make the lemonade for the picnic, or a nice cold drink to take out to Daddy when he is sure to be thirsty?

A Suggestion to Mothers of Little Cooks

This is the fifth of a series of cooking lessons for little girls, prepared by Mrs. R. C. Dahlberg, mother of "Betty." They are carefully graded to lead beginners from the most simple cooking operations to a working knowledge that will allow them to prepare an entire meal. Each recipe given, as well as many others, has been tried and successfully carried through by eight-year-old Betty. The month interval between lessons allows plenty of time for trying them out several times, if necessary, to produce good results.

Your personal help in helping your little girls (and little boys, too) in completing the tasks that these lessons give, will show wonderful results in the future in the help that they will be able to give you through this knowledge of cooking. It is the wise mother who educates her child to perform the simple duties of home-making in conjunction with the book education received at school.

Many mothers with children only two to four years of age have told us they are keeping these recipes so the young folks will have them when they do get old enough to read and cook. Even though the lessons are to teach little boys and girls, they appeal to older folks as well. Here is one from a grandmother we want you to read:

"Dear Little Betty: How old, or young, must we be to be able to join your cooking class? Am I eligible? I am nearly 60 years old and have kept house for 40 years, but I find I can still learn. My family is very fond of caramel custard, but, like your mother says, melted sugar is the hottest thing ever, and needs to be handled with care, to prevent burns and it is a bother to make so I have not been making it so often. Your idea of putting a candy caramel in the bottom of the custard cup, instead of the melted sugar, is a new one to me, so you see, even an oldtimer like me can learn something from a new little cook like you."
—A Grandmother.

There Are Still Some Scrapbooks Left

Every little boy and girl can still get all the lessons that have been printed. They will come right with the scrap book you order. Just send 10 cents to Betty, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

There are just lots of cold drinks that can be made with fruit juices and it's great fun to try new ones. At our house, we use most any fruit juice we happen to have handy.

Sometimes it is strawberry or currant or raspberry juice that we use with lemon to make our cold drink and then other times the cherries are ripe, or the plums, or the grapes and we use juice from them. Even wild chokecherries make a delicious drink. Most any little cook can think of some fruit, which grows wild, and pick it and, when she has washed it, cook it with water and strain off the juice that cooks out.

It never seems to make much difference what juices I use or how many different ones I put together when I have added sugar and water, the drink is sure to be good. Lemon juice makes most any fruit drink better, so I always like to put some in, but when I am using juice from sweet fruit like peaches I really need the lemon juice, too.

Sometimes mother has a little juice from sauce such as pineapple, and that is ever so good in any cold drink. So you see, there are a great many good drinks to make and I hope every little cook will think of one, a little different than any that she ever tasted before, to try this summer. This is the way I make a glass of lemonade:

- 1 tablespoon of lemon juice.
- 1 tablespoon of sugar.
- 1 glass of water.

You may like 2 tablespoons of juice and 2 tablespoons of sugar better for a glass of water and you may take that much if mother will let you.

I like orangeade even better than lemonade and for that I take:

- 1 tablespoon of lemon juice.
- 2 or 3 tablespoons of orange juice.
- 2 tablespoons of sugar or more if you like it.
- 1 glass of water.

A little ice is nice to put in if you have it because it keeps the drink cold. A slice of orange or lemon floating on top looks pretty.

Toasted Cheese Sandwiches Are Good

Have you tried buttering two slices of white bread and putting a slice of cheese between the two just as for any other sandwich and then toasting the sandwich on each side? While the bread is toasting the cheese gets all melty and it tastes awfully good, eaten hot.

We have them for Sunday night supper quite often, with pickles and cookies and cocoa.

Good-bye, until next month,

Betty

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk

The following are the July prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

On July 16 both the Dairymen's League and Sheffield's Producers increased the price of Class 2 milk 10 cents per hundred.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.05
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.51	
3 Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.25	1.95

4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.

The Class 1 League price for July 1928 was \$2.90 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.70 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Slightly Higher; Trend Uncertain

CREAMERY	July 19, 1929	July 12, 1929	July 20, 1928
Higher than extra	43 -43 1/2	42 -	45 3/4-46 1/4
Extra (92sc)	42 1/2-	42 1/2-43	45 -45 1/4
U4-91 score	38 1/2-42	38 1/2-41 1/2	42 3/4-44 3/4
Lower G'ds	37 -38 1/4	38 -38 1/4	40 1/2-41 1/2

Although the butter market is fractionally higher than it was last week, the prospects for the next few days are rather uncertain. Last week the market was very much in the dumps. Early in the week ending the 20th the market continued unsatisfactory. Outlets were limited and at the same time the supplies were heavy. The sentiment in the market was unanimous for a reduction of figures. Prices broke to 41 1/2c for creamery extras. Immediately speculators got busy and from the 16th to the 18th it was a speculators' market. A lot of houses bought heavily of the cheaper goods in order to average down the cost of their holdings. When the price went to 42 1/2c however, there was an unmistakable check leaving the market barely firm. Many operators do not think well of the present situation and show an unmistakable lack of confidence at present levels in view of the light shrinkage in the make and mounting surplus of storage reserves over last year's figures.

Cheese Prices Unchanged; Tone Firmer

STATE FLATS	July 19, 1929	July 12, 1929	July 20, 1928
Fresh Fancy	23 1/2-25	23 1/2-25	25 1/2-26 1/2
Fresh Av'ge			23 -24
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	30 -32
Held Av'ge		25 1/2-26 1/2	29 -30

Although cheese prices are substantially the same as they were last week there is an undertone of firmness that leads us to expect better prices next week. Fresh State flats are held firmly and in a measure they are scarce. We hear of a

number of instances where goods are held above current quotations. Taking it all in all, therefore the situation looks suitable for an advance. The prospects are made even brighter by the fact that Young Americas are selling as high as 24c and Daisies are bringing better prices.

Egg Prices Continue Higher

NEARBY WHITE	July 19, 1929	July 12, 1929	July 20, 1928
Hennery			
Selected Extras	45 -48	42 -45	40 -41
Average Extras	42 -44	39 -41	37 -39
Extra Firsts	37 -40	35 1/2-38	33 -36
Firsts	33 1/2-35	33 -34 1/2	31 1/2-32
Undergrades	32 -33	31 -32	30 -31
Pullets			
Pewees	20 -27		-25
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	38 -44	37 -42	36 -38
Gathered	32 1/2-36 1/2	32 -36	30 1/4-35

In spite of the efforts of some elements in the trade to play bear, egg prices continue to advance in the face of more limited supplies. Fancy white eggs from nearby and the Pacific Coast and nearby fancy browns are scarce. Receipts are clearing readily and the trend is upward. Just how far the market will be able to "stretch the rubber" is hard to say. Eggs are coming out of storage in large quantities and as the price goes up the out of storage movement grows proportionately heavier due to the desire of many operators to realize a good profit of a short hold. We are getting to the point now where we may expect a balancing. Shippers of fancy qualities do not have a great deal to fear because fancy fresh eggs under the circumstances that exist now will always find a good market. The shippers who are content to be classed as medium are the ones who are going to feel the pressure the most. Consequently we urge our readers to exert every effort to improve the quality of their pack to gain the advantage of the premium. At this writing 4c a dozen is easily possible. It means \$1.20 a case and \$1.20 is not to be sneezed at with feed prices going higher.

Only Fancy Broilers Are Selling Well

FOWLS	July 19, 1929	July 12, 1929	July 20, 1928
Colored	-33	-35	-24
Leghorn	30-31	-34	18-21
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	30-40	28-40	25-42
Leghorn	25-30	25-30	20-30
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	25-35	25-35	
DUCKS, Nearby	20-25	22-25	20-24
GEESSE	16-17	16-17	

Only fancy broilers are getting attention this week closing the 20th. As a whole the broiler market is in the buyers' favor. Free supplies have been arriving by truck and express to meet only a moderate demand. Where qualities were A.No.1, premiums were realized, but for the rest of the lot the man who held the "long green" was dictating terms.

The live fowl market is nothing to brag about although as the week draws to a close there is a slightly firmer tone to the trading. In general express fowls have sold on the basis of the freight market although small sales of choice stock have brought a 2c premium. The trouble with the fowl market lies in the fact that heavy freight arrivals, particularly from the South, contain a lot of mediocre birds that are acting as a dampener on the market.

Potato Market a Shade Easier

The potato market as it has been coming North has been bouncing along at a fine clip but at this writing (July 20) the bounces are getting a little short as supplies become freer. On the 19th trade failed to take hold and prices were from two to four shillings lower. Eastern Shore goods dropped 25c and Norfolks 50c. Long Islands even felt a little pressure and lost a quarter. In spite of this, however, the deal is coming into the North about 150% better than it did a year ago. Last year Long Islands were lucky to bring \$2 while this year the same qualities are bringing \$5. The prospects are that potato growers are going to recoup some of their losses of last year. It is still too early to get any definite predictions on the late crop. Prospects are good. Readers are urged to watch these columns for the next couple of weeks for a synopsis of conditions throughout the late producing regions.

Hay Market Slow

The hay market is slow. The needs of the trade are very limited. What the trade wants is No. 1 hay of which there is none. The best timothy in the market is bringing \$25 but that is no better than No. 2. Nothing in small bales ex-

ceeds \$23. Medium and lower grades continue very slow especially in small bales.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	July 19, 1929	July 13, 1929	July 20, 1928
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	1.41 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.29 1/2
Corn (Sept.)	1.02 1/4	.97 1/4	.97 1/2
Oats (Sept.)	.48	.46 1/2	.40 1/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.54 1/4	1.50 1/2	1.73
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.16 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.24 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.60 1/2	.59 1/2	.68
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	35.50	33.50	45.00
Sp'g Bran	31.50	29.00	30.50
H'd Bran	34.00		33.00
Stand'd Mlds.	33.50	30.00	34.00
Soft W. Mlds.	39.00	36.00	42.00
Flour Mlds.	35.50	33.00	44.00
Red Dog	38.00	37.00	46.00
Wh. Hominy	43.00	40.00	43.00
Yel. Hominy	42.50	40.00	43.00
Corn Meal	45.00	43.00	43.00
Gluten Feed	40.00	38.50	42.75
Gluten Meal	48.00	46.50	59.75
36% C. S. Meal	43.00	41.00	51.87 1/2
41% C. S. Meal	46.00	44.00	56.00
43% C. S. Meal	49.50	46.00	58.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	55.50	53.00	50.50

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Fruits and Vegetables

During the week arrivals of Hudson Valley black caps, blackberries and gooseberries were limited and values on fancy large tended higher. Red currants were in fancy receipt and prices averaged a trifle lower toward the close. Black currants were scarce and values were easily sustained. Red raspberries were sharply competed against by the carlot arrivals from the State of Washington. Lower prices on that account prevailed. Sweet and sour cherries averaged a shade higher toward the latter part of the week, particularly on fancy large fruit.

BLACKBERRIES—Hudson Valley: per quart basket, various varieties 25-30c; New Jersey, per quart 20-30c.

BLACK CAPS—Hudson Valley: per pint basket, best 15-18c, poorer 10-12c.

CHERRIES—Hudson Valley: sweet varieties, per four quart basket, red and black, best 75c-\$1.00, poorer 40-55c; per eight pound boxes \$1.25-1.75; per four pound boxes 75c-\$1.00; sour cherries, per quart basket, red 17-20c, black 18-22c; per four quart basket, red 75c-90c, black 75-90c; per 12 quart basket, sour, red \$2.25-2.75, poorer \$1.50-2.00, black \$2.25-2.75.

CURRENTS—Hudson Valley: various varieties, per quart basket, red 8-14c, mostly 10-12c; per 12 quart basket \$1.00-1.50; black currants, per quart basket 25-30c, few fancy large 32-35c.

GOOSEBERRIES—Hudson Valley: various varieties, green, per quart basket, best, large 25-27c, medium 20-22c; per 12 quart basket \$2.00-2.75.

RED RASPBERRIES—Hudson Valley: per pint basket, various varieties 10-23c, mostly 15-20c; Oswego County, per pint 13-20c; Washington, per pint basket 8-20c, mostly 14-18c.

Supplies of cut beets, carrots and white purple top turnips were moderate throughout the week. Good quality offerings met a fair sale at about unchanged prices. Stringbeans and Fava beans continued limited. Fancy sold well, but inferior received scant attention. Catskill Mountain cauliflower is gradually increasing in volume and improving in quality. Good quality, large sized stock sold readily while small and poor was practically neglected even at low figures. Erie County cauliflower made its first appearance of the season on Friday. The undertone of the market on celery was rather dull and prices at the end of the week were slightly lower. Heavy supplies of up-state Big Boston lettuce resulted in a decidedly weak and sluggish market and low prices prevailed. In many instances the price obtained by commission merchants was of less importance to that of finding a buyer. State green peas were sharply competed against by increased supplies from the Pacific Northwest and prices steadily declined during the latter part of the week. Romaine declined in sympathy with the lettuce situation. Spinach closed strong especially on fancy owing to the shortage in supply. Mushrooms advanced.

CAULIFLOWER — Catskill Mountain Sections: per crate, best \$3.00-3.50, few \$3.75-4.00, ordinary to poor \$1.00-2.50; Erie County, per crate \$1.75-2.00, few \$2.25-2.50; Washington, per crate \$3.25-3.50.

CELERY—Orange County: per bunch of 12 stalks 25c-\$1.00, depending upon the grade and size of stock. Offerings, in the rough, wide range pack, size, quality and condition, per two-thirds crate, best \$3.50-4.00, few extra fancy \$4.25-4.50, fair qual-

ity \$2.00-2.50; No. 2 \$1.00-1.50; half crates, best \$2.50-3.00, extra fancy \$3.25, fair quality \$1.75-2.25; No. 2 \$1.00-1.50; quarter crates, best \$2.00-2.50; extra fancy \$2.75, fair quality \$1.50-1.75; No. 2 \$1.00-1.25; High Ball crates \$1.25-3.00, according to size of crates and quality and size of celery; soup celery packed in lettuce crates 50c-\$1.25.

LETTUCE—Big Boston, wide range in condition and quality, per crate of 24 heads, Orange County 10-15c; Western New York sections, 25-75c; Oswego and Madison Counties 25-27c, occasionally extra fancy 85c-\$1.00; Iceberg type lettuce all state sections, per crate 10-25c.

ONIONS—Orange County: per 50 pound bags, yellow \$1.50-1.75, white \$1.75-2.25, red \$1.50-1.75; per 100 pound bags, yellow \$3.00-3.25, red \$2.50-3.00; per bushel hamper, white \$1.50-1.75; New Jersey, per bushel hamper, yellow, mostly \$2.00; Virginia, per bushel hamper, yellow, \$1.60-1.65.

PEAS—Madison County: per bushel basket, various varieties \$1.50-2.50, few extra fancy \$2.75-3.00; Erie County, per bushel basket, various varieties \$1.75-2.00, few \$2.25-2.50; Onondago County, per bushel basket, various varieties \$2.25-2.75.

TURNIPS—(White purple top) Orange County: cut stock, per bushel hamper \$1.25-1.75; bunched, per lettuce crate \$1.00-1.50.

Trend of the Farm Markets

Special to American Agriculturist from the Market News Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C.—Unsettled conditions without much net price change prevailed in the farm produce markets in mid-July. Potatoes were one of the few lines showing sharp gains. Grain and feeds also tended slightly upward and hay sold a little lower now that a good new crop is at hand. Live stock, dairy and poultry products were unsettled and generally dull.

For a while, in mid-July, the demand for potatoes exceeded the supply of country shipping points. Prices advanced above \$5 per barrel, with 100-pound sacks bringing over \$3. A year ago, barrels sold at \$1.35 to \$1.50 at Eastern Shore points. City market prices reached \$6 or more. The Boston market for Green Mountain potatoes from Maine advanced to top of \$2 per 100 pounds.

The general cheese market is nearly unchanged, but with unsettled undertone in some quarters and downward price tendency, despite some slight recovery at Wisconsin shipping points.

Demand was not active at any of the representative butter markets, but in general, trade was of sufficient volume to prevent any large accumulations. It is the gradually increasing surplus in storage which is largely responsible for the nervous unsettled condition of the market. The make of butter is showing comparatively little shrinkage.

The demand for fine fresh eggs has caused some advance in prices of leading grades. Receipts have been increasing slightly, but are below those of the corresponding weeks the previous year.

A total domestic wheat crop of about 834,000,000 bushels, or around 68,000,000 bushels smaller than last year was in prospect at the first of July. The market for feed grains has held relatively firm. Wheat feeds and high protein feeds averaged somewhat higher than a week ago and the firmer corn prices were a strengthening factor in the market for corn by-product feeds.

Prospects for the new hay crop are better than in 1928, particularly in the eastern half of the United States.

Trade on light yearlings, light steers and all grades of fat she stock is in semi-demoralized condition, the stagnation of the trade arousing some comment. Unsatisfactory dressed beef trade conditions are considered responsible for a large share of the lack of interest on the part of cattle buyers.

Hog prices at Chicago continue upward, with only slight interruptions. Shipping demand has been fairly broad early in the week, but dropped by mid-month.

Sheep and lamb markets show but little change. In a general way, the range offerings were well finished, although some arrivals at Chicago carried a long unfinished end. The native crop for the second week of July was the largest for the season to date. Range lambs topped at \$15.35 and natives at \$15.50.

The better class of combing wools show some improvement on the Boston market. French combing style wools were only moderately active at about steady prices. Clothing wools were mostly dull, a few sales being reported at slightly lower prices.

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Farm News from New York

Reports Indicate Short Potato and Apple Crops--County Notes

THE state and federal crop reports for July contain good news, particularly for potato and apple growers.

POTATOES—The New York State potato acreage is 275,000 acres as compared with 284,000 last year and the production is forecast at 30,814,000 bushels as compared with 32,373,000 bushels harvested last year. For the entire United States, the acreage is 87 9/10 per cent of last year's acreage. The July 1, condition is reported as 83 per cent of normal as compared with a ten-year average of 86 per cent and a total United States production is forecast at 379,290,000 bushels as compared with 464,483,000 bushels harvested last year.

WINTER WHEAT—Hot, dry weather during June has been unfavorable to winter wheat in New York State. The New York State production is forecast at 5,161,000 bushels as compared with 4,529,000 bushels in 1928 and production for the entire United States is forecast at 582,492,000 bushels as compared with 578,133,000 harvested last year.

SPRING WHEAT—The production forecast for the United States for spring wheat is 251,377,000 bushels as compared with 324,058,000 bushels harvested in 1928.

OATS—Oats in eastern sections were seeded late last spring and dry weather has hurt the crop. Conditions on July 1, are estimated as 78 per cent of normal as compared with 87 per cent of normal last July. The United States now promises a total oat harvest of 1,247,147,000 bushels as compared with 1,448,677,000 harvested last year.

FIELD BEANS—Dry weather during June interfered with planting and has resulted in an uneven stand in some New York fields. The New York acreage is estimated at 100,000 acres as compared with 80,000 harvested last year. The increased acreage is made up mostly of white varieties. The estimated crop in New York State is 1,382,000 bushels as compared with 1,160,000 bushels harvested last year. For the entire United States, the estimated production is 17,697,000 bushels as compared with 16,201,000 bushels harvested last year.

pared with 16,201,000 bushels harvested last year.

HAY—The hay crop east of the Mississippi is better than last year, but it is reported that the crop in western states is not so good. The production in New York State is forecast as 6,376,000 tons as compared with 6,439,000 tons last year. For the entire United States the production is 98,991,000 tons as forecast as compared with 92,983,000 tons harvested last year. These figures give little encouragement to the eastern farmer who is growing hay as a cash crop.

APPLES—The condition of the apple crop in New York State on July 1, was 51 per cent of normal as compared with 59 per cent of normal July 1, last year and a ten-year average of 60 per cent. The condition of the United States crop on July 1, was 53 7/10 per cent of normal as compared with 62 9/10 per cent on July 1, last year and a ten-year average of 59 6/10 per cent. The production in bushels for the United States is forecast as 154,302,000 as compared with 185,743,000 last year.

PEACHES—The peach crop in New York State is forecast at 1,775,000 bushels as compared with 2,400,000 bushels last year and a five-year average of 1,848,000 bushels. For the entire United States, the crop is forecast at 47,075,000 bushels as compared with 68,374,000 bushels in 1928 and a five-year average of 52,224,000.

GRAPES—The condition of the grape crop in New York is 72 per cent of normal as compared with 78 per cent of normal last year. The condition of the crop in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan is considerably below last year, while the crop in California is much below last year's production.

MILK PRODUCTION—Due probably to dry weather and consequent poor pasture conditions which are 87 per cent of normal as compared with 90 per cent of normal last year, milk production in New York State has declined during the month of June. The production per cow based on all cows in the herd is given as 21 4/10 pounds on July 1, as compared with 22 7/10 pounds on July 1 last year. The one bright spot in the figures as given, is that 15 per cent of the cows were dry on July 1, as compared with 12 per

cent dry on July 1 last year. This may mean that there will be a larger number of cows freshening in the fall to help take care of the November shortage.

EGG PRODUCTION—Eggs produced per one hundred hens on New York State farms on July 1, were 50 8/10 as compared with 50 4/10 July 1, 1928.

Agricultural Advisory Commission Meets August 2

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, has called a meeting of the Commission which will be held at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. on Friday, August 2nd.

Wickersham Suggests Prohibition Enforcement Change

THERE is much discussion in the papers throughout the country concerning a letter written by Mr. George W. Wickersham, chairman of President Hoover's Crime Commission, to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York State. The letter was in answer to a suggestion by Governor Roosevelt that the Governors' Conference would be glad to discuss what states might do in law enforcement. The paragraph in Mr. Wickersham's letter which has excited the most discussion, proposes that the Governors' Conference consider a plan for approaching the Federal Government as to a division of responsibility in enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Wickersham writes: "If the national government were to attend to preventing importation, manufacture and shipment in interstate commerce of intoxicants, the state undertaking the in-

ternal police regulation to prevent sale, saloons, speakeasies and so forth, national and state laws might be modified so as to become reasonably enforceable and one great source of demoralizing and pecuniarily profitable crime removed."

A diversity of opinion concerning the letter is reported among the governors attending the conference at New London, Connecticut. Governors from dry states seem to fear that the reference to a modification of state and national prohibition laws might be a concession to the wets.

Do You Know An Old Time Cobbler

MANY State Fair visitors will regret to know that Mr. John Mulberry, the old-time cobbler whose work has been an interesting feature of the agricultural exhibit for several years, will be unable to attend the Fair this fall. Mr. Jared Van-Wagenen, Jr., of Lawyersville, N. Y., is interested in locating an old-time cobbler who is willing to attend the State Fair and show how the old-time cobbler plied his trade. A reasonable wage and transportation will be furnished. Anyone knowing of an old-time cobbler who would be willing to do this should write to Mr. Van Wagenen at Lawyersville, N. Y.

Vegetable Growers To Meet

THE annual summer meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association is to be held at Geneva, beginning at 10:30 A.M. on Wednesday, July 31. Under the leadership of Director U. P. Hedrick, Professors C. B. Sayre and F. H. Hall, extensive experiments on vegetable work are in progress. There will be opportunity to see these experiments and to learn something of the results. There will be demonstrations on the control of vegetable insect and disease enemies.

New York County Notes

Cattaraugus County—LeVerne Waite was elected president, William Niles, vice-president and Mrs. Nellie Groff, secretary and treasurer of the State Grange Delegates Club at its annual meeting and picnic in West Valley. The next meeting will be held in July 1930 at the home of Floyd Rowland, Machias. The autumn session of the County Pomona Grange will be held in Dayton, Sept. 6 and 7. The Pomona officers will confer the fifth degree at 7 o'clock, Friday evening. The second week in July finds very little hay harvested due to almost daily showers. The crop is excellent especially clover as there has been an abundance of moisture all the growing season. There are 18 different places in the county where farmers can get daily weather reports.—M.M.S.

Genesee County—Officers of the Genesee County Farm Bureau Units are holding a two day officers training school at the Batavia Court House. Instruction was given the vice chairman with the work dealing with a membership campaign beginning July 20. We are having fine haying weather. Wheat is turning. The canning factories are busy canning peas. Early peas are a short crop, some too short to cut. Some fields of oats and barley are heading out. One hundred seventy members and visitors of the Oakfield and Alabama granges held a meeting Saturday evening July 8. Officers were elected and a Juvenile Grange of twenty-seven members was organized. The Grange will hold a picnic Aug. 15 at the 4-H Club rally on the Prole farm at Stafford. Many farmers are interested in Gerald Britt's potato farm at Stafford. Last year Mr. Britt was Farm Bureau Manager and this year Mr. Britt is showing people that he believes in scientific methods. His 100 acre farm is planted all to potatoes. One single field has 86 acres.—MRS. R.E.G.

Columbia County—A week of hot weather which satisfied the haymakers. Hay is a big crop this year. George Coles of Linlithgo is the Dahlia specialist of this section. His beautiful dahlia gardens are in bloom now and are the delight of tourists who journey for many miles to see them. Gravel and fine dirt are being excavated from Beaver Hill Pond, Valatie, by contractors for commercial purposes. Philmont Mills is closed for a week's vacation. Band concerts are held each Saturday night at Kinderhook. Library is open evenings at Kinderhook. A man in North Claverack had part of a finger amputated by hay fork rope. 4-H Club members of the county were guests

of Kiwanis Club at luncheon in Hudson. Hudson Rotary Club visited Cherry Orchards on Mt. Merino. Eggs are 30c a dozen.—MRS. C.V.H.

Chenango County—Crops are looking very good. Plenty of rain and warm weather. Farmers are haying and grass has improved so much in the last two weeks that the crop is good. The acreage of peas is larger than usual around here but early dry weather has hurt them and the price has been very good with the fair yield. Dairymen's League locals are all holding meetings this month in interest of fall milk production with reports of the annual meeting.—M.M.H.

Sullivan County—Farmers are very busy gathering their hay. The weather has been ideal and not much hay has gotten wet. There are many city guests at the summer resorts. Gardens are in very good condition and potatoes are reported a good crop. Eggs are 36 and 40c a dozen, butter from 42 to 47c a pound. Feed remains very high. Many farmers are not feeding as pastures remain very good. July 4 was very quietly celebrated.—P.E.

Nassau County—The first week in July was cooler here, with the fourth decidedly chilly. On the fifth we had a very light shower. Potatoes are suffering for lack of a soaking rain. Cobblers are fast dying, we are not expecting a good crop. Digging is beginning, prices are low this week. Yesterday they brought \$3.00 per barrel. Cabbage is cheaper also, bringing \$5.00 to \$6.00 per hundred. Beets are now \$3.00 per 100. Carrots are \$2.00 per 100. Radishes \$1.50 per crate of 60 to 75 bunches. We had a shower on the ninth and it rained for 15 minutes. Potatoes are full of aphids and no amount of spraying does any good. Seeds sown for second crop are not coming up for lack of moisture.—MRS. H.D.R.

Madison County—We have been having some very cold unseasonable weather. The farmers in our vicinity are just beginning their haying. It was feared that the hay crop would be a light one on account of the cold, dry weather but recent rains have brought more encouraging estimates. Corn is looking well. It looks as though we may have a fair apple crop. Eggs keep up to a reasonable price and we get good results from 2nd and 3rd year layers. The weather is more favorable and we hope for the best.—MRS. C.A.P.

Fishkill Farms on Holstein Honor List

FOR the second consecutive year, the Fishkill Farms Holstein herd, owned by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, leads the State of New York in the Holstein-Friesian honor list. The 1928-1929 year was completed on March 31st.

Places are determined by points worked out by the Holstein-Friesian World, which take into consideration production both of milk and butterfat. The largest score in the United States was made by Winterthur Farms in Delaware, scoring a total of 691 points. Mr. Morgenthau's herd scored a total of 170 points, 118 on butterfat and 52 on milk production.

It is interesting to note that the second place in New York was made by the herd of Owen D. Young, at Jordanville, New York. Many do not know that in addition to being a world famous diplomat and peacemaker, and a great manufacturer, Mr. Young also is a good farmer. Mr. Young's herd scored 167 points.

You will be interested in the names of the first twenty-five Holstein breeders who obtained high scorings in this contest, a list of which we are giving below, in the order of total number of points won by each.

Name and Address	Times Appearing	Points Fat	Points Milk	Total Points
Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Del.	78	460	231	691
Detroit Creamery Farms, Mt. Clemens, Mich.	54	317	189	486
Carnation Milk Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis.	23	145	93	238
Carnation Milk Farms, Seattle, Wash.	22	133	96	229
Rock River Farms, Byron, Ill.	33	278	176	454
State School & Home, Redfield, So. Dak.	46	325	124	449
Essex County Hospital, Cedar Grove, N. J.	39	275	105	380
State Hospital, Traverse City				

Mich.	43	219	120	339
Elmwood Farms, Deerfield, Ill.	20	191	93	284
J. H. Brewer, Grand Rapids, Mich.	32	172	94	266
Blossom Hill Farm, Lebanon, N. J.	25	190	72	262
Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J.	18	133	87	220
Pottenger Sanatorium Co., Monrovia, Cal.	18	154	54	208
Quon-quot Stock Farm, Whately, Mass.	18	124	78	202
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.	24	174	28	202
A. H. Poston & Sons, Spokane, Wash.	14	147	33	180
E. A. Baker, Rockingham, N. H.	17	92	87	179
Pabst Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis.	22	128	45	173
Iowa Farms, Davenport, Ia.	14	100	71	171
Wray Brothers, Grayslake, Ill.	10	114	57	171
H. Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.	15	118	52	170
O. D. Young, Jordanville, N. Y.	15	80	87	167
Adohr Stock Farms, Reseda, Cal.	9	105	60	165
Napa State Hospital, Imola, Cal.	14	99	60	159
Serradella Farm, Oscoda, Mich.	15	91	68	159

The following are some of those in A.A. territory who also earned high places:

Name and Address	Times Appearing	Points Fat	Points Milk	Total Points
Albert Winter, Mahwah, N. J.	10	88	55	143
Middleton Farm, Black River, N. Y.	15	96	25	121
Dutchland Farms, Brockton, Mass.	10	81	31	112
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.	8	51	58	109
Harry Yates, Orchard Park, N. Y.	9	50	45	95
Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.	6	62	32	94
James Stark, Pawling, N. Y.	4	50	40	90
L. B. Jones, Pittsford, N. Y.	10	60	29	89
R. E. Eddy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10	54	31	85
J. G. Ellis, Lee, Mass.	8	64	21	85
Hurlwood Holstein Farm, Ashley Falls, Mass.	4	41	31	72
Summit Lumber Co., Davidson, Me.	5	38	29	67
M. S. Simpson, Turtle Point, Pa.	9	39	24	63
T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, Conn.	4	39	20	59
A. G. Brubaker, Mt. Joy, Pa.	6	38	15	53
Shaun Kelly, Richmond, Mass.	5	32	16	48
F. M. Peasley, Cheshire, Conn.	7	35	11	46
G. W. Colby, Manchester, N. H.	7	34	6	40
Julius Schmid, Montgomery, N. Y.	3	32	7	39
Chestnut Farm, Walkersville, Md.	4	27	11	38

Let the Farm Provide

Even the Ice is Stored on Some Farms, Making Possible Most Appealing Frozen Dishes

A GOOD wholesome and nourishing food for summer which will certainly appeal to the family's palate is ice cream. If it is not too rich in cream or in sugar, even the small children may take it safely. A graham cracker eaten along with it helps to



B5216 is a cunning ready-made peasant frock of powder blue or aqua green voile in sizes 3, 4, 5, and 6 years. It is finished with a standing collar, deep hem and raglan sleeves, the design for cross stitching being stamped for work. Floss and rayon cord for tie are included. Price \$1.50. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

prevent chilling the stomach too fast. Sherbets made from fruit are refreshing and wholesome at this season. If the plain ice cream seems to call for any variation, stewed or crushed fruit sauce over the top quite glorifies it. A bit of orange marmalade or strawberry preserve adds a very pleasing touch of color and flavor when spread out over each serving of ice cream. The important thing is that these frozen foods be made of pure materials and handled in a clean, sanitary way. If these precautions are taken and the cream is not eaten between meals, there should be no danger of a digestive upset from it. Here are some standard recipes for ice creams and sherbets:

Neapolitan Ice Cream
2 cupfuls milk 6 egg yolks
1 cupful cream 1 cupful sugar
1/2 teaspoonful salt 1 tablespoon vanilla
Scald the milk, pour slowly on the egg yolks which have been beaten with the sugar and stir constantly so the



2723
UTILITY BAG NO. C2723 is admirably suited for shopping or for beach purposes. It comes stamped and made, except for attaching the handles which come in the form of strips. Linen colored crash is the material and when finished the bag measures about 10x13 inches. Price 45c. Address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

eggs will not cook, but blend with the hot milk. Place in a double boiler and cook until the mixture coats the back of a silver spoon. Strain through a sieve into a bowl, chill, add the vanilla and cream and freeze.

Chocolate Ice Cream
4 cupfuls cream 1/2 teaspoonful salt
1 cupful sugar 1 tablespoonful vanilla
4 tablespoons cocoa 1/2 cupful boiling water
Dissolve the cocoa in the boiling

water and boil until the mixture is smooth and glossy, stirring constantly. Add it to the cream, sugar and flavoring. Freeze.

Philadelphia Ice Cream
4 cupfuls cream 1 tablespoon vanilla
1 cupful sugar 1/2 teaspoonful salt
Mix all the ingredients and freeze.

Caramel Ice Cream
2 cupfuls milk 1/2 cupful caramelized sugar
2 eggs or 4 egg yolks 1/2 cupful sugar
2 cupfuls thin cream
Scald the milk, dissolve the caramelized sugar in it, pour this over the egg which has been beaten with the granulated sugar. Cook over water until the mixture coats the back of a spoon. Strain, chill and freeze. To caramelize the sugar, stir it in a pan directly over the fire without adding water, and stir until it melts and becomes a light brown color.

Peach Ice
1 quart peach pulp 1/2 lemon
2 cupfuls sugar 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls vanilla
1 cupful water 5 egg whites
Put pared ripe peaches through a sieve

to plain ice cream after mixture is frozen to the mushy stage.

What the Farm Home Spends

FOR the five years 1921-25, a study was made on 54 dairy farms in the Chenango Valley to show the relation of household expenditures to the entire farm income. The Farm Economics Department of New York State College of Agriculture made the study and reported the results in the April issue of Farm Economics.

The average cash living expenses were \$774 per year. No allowance was made for value of food and fuel used from the farm. Only actual cash was accounted for. About one-half of the \$774 was spent for food, one-fourth for all other household expenses.

The average amounts spent per year were for food, \$367; clothing, \$194; and other expenses \$213. Some indi-

living in hope that some day she will both enjoy and appreciate her scrapbook.

Your friend
Mrs. J. B. M., N. J.

DEAR BETTY:
I see your name in the American Agriculturist. I have not one of your scrapbooks, so I am sending ten cents in the letter.

My father takes the American Agriculturist. We live on a farm a mile and a half from Colchester. We have twelve cows and six heifers, two hors-

Smart Sports Style



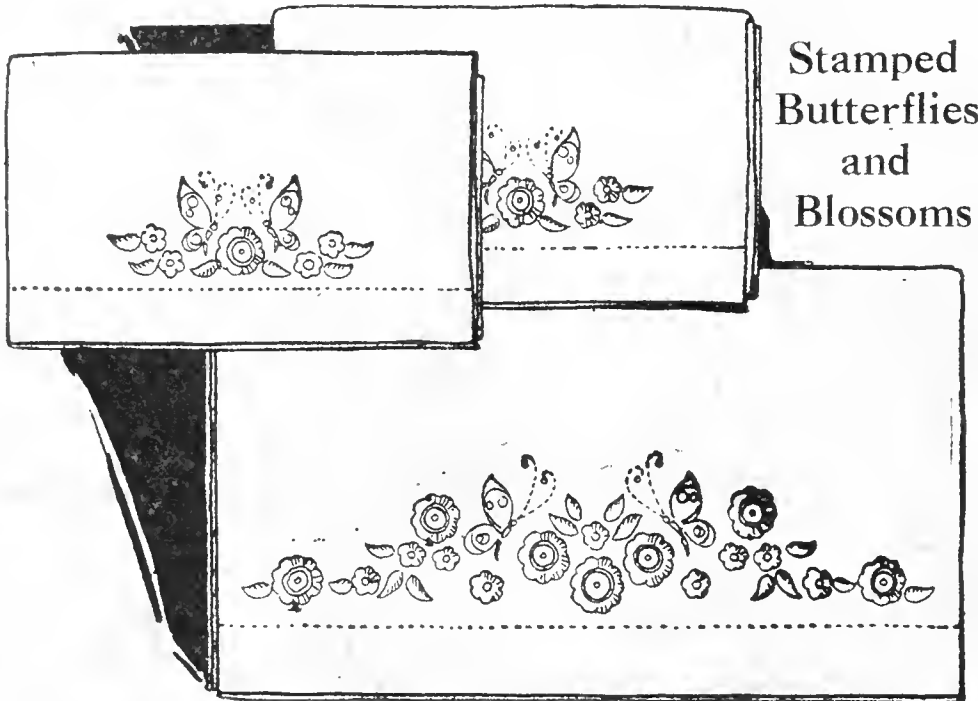
DRESS PATTERN NO. 2710 is a charming two-piece model that is feminine, yet practical. The bow neckline and swathed bodice give a touch of chic which distinguishes the blouse from ordinary patterns. The lovely printed silks, or lightweight wools are ideal for fall wear and lend themselves well to this smart design. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material with 1 yard of 36-inch material for camisole. PATTERN PRICE 13c

es, and fifty ducks, and a hundred and fifty chickens, and three hundred chicks. I belong to a dairy club and a poultry club. Every week I take piano lessons. After school I go to Hebrew school.

M. G., Conn.

MY DEAR BETTY:
Because I like to bake better than I like arithmetic and mother does her baking by guess and as I am not a good guesser, I do certainly appreciate your recipes for Little Cooks. But please do tell us when we are "to beat it" whether to beat it with a spoon or a beater. Mother says your recipes will also help with my arithmetic. I am eight years old too.

Gratefully yours,
F. C. S., Geneseo, N. Y.



Number M 582 is a charming conventional arrangement of butterflies and blossoms done in buttonhole, outline and solid embroidery. The scalloped outer petals of the large blossoms are button-holed to the outside, then there is a plain circle and another of buttonhole stitch which again centers a small plain circle. This is effective in all white, or in white embroidery on the new tinted linens.

Wax pattern for the three piece set is number M 582 at 20 cents. Stamped on first quality white tubing cases, 40 by 36 inches, it is number M 582A at \$1.15 the pair. For a finished sheet of the same grade sheeting, 81 by 90, stamped to embroider, order number M 582B at \$1.95. Or the set of sheet and two cases mailed to one address for \$3.00 postpaid.

If interested in the new fast-color tinted sheeting and tubing, mail a request for samples and prices. Delicate pink and blue, are most popular and either one or the other will harmonize with any bedroom.

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

until 1 quart of pulp is secured. Make a syrup by boiling the sugar with the water a few minutes. When cool, add it and the juice of the lemon and the vanilla to the peaches. Mix and then add the slightly beaten egg whites. Freeze. The vanilla may be omitted if one wishes.

Raspberry Sherbet
4 cupfuls water 1 teaspoonful gelatin
2 cupfuls sugar 1 tablespoonful cold water
2 cupfuls raspberry juice
Boil the sugar and water 10 minutes. Add the gelatin which has been softened in the cold water. When cool, add the raspberry juice and freeze.

Orange Ice
3 cupfuls orange juice 2 cupfuls water
4 tablespoonfuls lemon juice 2 cupfuls syrup
Make the syrup by boiling 1 cupful of sugar with 1 1/2 cupfuls of water 5 minutes. Cool, mix with other ingredients and freeze.

Cherry Ice
4 cupfuls cherry juice 1 quart water
4 cupfuls sugar 2 egg whites
2 lemons
Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes. Cool, add the fruit juices. When partly frozen, add the beaten egg whites.

Specials for Children
Peanut brittle or sticks of peppermint candy may be crushed and added

viduals spent more, some spent less for each of these items; that made their percentages of the total vary accordingly.

Where more went for food, a correspondingly lower proportion went for clothing and other expenses. Where more was spent for services and goods, other than food and clothing, food received a smaller proportion of expenditure. The item of clothing maintained a remarkably uniform percentage of the budget throughout.

When incomes increased, more money went for goods and services other than food—it is easy to see why this was so. The extra help and other items that go to make life easier and pleasanter would come under that head. Food is a first necessity, and clothing ranks a close second. Other things we may want and feel that we must have; so after actual necessities are obtained the luxuries get their due attention.

Betty's Letters

DEAR BETTY:
Enclosed find ten cents in stamps for which please send me one of your scrapbooks for little recipes, with the first lessons. My little girl will be only one year old on July 10, but am

How to Arrange Flowers

Even the Simplest Blossoms Can Be Made Charming in Effect

MOST farm homes have flowers—if they don't have them already, they could easily have them. On my way to the train I pass some very humble tenant houses, but the dooryards are gay with flowers.

This means that all during the growing season, at least, the inside of the house can be made more attractive by cut flowers. No matter if only a pickle bottle is used for the vase, a clever arrangement of the flowers is possible.

Here is some helpful advice laid down by J. G. Moore of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture for arranging cut flowers. If your bouquets do not look just right, perhaps you can find the reason here.

"Use a very limited number of kinds in a composition. Unless one is experienced in the arrangement of flowers, bouquets containing not more than three kinds are likely to be most satisfactory. Often a single kind of flower, either in single or mixed colors gives better effects than when shown in combination with other flowers.

Flowers are usually better when shown in rather small numbers. Large masses of flowers require large containers and much space to give good

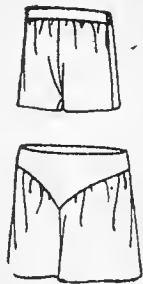
effects. Ordinarily five or six spikes of gladioli make a better bouquet than fifteen or more spikes. The same general proportions hold with other flowers. Occasionally a single flower, as a rose, or a spike, as iris, with a setting of foliage makes a most effective bouquet.

Don't crowd. Crowding is probably the most common fault of the average bouquet. It results from one or all of the following causes: too many

trophy the unity which is desirable in interior decoration.

Try to avoid clashing colors. The art of combining colors harmoniously is quite perplexing. The liberal use of white flowers or foliage will greatly reduce the likelihood of having very objectionable color combinations. The following combinations where the colors are in different flowers and of the same intensity are usually extremely bad; orange and purple; bright red and violet; scarlet and pale lavender. Good results are usually obtained when any of the following two colors are used together; scarlet and blue; orange and blue; yellow and purple.

Lovely Lingerie Set



2619



LINGERIE PATTERN 2619 shows the tailored shorts which are very popular because of their comfort and close-fittingness. Washable radium silk, pongee or printed batistes could be used. These are easily made and make most acceptable gifts. Pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 2 1/2 yards of trimming. PRICE 13c.

flowers; too small receptacle; plunging the flowers too deeply into the receptacle.

The beauty of flowers as shown in a bouquet lies in the perfection of the individual specimens, not in a great mass of color. Flowers crowded into a receptacle lose their individuality and become only so much color. Sacrifice numbers to individuality and openness and naturalness of arrangement and the decorative value and attractiveness of your bouquets will be materially increased.

In mixed bouquets, have one kind or color predominate. Failure to do this results in loss of character in the composition.

Flowers are usually most effective when displayed with foliage. As a rule their own foliage is preferable. If it is not available, or of too light a nature to make a good showing, use foliage of somewhat similar shape, color and texture.

Avoid the use of bouquets of several different kinds in the same room. Bouquets of many different kinds des-

Fetching Suit



2860

Emb
Trans
705



LITTLE BOY'S SUIT NO. 2860 when made up in white and sailor blue linen is delightful for wee lads of 1, 2 and 4 years. The shorts are scalloped at both upper and lower edges while the blouse shows scallops on collar and cuffs. In the four-year size this smart suit is made with 1 yard of 32-inch material for shorts, collar and cuffs, with 3/4 yard of 32-inch contrast for blouse. PATTERN PRICE 13c. Transfer pattern No. 705 (blue) 15c extra.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the summer fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

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On washday... weigh the value of a few pennies against lighter work. You'll see... it's wiser to save yourself. Fels-Naptha gives you, not more soap, but more help. The extra help of two gentle cleaners in a single golden bar. Naptha, the dirt-loosener (smell it!), and good golden soap, the dirt-remover. Briskly, busily, they work together to make your washing easier. Get Fels-Naptha at your grocer's... this very day!

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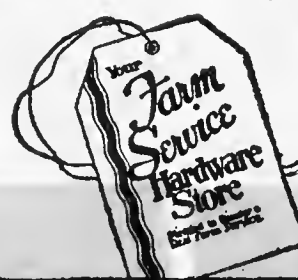


GO IN any modern home kitchen at preserving time and you will see the many ways

that the hardware man is helping with the work. Of course he won't be there but the innumerable time-saving helpers from his store are making home canning a pleasure rather than a drudgery in these modern days. In our "tag" stores you will find many new helps for preserving the many delicious fruits and vegetables of the season for next winter's use. We invite every housewife to visit her closest "Farm Service" Hardware Store in order that she may become better acquainted and secure for herself the time and trouble savers we have brought together for canning time.

If you have not tried the cold-pack method of canning come to one of our stores and let us show you how much time and trouble it saves.

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Where prices are lower because you get personal help in the selection and maintenance of your purchases.

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

Jeems did not go to Tonteur Manor, though occasionally he heard news from the seigneurie. Twice Henri and Hepsibah made journeys there during July and August, and twice the baron rode over to eat Sunday dinner with the Bulains. It was quite comfortable at the big house, their visitor said, as he had cleared and drained the land adjoining it and, in addition to this, he had brought some newfangled cloth from Quebec with which they had made tentlike protections for their beds. Everyone was in high humour there because of the activities going on in preparation for the exit of the entire family for Quebec early in September. Toinette was going to school at the convent of the Ursulines, and now that her ambitious mother was about to launch her upon a fashionable career, fortified by the devout teaching of the nuns, Tonteur declared that he was losing the little spitfire he adored and would have returned to him in three or four years a splendid young lady all ready for marriage to some lucky blade who would not half deserve her. Jeems listened with a feeling of loss which his countenance did not betray. It was as if the fire of his dreams had not only burned itself out, but even the ash were being cleared away. For with an emotion which he made no effort to conceal, Tonteur let it be known that Toinette would not spend much of her time on the Richelieu after this, with so many things to attract and hold her in Quebec, which was one of the fashion spots of the world. Soon there would be plenty of smart young gentlemen at her feet, and he was sure that Madame Tonteur would bag the finest one of the lot for her daughter.

"You are lucky in having a boy instead of a girl," he said to Catherine. "When Jeems marries, he will bring his wife to live near you."

Autumn came, and with it a great glory in the wilderness. Jeems loved these maturer days of golden ripeness, of first frosts, of painted hardwood forests, and of crisp, tangy air when all life seemed rejuvenated and his own veins danced to the thrill of unending promises and expectations. But this year a heaviness of heart was in him with the changing of the seasons. Toinette and her people left for Quebec, and one evening, a week later, Hepsibah gravely announced that he could no longer delay his departure for the far frontiers of Pennsylvania and the Ohio, where his obligations as a trader called him. Catherine was silent for a while, then cried softly to herself. Jeems drew back where his uncle would not see him clearly. Henri's cheerfulness died out like a lighted candle extinguished by a breath of wind. Hepsibah's face was grimly set, so hard was he fighting to hold a grip on his emotion. He promised that he would never again remain away long at a time. He would return during the winter. If he failed to come, they would know he was dead.

When Henri got out of his bed to build the fire the next morning Hepsibah was gone. He had stolen off like a shadow in some still hour of the night.

CHAPTER VIII

MORE determinedly than when his uncle had been with him, Jeems continued at his work and at the mental efforts with which he was struggling to reach out into the mountains and valleys of experience ahead of him. His father came to depend upon him in many ways, and with eyes which were constantly discovering some new change in him, Catherine put greater effort into her tutoring.

Through the fall and winter the Bulain cabin was visited by wandering Indians who had learned that food,

warmth, and a welcome were always there. Jeems's friendship for them was tempered by the things Hepsibah had told him, and while he brought himself closer into intimacy with these uninvited guests, winning their confidence and making himself more efficient in their speech, he was also watching and listening for the signs of hidden dangers against which his uncle had repeatedly warned him. Most of the Indians were from the Canada tribes, and among them he found no cause for unrest, but when occasionally an Onondaga or an Oneida came, he detected in their manner a quiet and sleepless caution which told him these

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madame Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Jeems admires Toinette and is deeply hurt by her disdain. He hates Paul Tache, Toinette's cousin from Quebec, because Paul assumes a superior air and because he is in the good graces of Toinette.

Catherine Bulain sees and understands the situation to which her husband is blind. Jeems is brooding over the situation as he, his mother and father and Odd, his dog, walk home from a visit to Tonteur Manor.

On their arrival they find Hepsibah, Catherine Bulain's trader brother who visits them at long intervals. After supper he opens his pack and among the presents he has brought is a beautiful piece of red velvet cloth for Jeems to give Toinette. Jeems attends Lussan's auction the next day and resolves to give Toinette his present and to whip Paul Tache. Paul is the victor in the fight.

That evening Hepsibah tells Jeems of his fears that war between the French and English is inevitable. Jeems apologizes to Toinette and Tonteur visits the Bulain home where he and Hepsibah have another friendly (?) battle much to Catherine's dismay.

visitors from the Six Nations considered themselves over the dead line which marked the country of their enemies. And he made note that they always came through that part of Forbidden Valley which Hepsibah had predicted would be a future warpath for the Mohawks. Still, there seemed to be no sinister thought behind the visits of the savages, and now that his powers of observation had increased, he was impressed by the reverence and devotion with which they regarded his parents, and especially his mother. With a granary filled to the roof and dugout cellars choked with products of the soil, Henri had more than enough for his family and these wilderness guests, and never did Catherine see a brown face turn from her place that its owner did not carry a burden of food on his shoulders. This spirit of sympathy and brotherhood had its effect on the Indians until at times Jeems doubted the suspicions of his uncle and found his own mind in accord with the deeply rooted faith which was the abiding and regulative principle of his home.

This winter he went farther in his adventures. Captain Pipe, the old Caughnawaga, had a habit of spending several of the hardest weeks near the Bulains, and with his two sons, White Eyes and Big Cat, Jeems travelled to the shores of Lake Champlain for the first time. He was gone a week and planned with his friends to make a longer expedition the following year, as far as Crown Point and a place called Ticonderoga, where the French were going to build a fort some day. On this excursion he experienced the real thrill of danger, for White Eyes and Big Cat, both of whom were young braves who had won their spurs, moved with a caution which was eloquent in its significance.

True to his word, Hepsibah returned in January, coming up from the English forts on Lake George. He remained only a week and then was off again for an important consignment of goods in Albany, from which point he was going to trade among the Oneidas, if weather conditions permitted him to reach the upper waters of the Mohawk

River. This visit, though a brief one, was a relief from the monotony of Jeems's winter and added to the desire which was growing in him to accompany his uncle on one of his journeys.

With Toinette and her people away from the seigneurie, he had no hesitation in going to the Richelieu, and made trips there with his father on snowshoes; and in March, during a break in a spell of intense cold, he went alone and remained overnight in the house of the baron's overseer with whose young people he had become acquainted. This overseer was Peter Lubeck, an old veteran for whom Tonteur held a warm affection, and

through his son, Peter the younger, Jeems had his first news of Toinette. She was at the Ursuline school, and her parents had taken a fashionable house in St. Louis Street. Peter said Tonteur wrote in every letter to his father that he was homesick to get back to the Richelieu.

As another spring and summer followed those which had gone before, Jeems knew he was fighting something that had to be conquered, a yearning for Toinette which filled him with a bitter loneliness when its hold was strongest. With this feeling was curiously mingled an increasing sense of pride and resentment which at times made him hear Toinette's clear voice calling him a detestable beast and Madame Tonteur condemning his mother as unfit to be her neighbor.

For two years Toinette remained in Quebec without making a visit to the Richelieu. During these years, the tragedy of his divided birth was forced upon Jeems. There was no doubt that the English in him was uppermost or that the urge in his blood was toward the southern frontiers and the colonies of Hepsibah Adams. Yet he loved the place where he lived with a sincere passion—the Big Forest, Forbidden Valley, all the miles of wilderness about him as far as he could look to the horizons. This was New France. It was his father's country and not his mother's. Between his father and himself a comradeship had grown up which nothing could break, but his worship for his mother was a different thing, as if something besides motherhood bound him to her. His friends had increased in number. He came to know people along the Richelieu but was always conscious he was not entirely one of them. Toinette's words and her hatred for him persisted in his memory and kept recalling this truth.

Catherine did not guess that a shadow was gathering in his mind. Now that she had reconciled herself to the period of rapid development in her boy's life she was proud of his growth, both physical and mental, and her happiness continued as she saw those maturing qualities which left,

him no longer dependent upon her but made him a factor of protective strength which she had found only in her husband. No span of her life had been filled with such a fruition of hopes and dreams. Hepsibah was away for only a few months at a time. Henri and Jeems had improved the farm beyond their expectations, and in the second year half of the big slope was planted to apple trees. The creek was dammed and its pent-up force turned the wheel of a small gristmill. The chief treasure in her home, her books, had grown with every trip her brother made from the South. No mother or wife in the Colonies or New France was happier than she, and this love of life and its blessings gave to her a spirit of youth which never seemed to grow older and of which Jeems became almost as proud as his father. For them Catherine was more than a wife and a mother. She was a sweetheart and a comrade.

Late in August of the second year of her absence, Toinette returned to Tonteur Manor for a month. Jeems's heart ached with the old yearning, but he did not go to the seigneurie. The days dragged as if weighted with lead, and a hundred times he subdued the desire to make a visit to Peter Lubeck that he might catch a glimpse of her. Paul and his mother were also at the baron's and he felt a sense of relief when he learned that all of them were on their way to Quebec with the exception of Tonteur, who remained for the harvesting of crops. A fortnight after they had gone, Peter told him about Toinette and Paul Tache. He had scarcely recognized Toinette, he said. She had grown taller and more beautiful. His mother declared the nuns had accounted for a great change in her, but Peter was sure that Toinette, with all her loveliness, was still ready for a fight if one urged her to it. Peter was several years older than Jeems, and as he was to be married in December, he spoke with the assurance of one who had gained through experience a definite understanding of ladies. Tache was a full-grown man and dressed like a young noble. One with half an eye could see that he was desperately in love with Toinette, Peter avowed. But if he were a judge of such affairs, and he considered himself to be that, Tache was a long way from a realization of his desires, even taking Toinette's tender years into consideration. She granted him no favours. There had actually seemed to be a little coolness in her attitude toward him. When Jeems smiled at this information and gave it as his opinion that Toinette would marry Tache as soon as she was old enough, Peter shrugged his shoulders and declared that he possessed good eyes and ears, and that he was not ordinarily taken for a fool.

Peter's words stirred Jeems with a satisfaction which he did not let the other see, and not until he was on his way home did he pull himself from the folly of his thoughts about Toinette. Even if she were not smiling on Tache as warmly as he had supposed, he knew she was as far removed from him now as the sun was from the earth. Yet, as time went on, this fresh contact with her presence, though he had not seen her, gave a determined impetus to his plans for the future. His memories and visionings of her inspired him with a force which was frequently hostile instead of friendly, and this force demanded more of him for that reason. It was a challenge as well as an urge, something which roused his pride. It provided a furtive nourishment for the English side of the two opposing parts of him, and there were hours in which he saw himself a splendid enemy where fate had ordained,

(Continued on Page 14)

Classified Advertising Rates

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Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**Classified Ads****A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade****Classified Ad Schedule**

Advertising orders must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

HURRY if you want a trained heelbiting English or Welsh Shepherd, also young pups starting. GEORGE BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

COLLIE PUPPIES PEDIGREED, farm raised, natural heelers, illustrated circular free. BEAM WINGARD, Chambersburg, Pa.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS, males \$15., \$20., females \$10.00. Unpedigreed males \$10. Females \$5.00. P. McCULLOUGH, Mercer, Pa.

COLLIE PUPS from cow-driving parents. Bred females sold on time. PAINE, South Royalton, Vt.

REGISTERED GREAT DANE Puppies, black and white, males \$25., females \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. FARMHOLM, New Paltz, N. Y.

ENGLISH SETTER PUPPIES and grown dogs registered High Bred. Cheap for quick sale. HENRY SHEPPARD, Stanley, N. Y.

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BEAGLE REGISTERED FEMALE, first prize fielding dam. Ready to train, on approval anywhere, price right. WM. DEANE, Somerset, Mass.

BLACK SHEPHERD and White Collie puppies for sale. Mother and father dandy cattle dogs. Male \$5., Females \$4. P. O. BOX 54, East Thetford, Vt.

POULTRY**Baby Chicks, Breeding Stock, Eggs**

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, \$12; Leghorns, \$10; heavy mixed, \$10; light, \$8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. LAUER, Box 26, McAllisterville, Pa.

CHICKS, ROCKS 10c; REDS and Wyandottes 11c. White Leghorns 8c, Mixed 7c, Heavy Mixed 9c. One cent more per chick in less than 100 lots. 100% delivery guaranteed. LONGS RELIABLE HATCHERY, Millertown, Pa., Box 12.

CHICKS C. O. D. Barred Rocks 10c, large Barron Leghorns 8c, reduced on large orders 100% guaranteed. Order from adv. TWIN HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. WHITE Legs, \$8.00-100; Barred Rocks, \$10.00-100. Reds, \$11.00 and White Rocks, Mixed Heavy, \$8.00-100. I guarantee 100% live delivery. All number one chicks. Circular free. JACOB NIEMOND, McAllisterville, Pa. Box A.

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SUMMER CHICKS—We offer high quality Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Black Giants and White Leghorns through July. NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 4, Ransomville, N. Y.

OUR TANCED WHITE Leghorn pen at the New York Egg Laying Contest won "Highest Honors for May" with 249 eggs. Also have 11th high hen in the same contest. Confinement reared. Larro fed, full plumaged. March and May hatched pullets of the same breeding for immediate sale. Also yearlings, cockerels. Write us at once as supply is limited. B. F. KAHLER AND SON, Hughesville, Penna.

CHICKS AND PULLETS, Legh. Chicks 10c; Reds 12c. Legh. Pullets eight weeks old 80c; 12 weeks \$1.15. Good stock. UNITED EGG FARM, Hillsdale, N. Y.

HEAVY CHICKS \$7.50; light \$7; Rocks \$9; Tanced pullets \$1.25. CONTINENTAL HATCHERY, York, Pa.

CHICKS WEEK OLD \$15.00 per 100. Barred Rocks or Reds. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Seward, N. Y.

COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver Oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth promoting food. Five gallons \$8.75. 10 gallons \$13. at New York. Special prices on barrel. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Carloads. Pay highest market prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

ANTIQUE SLANT TOP desks, also old blue plates or platters with Historical Scenes. RUSSELL M. SECKINS, Ellington, N. Y.

HAVE YOU A FARM FOR SALE?

Tell our readers about it. Over 150,000 every week.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS READY. Finest strains of seed. We grow only first grade plants. Catskill Mountain Snowball, Long Island Snowball, Extra Early Erfurt \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00. Cabbage Plants Ready. Danish Ballhead (we have grown 21 tons per acre with this strain) Copenhagen Market, Surehead, Succession, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Red Rock, Drumhead Savoy \$2.00 per 1000; 5000 \$9.00; 500, \$1.50. Brussels Sprouts \$3.00 per 1000; 500, \$1.75. Celery Plants, Easy Bleaching, White Plume, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen, Fordhook, \$3.00 per 1000; 500, \$1.75; 300, \$1.50. 31 years selecting strains of seed. Millions of plants. Safe delivery guaranteed. No business done on Sunday. F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, Chester, N. J.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% pure \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover 93% pure \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

OLD-FASHIONED HARDY Flower Plants for summer and fall planting. Delphiniums, Hardy Pinks, Oriental Poppies, Columbines, Bleeding Hearts, Phloxes, Foxgloves and 247 other Hardy Perennials that live outdoors during winter and will bloom next summer. Pot-grown Strawberry plants for August and Fall planting. Raspberry, Blackberry, Loganberry, Wineberry, Grape, Asparagus and layer Strawberry plants for September and October planting. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

VEGETABLE PLANTS. Celery Plants: Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, Burpee's Fordhook, Giant Pascal, Golden Plume, Golden Self Blanching and White Plume. \$3.50 per 1000. Cabbage Plants: Danish Ballhead, Danish Roundhead, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, All Seasons, Succession, Savoy and Red Danish. \$2.00 per 1000; 500, \$1.25; 5000, \$9.00. Rooted Cabbage Plants. \$2.25 per 1000. Cauliflower Plants: Early and Late Snowball and Erfurt. \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00. Tomato Plants: Field grown, strong, well rooted plants: Stone, Matchless, John Baer and Jewel. \$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$13.00. Transplanted Tomatoes. \$8.00 per 1000. Send for Free list of all plants. PAUL F. ROCHELLE, Morristown, N. J. Phone 2843.

PLANTS Postpaid. All varieties rootstock plants for late planting: Celery, Cabbage, Beet, Aster, 3 doz., 25c; 100, 40c; 300, \$1.00; 1000, \$2.75. Coleus, Vinca, Salvia Snapdragon, 3 doz., 50c. ROHRER'S PLANT FARM, Smoketown, Pa.

\$1500 DOWN GETS FARM, 126 Acres. 15 cows, horses, hens, pigs, tools, crops, \$6500. \$250 yearly. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

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IN ADIRONDACKS—Farms for chickens, vegetables, fox, muskrats, summer boarders, hunting camps, gas stations. 130 acres 7 rooms, cellar, other buildings. \$2100., \$900 cash. 6 years. Booklet, EARL WOODWARD, Hadley, N. Y.

A BIG BARGAIN. 450 acre farm in Piedmont, N. C. suitable for dairying and general farming. Six houses and numerous out-buildings. Price \$20,000. Terms. Box T, Mocksville, N. C.

STOCK FARM 298 acres, tractor worked fields, good buildings, electric lights, running water, state road and car line. Write ROBINSON & SON, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

DEL-MAR-VA—THE PENINSULA OF PLENTY.—Three to ten hours by motor truck to markets supplying twenty millions of people. Pennsylvania Railroad permeates entire Peninsula. Low-priced farms, town and waterfront homes. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet, FREE. Address 164 Del-Mar-Va Building, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE two small farms by Worlds Reservoir, in village, good hunting and fishing. Write BOX 8, Cooleyville, Mass.

106 ACRE FARM for sale in Clarion Co., Pa. underlaid with coal. Inquire of owner. JOHN VAN ALLEN, Clarion, Pa.

157 ACRES. 30 acres timber, balance tillable. Good buildings, 1 mile from Syracuse-Utica highway. MRS. FRED RICHER, Westmoreland, N. Y.

BARGAIN 200 acre farm 10 room house, electric lights, running water. \$2000 timber, apple orchard 5000. Only \$1000 cash. Box 14, Winchendon, Mass.

TO SETTLE an estate. 215 acre dairy farm in Erie County, Pa. High state of cultivation. Two sets farm buildings. Inquire GEO. W. GOODBAN, EXER., Waterford, Pa.

SACRIFICE 124 ACRE farm, 1/3 mile hard road, 6 cows—will keep 25, crops, team, farm tools, level land, fair buildings. Price for all \$3500. Address the OWNER, BOX 78, Delhi, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Poultry and Vegetable farm 77 acres. 700 chickens, 4 horses, all machinery and crops, 9 room house, part improvements, near Kingston, N. Y. Owner, T. NEILSEN, Route 1, Box 67, Kingston.

BUILDING MATERIALS

3 PLY ROOFING PAPER. \$1.35 per roll, 100 sq. ft. Seconds. Prepaid. Send for price list. WINIKER BROS., Mills, Mass.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. Also steel stalls, stanchions, and partitions. Water bowls, manure carriers and other stable equipment. Tell me what you are most interested in, and I will save you money. WALLACE B. CRUMB, Box A, Forestville, Conn.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kans.

HELP WANTED

MEN OR WOMEN full or part time. We offer you the best selling and best repeating household specialties that you can find. You can make \$10. daily for the next three months. Details on request. NATIONAL SPECIALTIES CO., 88 Broad St., Boston.

WANTED—Single farm hands \$60 to \$70 month and all other kinds of Help required. Write BREWSTER'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Brewster, N. Y.

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DO YOU NEED FARM HELP. We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Inc., Box A., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Guaranteed. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. FARMERS UNION, Mayfield, Kentucky.

CIGARS FROM FACTORY, trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid. S. L. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

6 lbs. clippings for patchwork \$1.00. Prints only, no voiles. Silk strips, 6 lbs. \$1.00 suitable for rugs. Rayon Silks, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Small silk cuts suitable for crazy work, 6 lbs. \$1.00. Three holders free every order. Extraordinary value! Send no money, pay postman \$1.00 plus postage. Satisfaction or money refunded. SAFTLER MFG. CO., Dept. 85, Whitman, Mass.

STREET DRESSES! Lovely tubfast Prints, only \$1.98. Send your measurements to BENNETTS DRESSES, Schuylerville, N. Y.

PATCHWORK 7 POUNDS Percales Gingham \$1.00. 3 pounds silks \$1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Silks large package 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED 5c roll. Prints 3c each. Trial offer. Beautifully mounted 8x10 enlargement 40c. Overnight service. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade. Highest prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

USED CIVIL WAR ENVELOPES with flags, designs, etc., \$1 to \$15 paid. Other stamps on envelopes before 1871 bought. Three-face lamps and old glassware bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

FOURTEEN SECTION DOUBLE deck Wishbone incubator nearly new \$1,000 F.O.B. Hot water wall radiation system used three months \$400. F.O.B. Used this year. Are in No. 1 condition. WEST DENTON HATCHERY, Denton, Md.

AVIATION—Salary \$18 to \$35 a week while under instruction for U. S. Government Aviation license in our factory and on the airport. Write for information, without obligation. AERO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. GH, 63 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

USED OUTBOARD MOTORS. Prices \$25 to \$100. All kinds. Send for list. R. L. THURBER, Fairlee, Vt.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Take Out An Engine Knock

By Ray Inman

have you a little spark knock in your engine? perhaps you can knock it out YOURSELF

WOULD YOU KNOW A SPARK KNOCK IF YOU SAW ONE?—PERHAPS THIS LITTLE ILLUSTRATION WILL HELP:

GREETINGS, JONES! SO AM I!

IF YOU CAN FIND THE SPARK KNOCK IN THIS PICTURE, YOU CAN FIND IT IN YOUR CAR.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A SPARK KNOCK AND A KIPPERED HERRING? WE PUT THIS VITAL QUESTION TO THREE PROMINENT MEN. HERE IS WHAT THEY HAD TO SAY:

OLIVER J. COOLIVER: "THE HERRING HAS MORE BONES"

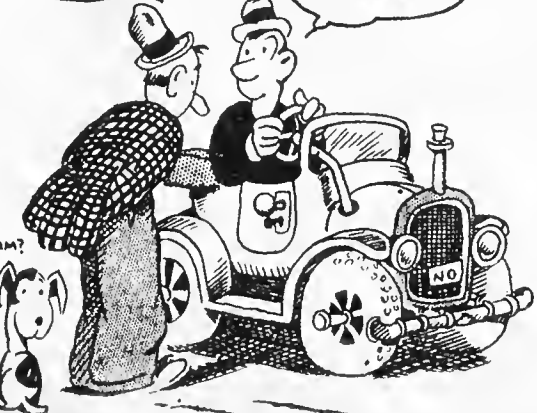
PHINEAS P. O'PHIMICK: "SPARK KNOCKS ARE SELDOM KIPPERED"

ABELD DABADAB: "WHO BROUGHT THAT UP?"

a spark plug projecting too far into cylinder, or one with a sharp point on it can cause PREIGNITION.

EVER BOTHERED WITH PREIGNITION, WALTER?

NEVER HAD A SICK DAY IN MY LIFE, ALBERT.



locate cylinder that makes the trouble and try a new spark plug in it.

WHEN A CYLINDER MAKES TROUBLE:**① YANK IT OUT!**

PICTURE OF DENTIST YANKING TOOTH, [IF THAT WILL HELP.]

② REMOVE REAR DOORS AND ADJUST FAN BELT ACCORDINGLY.

PICTURE OF MAN REMOVING REAR DOOR. [A VERY EFFECTIVE METHOD]

③ IF DANDRUFF STILL PERSISTS CONSULT NEAREST TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

MEETING OF A BOARD OF DIRECTORIES



sometimes a sharp projection on an exhaust valve is the cause. If so, file it off.

DIDJA FIND THE SHARP PROJECTION YE WAS LOOKIN' FOR, OWEN?

YEAH—IT WAS ON THE SEAT!



COW BLANKETS



Write for
PRICES
and
SAMPLES
Over 50,000 in use in
America. For testing, con-
ditioning and protecting
cattle.
R. LAACKE CO.
539 Third St. Milwaukee, Wis.

LIVESTOCK BREEDERS



Fishkill Farms

Offer for sale a grandson of
**Dutchland Colantha
Sir Inka**

One of the greatest sires of the
Holstein breed.

This young bull was born July 15,
1929. His dam is

Lady Inka Daisy Ella

At 4 years and 1 day of age this
cow made a record in Class B of
17,154.4 lbs. milk and 644.75 lbs.
butter in 305 days carrying a calf
202 days.

This young bull is sired by

**Fishkill Sir May
Hengerveld DeKol**

whose sire is also a grandson of
the Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka,
out of a 30 lb. 4 year old.

We are offering this fine young
bull at \$100.00, provided he is
purchased before he is 30 days
old.

For pedigrees, terms of sale,
etc., write

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
461-4th Ave. New York City

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE

ACCREDITED HERD
Son and Grandsons of the Great Earl Marshall.
Cows and heifers.
C. F. BANCROFT, HOMESTEAD FARM,
Wakefield, New Hampshire.

HEREFORDS for Sale

4 loads weaned calves; 3 loads short yearlings; 2 loads
long yearlings; 4 loads heifer calves; 3 loads springers.
Well bred, medium flesh, the good kind. Can sort, other
cattle. 2 loads young work horses. Write or wire.
FLOYD JOHNSTON, Stockport, Iowa.

Cattle for Sale

Purebred and high grade tested cows, also accredited
purebreds and grades. Cows fresh and to freshen
shortly. In carload lots or any amount desired. Also
heifers and bulls. J. R. LEGGAT & WILLIAMS,
R.R. No. 1, Athlestan, Quebec, Canada.

QUALITY HEREFORDS

Bulls, Heifers and Cows—one or a carload.
William J. Lillis, Owner Schenectady, N. Y.

100 DAIRY COWS

for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and
Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots or less.
Priced to sell. Jacob Zlotkin, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

Pure bred and high grade T. B. tested
CANADIAN HOLSTEIN AND AYRSHIRE COWS
and heifers to freshen in fall.
HUTCHINS & LEGGETT, 82 Park St., Malone, N. Y.

JERSEY DUROCS Choice Shoats, sired by Proud
Jayhawk N22677 and Builders Marvey N31811, and
from big type dams. I also have a few bred sows to
farrow in early fall.
KEENOOK FARM R. 7, Manchester, N. H.

**10 Registered Accredited
GUERNSEY COWS.** Bulls from one to twelve months
old. P. L. DWIGHT, De Ruyter, N. Y.

Goats

Thoroughbred Nubians 100% Purebred, Registered, long
lactation. Swiss Saanans, Toggenburgs, extra heavy
milking or bred does, fine huck, kids, pairs, herds.
GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

Sheep

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE AND ROSET RAMS
Shipped on approval \$25 to \$35. No money re-
quired. Send for photographs.
J. S. MORSE, Levanna, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

With Gov. Roosevelt on the Barge Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

during the last decade. The whole canal
shows an increase of 19.61 per cent
over the previous year. You can see,
however, that we have not yet begun
to use the resources of the canal, when
we consider the fact that it is capable
of floating 20,000,000 tons per year.

It seems strange to see a load of
Oregon lumber floating alongside of us
and to know that this lumber had taken
the long trip down the Pacific, through
the Panama Canal, then up the Atlantic
Ocean and the Hudson River to Al-
bany, and then finally across the State
through the Barge Canal. It is some-
thing to reflect upon also when we see
this Oregon lumber to remember that
New York State once was one of the
leading producers of lumber in the
United States.

The largest single product which is
shipped on the canal is wheat. Over
1,000,000 tons of wheat were trans-
ported last year. The next most im-
portant commodities are gasoline and
oil. Other products handled in large
quantities are iron, sugar, barley,
paper, brick, fertilizers, pulp-wood,
coal, sulphur, sand, stone and gravel.
The largest single gain in any one com-
modity was made in grain.

The Day's Routine

While on this trip, Governor Roose-
velt led a very strenuous life, notwith-
standing the fact that his boat seldom
made more than ten miles an hour.
He would start the day with breakfast
at eight o'clock. Then came the careful
reading of the morning newspapers. By
this time, Mr. Cross would have the
Governor's correspondence ready to
read and answer, and this would oc-
cupy his time until noon. At every lock
we would be met by a crowd of men,
women and children, who were not sat-
isfied until they had seen the Governor,
and, in many instances, shaken hands
with him.

I remember one instance where a
woman over eighty years old came and
told him how she had been born at sea
and had come up the old Erie Canal
when only one month old, and had lived
on the edge of Montezuma Marsh ever
since. It is interesting to think what
has happened in America and in the
world in the eighty years since that
woman made her trip over the old Erie.

After luncheon the Governor would
have an interview with newspaper cor-
respondents, who accompanied him on
a second boat called "The Chief." Some-
how or other, it worked out that we
almost always arrived in the early
afternoon at some point near a State
institution. Then the Governor would
leave the "Inspector" and get into his
car to visit the State institutions in
the neighborhood.

The Demands of Public Office

During the three days that I was on
the trip, Governor Roosevelt never fin-
ished working before twelve o'clock at
night. This is not only the case with
him, but with other governors most of
the time, when they have been on duty
at Albany. The demands of a great pub-
lic office on the time and energy of its
occupant is almost beyond physical en-
durance, and the exacting duties of
such a position are also a test of a
man's good nature and character. Few
people realize the responsibility resting
upon the governor of a great state like
New York. Yet in spite of this responsi-
bility and the exacting and worrying
cares of his office, Governor Roosevelt
is the same amiable, patient and sym-
pathetic gentleman from eight in the
morning until twelve at night. Every-
body he saw received the same kind of
treatment, whether he was the Mayor
of Utica or a man from Pennsylvania,
who told the Governor he had voted for
"Teddy" Roosevelt.

The Governor has a plan by which he
hopes to interest some philanthropist
in running a passenger boat which will
make a round trip from New York to
Albany and from Albany to Buffalo on
the canal, and then up the St. Law-
rence River to Montreal, down through
Lake Champlain and back again to Al-

bany. If such a boat were available, the
Governor believes that many people
would be glad of the chance to take a
ten-day trip through New York State
by boat, provided of course that the
rates were reasonable. What a splendid
opportunity such a trip would be to
get a comprehensive idea of what the
Empire State really is like.

I came back from this trip on the
Barge Canal with the distinct impres-
sion that the canal is again gaining
in importance and that under the di-
rection of Colonel Greene and Major
Farrell it is well and efficiently run. It
is rendering a real, economic service
to the people, and indications are now
that its tonnage is going to continue
to increase and that all that is lacking
is a better knowledge and appreciation
on the part of the people and of ship-
pers of its real possibilities.

Indemnities for Tubercular Cattle

Will you kindly advise me the maxi-
mum amount which can be paid for con-
demned tubercular cattle by both the
state and federal government for both
grade and registered cattle?—A.C.F.,
New York.

LAST spring the federal allowance
on tubercular cattle was increased
so that now there is available, \$35.00
for grades and \$70.00 for pure bred.

Over a year ago the indemnity in
New York State was raised about 25
per cent so that now \$90.00 is avail-
able for indemnity on grades and
\$150.00 on pure bred. At the same
time, there is a provision in New York
State law which says that no animal
shall receive more than the appraised
value.

This is the way it works out. The
owner first gets the salvage value and
then gets state funds up to the ap-
praised value, but not more than \$90.00
for a grade and \$150.00 for a pure
bred. If these sources are not suffi-
cient to bring the sum up to the ap-
praised value, then the money from
the federal government is made avail-
able. In a certain sense there is no
limit on the amount a man can get
from a reactor.

With a purebred animal, the limit
from the state and federal government
is \$220.00. The possible limit which
dairymen might get would be this sum
plus whatever salvage value the ani-
mal would bring. We understand the
average salvage value is about \$30.00.
In dealing with these figures it should
be understood that the owner can
never get more than the appraised
value while at the same time in certain
instances the money from three sour-
ces, namely salvage, state funds and
federal funds may not be sufficient
to equal the appraised value.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued on Page 12)

that he could not be a friend. With in-
creasing maturity giving to him a deep-
er and more understanding passion for
his mother, and a fuller comprehension
of the noble qualities in his father, he
was harassed by a conflict of emo-
tions which he revealed to neither, and
confided only in Hepsibah Adams. The
difficulty of solving the problem which
confronted Jeems was as great for
Catherine's brother as it would have
been for Catherine herself, for as early
as the spring of 1753, when Jeems had
passed his sixteenth year, there was
no longer a doubt in the minds of the
people of the Colonies and New France
as to the surety of the struggle which
was impending. While France and Eng-
land were officially at peace, the forces
of the two countries in America were
on the verge of open war and were in-
stigating the Indians to a strife of ex-
termination.

(To be Continued Next Week)

Begin with Lesson 3 to paste Little
Recipes in Betty's Scrapbook.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, 7-8 wks. old, \$4.50 ea.
Berkshire and Chester, 7-8 wks. old, \$4.50 ea.
Berkshire and Chester, 9-10 wks. old, \$4.75 ea.
Also few Chester Whites 8 weeks old, \$5.00. Sold
C.O.D. Keep them 10 days, if not satisfied, return
them and your money will be refunded. No charge
for crating.

MICHAEL LUX, WOBURN, MASS.

FARMERS BUY FROM FARMERS

Let us suggest to you as breeders the best kind of a
pig to start to raise is a good one. You save time and
money. We sell all pigs with a trial of two weeks, and
then if dissatisfied, return pigs and we will return
your money.

6-7 wks. old, \$4.25 ea.; 8-10 wks. old, \$4.50 ea.
Breeds—Chester and Yorkshire cross, and Berkshire
and Chester cross, Crating free. These prices F.O.B. our
depot. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or
money order.

MISHAWUN STOCK FARM,
MISHAWUN ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.
P. S. No pigs sold at the farm; only by appointment.

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We
sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and
Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding.
Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
7 TO 8 WEEKS OLD \$4.25
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD \$4.50

Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$5.00 each
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days
trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206
Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1418.

PIGS FOR SALE OLD RELIABLE STOCK

Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester
crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed.
Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old, \$4.75 each.
Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs
from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. We
ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are
the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No
charge for crating. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will
return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

ED. COLLINS, 35 Waltham Street,
Tel. 0839-R LEXINGTON, MASS.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!

Chester-Berkshire Crossed—Yorkshire-Chester Crossed
7 to 8 Weeks Old - \$4.25 each
8 to 9 Weeks Old - \$4.50 each

All pigs have the size, quality and breeding. Will ship
pigs C.O.D., ten days trial, if not satisfied return at
my expense. No charge for crating.

J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503-W

Baby Chicks

Reduced Chick Prices

In effect June to October 25 50 100 500 1000
Large Type Wh. Leghorns \$2.00 \$4.00 \$8.00 \$38.50 \$75.00
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas 2.50 5.00 10 48.00 95.00
Wyandottes, Orpingtons 2.75 5.50 11 55.00 100.00
Hamburgs ltc. Assorted 80.
Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio

BABY THIS IS MY CHIX

Cash or C. O. D. 25 50 100
Barred Rocks \$3.00 \$5.50 \$10.00
Tancored Strain S.C.W. Leghorns 2.50 4.50 8.00
Heavy Mixed 2.75 5.00 9.00
Light Mixed 2.25 4.00 7.00

These chicks are from free range and heavy egg pro-
ducing flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed to your
door. Write for Special Mating prices.

FRANK NACE, Cocolamus, Pa., Box No. 120

BABY CHICKS

R. I. Reds 50 100 500 1000
Barred Rocks \$5.50 \$10.00 \$47.50 \$90.00
S. C. W. Leghorns 5.50 10.00 47.50 90.00
White Rocks 6.50 12.00 57.50 110.00
Buff Orpingtons 6.50 12.00 57.50 110.00
Heavy Mixed 4.50 8.00 37.50 70.00

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live de-
livery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.
MONROE HATCHERY Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

(Cash or C.O.D.) 100 500 1000
Barron & Wyckoff Leghorns \$8.00 \$37.50 \$70.00
Barred Rocks 9.00 42.50 85.00
R. I. Reds 10.00 47.50 90.00
Light Mixed 7.00 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mixed 8.00
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Circular free giving full
details of all breeds. CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
McAllisterville, Pa. R. D. No. 2. F. B. Leister, Prop.

BABY CHICKS ORDER DIRECT

ad. Save time and money.
Free Range Bred 25 50 100 500 1000
W. Br., Blk. Leg. & Ancona \$2.25 \$4.25 \$8.00 \$39.00 \$75.00
Wh. & Br. Rocks, Reds & Wyand. 2.75 5.25 10.00 49.00 95.00
Heavy Mixed Broilers 2.50 4.75 9.00 44.00 85.00
Light Mixed Broilers 2.00 3.50 6.50 31.50 60.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Quality Chicks at Low Prices

Postpaid in lots of 100 500 1000
United Strain Leghorns \$7.00 \$32.50 \$65.00
Special Leg. Wyckoff Only 8.00 37.50 70.00
Barred Rocks 9.00 42.50 85.00
Mixed Chicks 6.50 30.00 60.00
L. E. STRAWSER, McAllisterville, Pa.



Klines Barred Rocks

Healthy stock, Penna. State College
males. Strong chicks guaranteed.
Prompt del. C.O.D. \$10.00-100. \$90.00-
1,000. Write or wire.
S. W. Kline, Box 40, Middlebrook, Pa.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers

Real Estate Agent Charged With Fraud

IF the testimony of Joseph E. Post, formerly owner of a farm near Kingswood, N. J., is true and all the facts in his case charging August Zwicker, with fraud are correct, the newest scheme for defrauding farm owners will be brought to light next fall in the Hunterdon County courts. Zwicker, who is a real estate agent with offices in Flemington and New York City, was held in \$500 bail following a hearing before Justice of Peace George Webster Tuesday morning. Edward P. Slattery, Zwicker's son-in-law and partner in the business, is also held in \$500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury next September.

Post and his wife owned a 50-acre farm which they offered for sale about a year ago. Zwicker made some preliminary visits, according to the testimony, and later brought Slattery, who posed as a wealthy man of the metropolitan area who wanted a country home for the summer, offering to exchange some revenue producing city property for a desirable country place. Post claimed that Zwicker made many extravagant claims as to the income to be gained from the property, which is located in Jersey City, through rentals to tenants. The city property was offered at \$21,000, Post placed the price of his farm at \$11,500, but Zwicker requested him to add at least \$1,000 "because Slattery is rich," according to Post's testimony.

The deal was completed in August, 1928. Shortly after Post took possession of the Jersey City property, he discovered that the rental income was not as great as that claimed for it by Zwicker. An informative janitor explained to Post that Slattery was Zwicker's son-in-law, and not the wealthy young man who was looking for a summer home as was claimed.

An examination of the papers in the deal was made by the Wolfe Realty Co., and Mr. and Mrs. Post were advised that the case was one to be handled by a prosecutor rather than a real estate agency. The Posts have since moved to Stockton, where they have been known for twenty years or more, and recently began proceedings in Hunterdon County.

Bond was first set at \$3,000 for Zwicker, by Justice Webster, but this amount was reduced to \$500 by Judge Robbins. Zwicker and Slattery were served with warrants immediately after the hearing, but they were prepared to furnish the necessary bond. They were represented by H. L. Stout, Sr., of Flemington. Post retained J. I. Jaffee, of Passaic, and Richard Davis of New York City, as his attorneys.

Seed Associations Expel Members

THE Farm Seed Association of North America has just requested the resignation of The Ackerman Company, Lima, Ohio, and the Hooten-Davis Seed Company, Lebanon, Indiana who were found guilty of conducting their business in an unfair and improper manner. At the same time the American Seed Trade Association has expelled the Gurney Seed & Nursery Company, Yankton, South Dakota.

Most companies selling seeds are thoroughly reputable. Due to the fact that a farmer's crop is largely dependent upon the quality of seeds he sows, we are glad to see these seed associations take action to maintain fair standards of business.

Deducts \$8 for Carting Own Broilers

Can you help us get settlement from Newark, N. J. This man with his truckdriver came to my place and bought some broilers for 31c at the farm. Later I found that others

were paying 36c but I had promised them to him, so I let him have them. Ten days later a check came and I found he had taken out \$8.00 for carting.

We have called this to his attention several times but he pays no attention to notices sent him. He is buying a lot of eggs and chickens from farmers in this section and we certainly do not feel we have had a square deal from him.

THIS letter emphasizes the importance not only of knowing the reliability of the man to whom you sell but also of knowing the market price of your stuff and insisting on cash when the stuff is bought, unless you

are absolutely sure of the reliability of the man to whom you are selling.

Free Lot Scheme Still Active

I am enclosing the Alta Development Co. letter that I received today. Is this firm reliable?

THIS scheme is an old one which has been worked successfully for years. They are asking you for \$39.00 for "expenses" to get a lot and all you have is the word of these people for the fact that it is worth \$250. I do not find any mention made in their letter as to the size of the lot, but undoubtedly you will find that it is too small to erect a building and it would therefore be necessary to buy an adjoining lot before it can be of any use to you.

From our past experience we are convinced that the price of the adjoining lot is likely to be all or more than the two lots are worth, consequently the word "free" will hardly apply to your prize.

Money Paid to A. A. Subscribers During June, 1929

To June 1, 1929.....\$134,396.76
June 1-30, 1929.....2,747.11

Total.....\$137,143.87

Insurance Indemnities

Robert Orr, Jamesville, N. Y.....\$ 20.00	Harvey Beatty, Newton, N. J.....130.00
Team ran away—lacerated forehead.	Travel accident—fractured thigh and fibula.
Fred Schaad, Mallory, N. Y.....70.00	Mrs. Lester Stanton, Crown Point, N. Y.....110.00
Horses started, injured back.	Auto over embankment—cut leg, sprain.
Mrs. W. J. Holmes, Marathon, N. Y.....44.28	LeRoy S. Wood, Adams, N. Y.....24.28
Auto collision—lacerated forehead.	Auto accident—contused and lacerated elbow.
Rubie Harris, Eldred, Pa.....20.00	J. R. Bull, Brooktondale, N. Y.....40.00
Auto accident—lacerated nose, lower lip.	Travel accident—fractured arm.
Bert E. Planck, Copenhagen, N. Y.....30.00	Mrs. Carrie M. Learn, Olean, N. Y.....15.00
Travel accident—general injuries.	Struck by auto—contused knee.
Cora B. Chamming, Blairstown, N. J.....40.00	Sarah Secord, Homer, N. Y.....20.00
Travel accident—contused hip and leg.	Auto accident—cut scalp, face, throat.
Harold C. Selleck, Brandon, Vt.....20.00	William Gilbert, Northville, N. Y.....30.00
Travel accident—lacerated shoulder.	Auto accident—bruises.
Rena B. Johns, New Castle, Pa.....10.00	Henry M. Smith, Gansevoort, N. Y.....20.00
Auto accident—contused right chest wall.	Auto accident—lacerated scalp.
Joseph Elband, Arkport, N. Y.....80.00	Homer Burt, Eaton, N. Y.....40.00
Auto overturned—fractured clavicle.	Auto accident—scalp, lip and shin wounds.
Mrs. Emma Ring, Kirkville, N. Y.....30.00	Robert Abbot, Est., Campbell, N. Y.....1000.00
Struck by auto—general injuries.	Auto struck by train—mortuary.
Howard L. Page, New Berlin, N. Y.....42.86	Mrs. Elizabeth Miner, Stafford, N. Y.....120.00
Auto hit tree—general lacerations.	Auto accident—strain, shock.
Raymond Stevens, Gillett, Pa.....34.28	Charles A. Stafford, Lyons Falls, N. Y.....50.00
Travel accident—strained muscles back.	Travel accident—torn ligaments knee.
L. A. Kenyon, New Albany, Pa.....25.71	Mrs. Carl Terpenning, Newark Valley, N. Y.....20.00
Travel accident—contused wound of head.	Wagon hit hole—Cut face.
Mike Kudlik, Cory, Pa.....30.00	Clarence Kilon, E. Aurora, N. Y.....44.28
Travel accident—strained muscles.	Auto collision—fractured ribs.
A. Glen Rhea, Meadville, Pa.....40.00	Fred Moxham, Harpersfield Center, N. Y.....40.00
Auto accident—contused shoulder and chest.	Car ran off bridge.
Delbert W. Endersbee, Canton, N. Y.....10.00	Walfrid Rehn, Roxbury, Conn.....30.00
Auto accident—lacerated eye, contused head.	Auto overturned—cut and contused body.
Archer Brace, Randolph, N. Y.....10.00	Eaton M. Snow, Randolph, Vt.....30.00
Run over by horse and wagon.	Travel accident—dislocated shoulder.
Frank A. Dohring, Lockport, N. Y.....17.14	A. Albo, Greenport, N. Y.....10.00
Auto accident—lacerated face and scalp.	Auto collision—lacerated leg.
Mary M. Crispell, Slaterville Springs, N. Y.....7.14	Mrs. A. Albo, Greenport, N. Y.....10.00
Auto accident—cuts and lacerations.	Auto collision—contused ankle.
Emma A. Follett, Norwich, N. Y.....50.00	Josephine Albo, Greenport, N. Y.....15.00
Edward Pilon, Unionville, Conn.....130.00	Auto collision—lacerated shoulder and neck.
Auto collision—fractured pelvis, arm and ribs.	Clara Matteson, New Berlin, N. Y.....107.14
Xavier Worm, Riverhead, N. Y.....40.00	Travel accident—dislocated hip.
Wagon hit pole—fractured ankle.	
Andrew Kluczinsky, Southbridge, Conn.....40.00	
Truck overturned—contused abdomen.	

\$2,747.11

Service Bureau Claims Settled

J. S. Bolte, Stepeny, Conn.....\$ 12.50	A. P. Atwater, Jewett, N. Y.....9.98
(Refund on unfilled order).	(Refund on goods returned).
P. W. Thornhill, Trumbull, Conn.....5.95	Ray C. Fancher, Gilboa, N. Y.....2.00
(Refund on goods returned).	(Refund on goods not received).
Edward M. Jones, Cazenovia, N. Y.....4.85	Mrs. John Fox, Hammond, N. Y.....50.00
(Returns for goods shipped).	(Refund on unsatisfactory goods).
Mrs. Cora Hinkley, Wells, N. Y.....7.00	E. L. Sanford, Dunraven, N. Y.....10.70
(Pay for work performed).	(Returns for goods shipped).
F. F. Muller, Ithaca, N. Y.....28.38	Paul Broome, Amston, Conn.....5.00
(Returns for goods shipped).	(Refund on goods returned).
Aubrey C. Walker, Montour Falls, N. Y.....15.00	Harold Fillotson, Pavilion, N. Y.....8.40
(Refund on goods not received).	(Refund on goods returned).
Mrs. A. Botka, Jamestown, N. Y.....1.98	Mrs. Anna Phalen, Redwood, N. Y.....3.00
(Refund on goods returned).	(Pay for livestock sold).
Clemence Swart, Ashville, N. Y.....3.65	J. D. Milks, Truxton, N. Y.....12.00
(Refunds on goods not received).	(Refund on unsatisfactory deal).
Mrs. Philip Forbes, Carthage, N. Y.....3.06	Walter E. Bray, Maplecrest, N. Y.....25.00
(Refund on goods returned).	(Refund on unsatisfactory goods).
Mrs. Peter Elder, Unionville, N. Y.....1.76	Mrs. John La Cour, Adams Basin, N. Y.....18.00
(Refund on goods not received).	(Settlement on duck eggs).
S. H. Vanderwood, Vernon Center, N. Y.....8.12	Mrs. W. D. Fisk, Akely, Pa.....22.00
(Returns for goods shipped).	(Adjustment on baby chicks).
M. W. Weinmer, Jacksonville, Ohio.....2.00	
(Refund on unfilled order).	

\$ 260.33

Claims Adjusted Where No Money Is Involved

Artemus Shoemaker, West Kill, N. Y.	Mrs. Wm. E. Swain, Swains, N. Y.
(Order filled).	(Order filled).
C. G. Schupbach, Hannibal, N. Y.	W. F. Wilson, Penn Yann, N. Y.
(Adjustment on unsatisfactory goods).	(Order filled).
Mrs. W. H. Smith, Bloomville, N. Y.	Mrs. Melvin Personoeus, N. Y.
(Order filled).	(Premium received).
Miss Edna Smith, Salem, N. Y.	A. W. Smith, Parkville, N. Y.
(Premium received).	Fred D. Davis, Madison, N. Y.
Eugene E. Christman, Leighton, Pa.	(Order filled).
(Order filled).	J. E. Westcott, West Easton, N. Y.
Miss Ruth Morrison, Buckport, Me.	(Order filled).
(Premium received).	Mrs. G. M. Brady, Gipsy, Pa.
Otto Jensen, Penn Yann, N. Y.	(Order filled).
(Order filled).	Fred A. York, Marion, N. Y.
Earl Alexander, West Valley, N. Y.	(Order filled).
(Order filled).	Mrs. Anna Phalen, Redwood, N. Y.
Ivan F. Adams, Chenango Forks, N. Y.	(Adjustment on live stock).
(Adjustment on unsatisfactory goods).	H. F. Vernal, St. Albans, Vt.
	(Order filled).

Total Paid to Subscribers \$3007.44

Quality Supreme Then Low Price



The "Royal"
Modern Bathroom
includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet
and enameled Wash
Basin. Complete with all
Fittings and Five-Year
Guaranteed Materials.....

\$52.50

We Pay The Freight
on Everything

Write for **FREE Catalog 20**

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.

254 West 34th St. New York

Baby Chicks

Hall's Chicks

ARE BETTER

From New England Accredited stock. Free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.

R. I. Reds.....16c
(Special Matings).....18c 100% live
W. Leghorns (Sp. Mat.) 15c delivery
B. Rocks (Sp. Mat.) 20c guaranteed

HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm,
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....100
S. C. Everly Brown Leghorns.....8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.....10.00
Heavy Mixed.....8.00
Light Mixed.....7.00

1/2c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c less in 1000 lots.
For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live
arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference.
Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
WM. NACE, Prop., Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C.O.D.....25 50 100 500 1000
Wh. Wyandottes.....\$3.50 \$6.50 \$12.00 \$57.50 \$110
Rocks or Reds.....3.00 5.50 10.00 47.50 90
Wh. Leghorns.....3.00 4.50 8.00 37.50 70
Heavy Mixed.....3.00 4.50 8.00 37.50 70
Light Mixed.....2.50 4.00 7.00 32.50 65

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival.
Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE. Telling all about poultry.

The Commercial Hatchery,
Box 75-A (The dependable plant) Richfield, Penna.

Quality Chicks

100% Arrival.....25 50 100 500
Barred Rocks.....\$3.00 \$5.50 \$10.00 \$47.50
R. I. Reds.....3.00 5.50 10.00 47.50
Heavy Mixed.....2.50 4.50 8.00 37.50

Pekin Ducklings.....3.50 8.00 14.75 28.00
Mixed Ducklings.....3.25 7.00 13.75 26.00

Prompt Delivery
John Shadel Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.
Box 13,

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

BABY CHICKS Tanned Strain W. Leg.....\$8 per 100
Wh. Leghorns.....7 per 100
Barred Rocks.....9 per 100
S. C. Red.....9 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....8 per 100
Light Mixed.....7 per 100
500 lots 1/2c less; 1000 lots 1c less.
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or
write for free C. P. Leister, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks Will Ship C.O.D. 25 50 100
S. C. Reds.....\$3.00 \$5.50 \$10
Barred Rocks.....3.00 5.50 10
Wh. Leghorns.....2.50 4.50 8
Heavy Mixed.....2.50 4.50 8
Light Mixed.....2.25 4.00 7

500 lots 1/2c less; 1000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery.
W. A. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Pa.

A PULLETS

Healed and developed stock from heavy layers.
No less than 10% live arrival. Write for low prices.
BO.....RY, ZEELAND, MICH. R. 2A

When the Grain Binder Fails to Bind

(Continued from Page 3)

bills. In this condition it is advisable to get new parts.

When the twine is found on the bills as illustrated in figure 7, it indicates that the bills are too tight. Consequently, when the bundle is kicked out, the bills fail to release the knot and the string is broken by the bundle. The remedy is to loosen the tension on the bills or to adjust the head to form a tighter bundle. Once in a while the stripper which removes the knot from the bills after it is tied has been bent so that it fails to function. In this case, of course, it should be bent back or a new one substituted.

Needle Can Be Bent

The condition illustrated in figure 8 may result from a number of causes. First, the needle may not travel far enough to place the twine in the disc notch. This can be remedied by shortening the needle pitman, which will cause the needle to advance further so that the twine disc will grasp the string. Second, if the twine tension has habitually been kept too tight, it may result in a badly worn needle eye, which results in failure to place the twine in the disc. This wear can be repaired by welding, by shortening the needle pitman rod or by replacing the worn needle with a new one. Third, the needle may become bent. It is made of malleable steel so that it can be straightened by slipping a piece of gas pipe over the end and bending it back into its proper position. Fourth, sometimes when grain is cut rather low, weeds and other trash are carried up by the needle and interferes with the proper action of the twine disc. This can be remedied by cutting the grain higher.

The knot illustrated in figure 9 is a perfect knot. Some binders tie a knot which does not have the loop as here illustrated. The extra loop of course takes more twine but some manufacturers feel that it is a better knot.

Know Why Before You Make Adjustments

When a binder fails to tie a perfect knot, the operator should immediately stop and study the condition of the binder before attempting to make any adjustment. As soon as the condition of the twine has been studied and a decision reached as to what is wrong, a slight turn of the proper adjusting screw should be made. As soon as another bundle has been thrown out, stop and see whether it is functioning as it should. If not, study the twine again and give the proper screw another half turn. The trouble with making two or three turns of any adjustment screw at one time is that the adjustment may be carried too far the other way, with no improvement in results.

Anyone who has studied a knotter should be able to make all necessary adjustments before one trip has been taken around the field unless, of course,

some part has been broken or is so badly worn that it must be replaced.

These Dairymen Have Improved Their Herds

(Continued from Page 3)

tell which cows to raise calves from. Yearly records are the only records that count. Then, too, if you want to sell your pure bred bull calves you must have records of their dams. Our herd production stays about the same but we have several heifers milking in the herd that have kept the average down. If we were milking all mature cows it would be better.

* * *

Figures Tell the Story

By HENRY S. NICHOLS
Curriers, N. Y.

MY experience in dairy improvement Association, or as it was called at the beginning, cow testing association, covers a period of about twenty years. There have been short intervals during that time that we were not testing but it is our intention to keep close account of what each cow is doing for the full year and what profit she is making. Testing is the only way to really know.

Association records are being recognized as valuable in the purchase of cows or their offsprings. In fact dairying, as well as other professions, is becoming more and more scientific.

In going back over a period of ten years we find in our Herd-Record Books that in 1917 the average production of twenty-three cows was 301.2 lbs. of butter fat, and in 1927 we were awarded a National Honor Roll Diploma in recognition of the achievement of developing a herd of twenty-nine cows to a yearly production average of 459.1 lbs. of butter fat. During this time there was a complete change in the herd but very few were purchased. What few cows and sires were bought the records of their ancestors were considered of great value.

We are sure that testing is a very worth while part of our business.

* * *

It Helps in Selling Surplus Stock

By W. W. FORTUNE
Essex, N. Y.

IN January 1924 we started the Essex County Cow Testing Association. I have been a member each year and know it has been a success. In a purebred herd it helps to sell bull calves. I have sold all of mine since belonging to the Association. It helps to sell the females as well, and gives you a line on what the herd sire is doing to raise the production of the herd.

I believe the best use of testing comes to the grade herd in showing up the boarders, and in better feeding. It's pretty hard to feed economically unless you know what each cow is giving. Most men take better care of the herd after testing and are interested in raising the heifer calves from the best cows. It also helps in selling surplus cows—the good ones bringing better prices and the dealer can't pick out all the best ones and leave the culls. The cost compared to the benefits is small and every owner of five cows should be a member of the Testing Association as it is money well invested, and one of the best ways to improve a herd that I know of.

A Gestation Chart

WE recently received in the office a gestation and incubation card which it would seem would be of value to any livestock breeder. It is mounted on cardboard about nine inches square and in the center is another circular cardboard disc containing the gestation time of all live stock, together with a number of little windows which disclose the dates underneath. One of these windows is put to cover the dates served and the other window gives the dates due. This table is copyrighted by William Wahlund, 331 East 77th Street, New York City and sells at retail for 25c.

"Easy to Adjust"

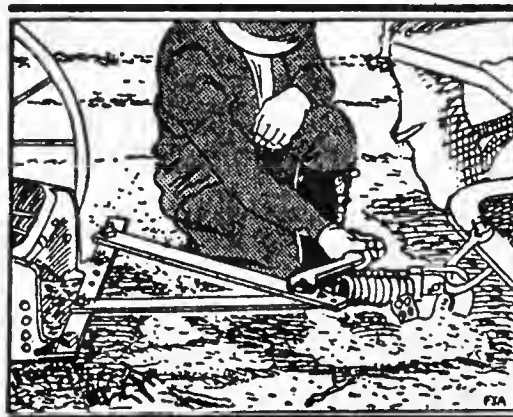
Leading Farmers Everywhere give this as one of the Reasons why they like McCormick-Deering Tractor and Horse Plows

EAST—WEST—NORTH—SOUTH—everywhere you go farmers say "We like McCormick-Deering Plows because they are easier to adjust." The owners of the McCormick-Deering Little Genius, the Little Wonder, and the Tractor Disk Plows for all conditions—all of them are strong for this feature of McCormick-Deering Plows.

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It means a lot to be able to get into the fields and do a fast job of plowing with a plow that's made right from the start. AT LEFT—A few simple adjustments and your McCormick-Deering Plow is ready for good work and plenty of it.



Walking Plows—they, too, point out the ease of adjustment and the time saved as one of the big reasons for their choice.

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FARM SUPPLIES - Information About Them

WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.
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NAME
ADDRESS STATE



"You're all wet—where's your umbrella?"

"I forgot it."

"When did you find it?"

"When the rain went to close it."—PETER

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

August 3, 1929

Published Weekly



Beauty Spots of the East—*Dixville Notch in the White Mountains of New Hampshire.—See Editorial.*

The Question Box

Crop and Fruit Problems That Trouble Readers

I have a quince tree about ten or twelve years old but it never had any fruit on it. I've heard some say you can make them bear fruit, but at the time I wasn't interested. I wonder if you could tell me what to do.—A. S. B., *New York*.

WITHOUT more information concerning the conditions surrounding this tree it is impossible to give you any very definite information. Quinces unfavorably located are quite frequently injured by late spring frosts resulting in little or no fruit. Often the new shoots are affected by blight which results in the fruiting portion being killed. If the tree is not sprayed, any manifestation of scab may so weaken the tree that it will not set fruit.

Many of our apple varieties as well as varieties of other fruit trees require cross-pollination to be fruitful. So far as I know, no work has been done concerning the requirements of the quince in this respect. If your tree is in apparently good vigor and blossoms well, I would expect that a lack of cross-pollination might be the trouble. One of the members of our department is planning to do some work with quinces this year in order to determine its pollination requirements.—G. W. Peck, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

Sod or Cultivation for Orchards

Where labor is not available to cultivate an orchard continually through the season, would it be possible to leave it in sod or would it be advisable to plow and cultivate once only?

APPARENTLY more attention has been given recently to sod orchards and a number of growers have followed this method with success. One of the essentials under sod culture is that the orchard be fertilized with some quickly available nitrogen carrier. On the other hand where it seems advisable to cultivate an orchard early cultivation is most important.

It has been stated that one plowing and one cultivation early in the season is equal to an application of five pounds of nitrate per tree. It has been found that it is not essential to keep the ground clean very long as the weeds make a fairly good cover crop and add to the humus content when they are plowed under the following year.

If you are convinced that cultivation is the best for your orchard, we think that plowing and one cultivation will give fairly good results although we would advise stretching a point and cultivate twice, if possible.

Winter Injury of Cherries

Last summer the leaves of the cherry trees dropped early in the summer without any apparent reason. Can you tell us what disease caused this, and how it can be controlled?—H. L., *New York*.

IT is believed that rather serious premature dropping of leaves in the cherry orchards last summer was caused by winter injury during the previous winter, combined with a severe outbreak of leaf spot.

It is believed in some quarters that the effects of this will be felt for years, and a number of trees will probably die. It is suggested that proper cultivating with a disc, rather than a plow, and judicious pruning may reduce the loss from this cause. The spray schedule recommended by the New York State College of Agriculture will control leaf spot and other diseases and insects on cherries.

The Cause of Moldy Silage

What causes mold in silage and how can I prevent it? Is it dangerous to feed this silage?

THERE seems to have been more than the usual amount of trouble with mold last winter. It is easy to explain why it happens, but not so easy to tell how to prevent it. The mold occurs where the acidity of the silage does not develop properly, and this usually happens where the water content is too low. Mold is more likely

to develop where the corn has been frosted or where the silage has been made from corn which has been allowed to lie in the field after cutting. Where the corn is dry, it is advisable to add water, although it is not as satisfactory as the natural corn juice. Mold will not live in the entire absence of air. Another factor is the manner of cutting the silage. Fine cutting, of course, enables it to be packed more closely and lessens the danger of trouble from mold.

Moldy silage should not be fed horses or sheep, and there is some evidence that it may harm cattle. If it occurs in spots, we suggest that as much as possible be sorted out and the remainder fed to the cows.

Where Flies Breed

HAULING manure to the fields every day in the year when weather permits is a good dairy practice, and it pays especially well in summer time. Manure more than one or two days old is an excellent place for flies to breed and multiply, and flies are a serious menace to milk sanitation.

Experiments in Ohio conducted over a period of more than thirty years show that manure was worth sixty-five cents more per ton hauled direct to the fields than if it were allowed to remain four or five months in the barnyard.

Home Grown Cabbage Seed

Will you give some information about home grown cabbage seed? I have several pounds of very nice seed which I grew last year. I have been told, however, that such seed will not reproduce true to type, will not head well.—B. O., *New York*.

THE value of cabbage seed which you grew last year depends upon a good many factors. In the first place, was it grown from plants which were carefully selected for excellent type? There are very good stocks of cabbage seed on the market and it would not

pay you to plant your own seed if seed which you could buy would give you materially better results. In the second place, was the seed grown far enough away from other blossoming plants of cabbage or related species to avoid crossing? We are told that a space of 160 rods is desirable to insure freedom from crossing.

The advantages and disadvantages of growing your own seed are discussed in Cornell Extension Bulletin 122, copy of which I am sending you. The advantages are certainly very material and a number of New York growers have done very well with cabbage. On the other hand, the job is rather exacting.—Paul Work.

Sprouting Broccoli

Can you give us some information about growing and marketing Italian Sprouting Broccoli?—A. S. B., *Long Island*.

A GREAT deal of Italian Sprouting Broccoli is being shipped from various southern points. Much of it is

Hogs Win Quack Grass Battle

IHAVE had some experience with quack grass. Six years ago a farm in Michigan came into the family and I went out there to look after it. In the spring I found three good sized patches of quack. And here is as good a place as I know of for a little free advice. If you are considering buying a farm in a new or strange locality, never close the deal in the winter time; for then, when quack, wild morning glories, et cetera, are covered with a blanket of snow is a wonderful time to pass a white elephant off to some unsuspecting stranger.

Well, one of these patches of quack was about thirty rods from the barn and had reached alarming proportions. It was handy so I decided to do some experimenting. The field was new seed-

ing which we needed for hay so I wanted to do something that would not disturb the field too much. We soaked some salt up in barrels drew it back on the stone boat and gave that quack a good drink of brine. But instead of turning up its toes it seemed to take kindly to such treatment—I never saw anything do so well in my life.

Cultivation Fails

That fall the field was broken up for corn with the very best intentions of killing that quack with a cultivator and hoe. That was a foolish resolution for I always have been inclined to hold a grudge against the man who invented the hoe. Well, I never have been able to decide which did the best that year; quack and thistles or the corn and that in spite of the fact that the grass was hoed three times.

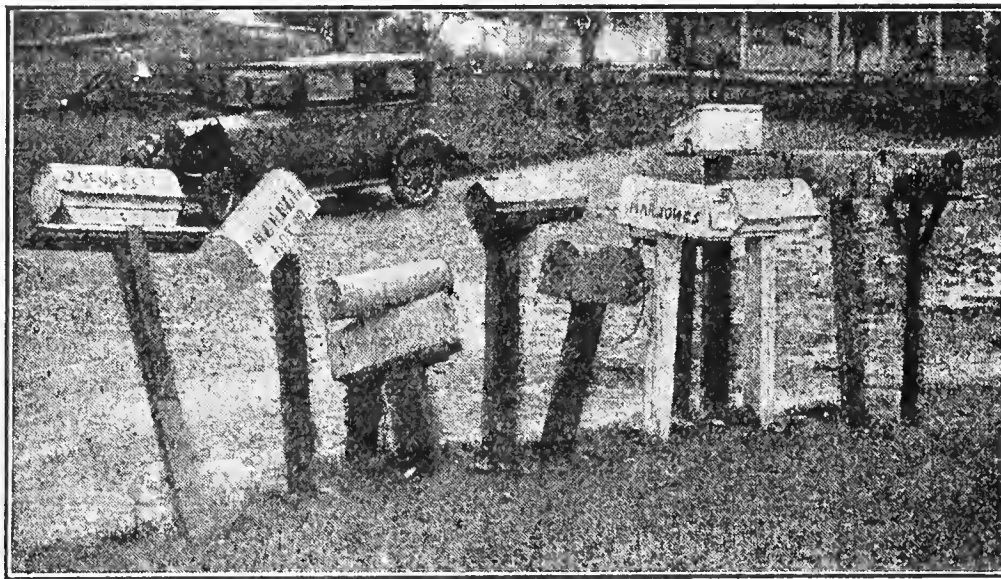
The next year we planted oats and seeded it to alfalfa. I know of nothing that will kill thistles quicker than alfalfa; they just can't put up with being cut three times a year. Well, with the help of some fertilizer the oats did fairly well—and so did the quack. About that time I was visited with another bright idea. I didn't want that infested straw worked up into manure so we threshed the oats in the field and put the straw on top of the patch of quack to smother it out. I pretty near broke my arm trying to pat myself on the back. But—the next year the straw pile had started to rot down and quack was showing around the edges. I hauled more straw and covered it up but it was no go; the grass ran along on top of the ground just under the straw out to the sun light. Instead of killing the stuff I was making the patch bigger.

Pigs Do the Trick

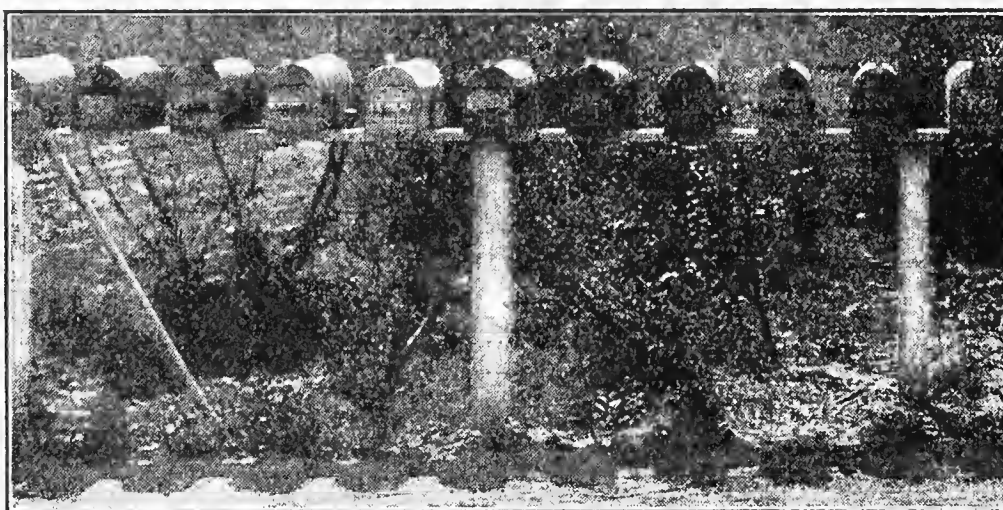
About that time I began to get really interested and slightly worried. I didn't want to break up the alfalfa and I wanted to kill that grass. Then I was afflicted with another idea. It may sound foolish but it killed the quack and carried its lesson.

We hauled one of the portable hog houses back there and fenced it in with rails. Then we cut the rings out of all four brood sows and drove them back. We took feed and water back to them in barrels on a stone boat. Feeding those hogs was the dickens of a job. It seemed as though every time I was in a hurry they would be squealing for something to eat. But they stayed there all summer and with a little shelled corn to coax them along they kept that ground moving. The quack met its Waterloo and all those hogs did was summer fallow that piece in a most thorough manner. Summer fallowing will kill foul stuff and is good, in fact very good, for the land.—D.C.M.

Before and After



HOW often we see a collection of mail boxes at a cross roads and how often they appear much as those in the above illustration. The illustration below shows how easy it is to arrange them in a neat row. All that is needed is one board, three posts and a bit of cooperation.



When Dogs Injure Your Livestock

How Recent Changes in the New York State Law Affect Indemnity Payments

FOLLOWING the recommendations of a committee headed by Assemblyman D. P. Witter, the New York State Dog Law was revised at the last session of the legislature. The recommendations for changes were made after a careful study of the whole problem and in general, the new law was favorably received by residents in rural sections, particularly by sheep owners. On the other hand, there was a storm of protest from sportsmen. Although the bulk of these protests came from the city, there were a few from the country. The following letter illustrates one viewpoint:

"Please take up with the authorities at Albany, the question of the use of cow or watch dogs on farms. Just why we should be required to pay a tax on dogs when we cannot use him and must keep him tied up is something we cannot understand."

This particular letter came from a county where a night quarantine was in effect, the provisions of which will be discussed in detail a little later. Other letters protest against the provision of the law, allowing any person to kill a dog which is found to be worrying or chasing farm animals. This, it has been stated, allows any person to kill a dog regardless of whether or not he has a license tag, if he is found even following a hen.

New Law An Improvement

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST feels that the changes in the dog law are justified and that as the law now reads it is a distinct improvement over the previous law. We also feel that the enforcement of the law should be handled in a common-sense manner. We thoroughly sympathize with the sheep owner who finds his entire flock practically ruined over night, but at

the same time, we doubt whether it helps the situation any where the landowner kills every dog found on his property.

As the law now stands, the Town Board appoints one or more enumerators who prepare a list of dog owners in the town. This was done during the month of June this year but hereafter it will be done in December. These enumerators make up a list of the names and addresses of dog owners, together with the number and sex of dogs owned and one list is filed with the Town Clerk and one with the Department at Albany.

Fees Required

This year, dog owners were required to get licenses previous to July 1, which will be effective until January 1. Hereafter the licensing year will be the calendar year. Licenses are required except on dogs under the age of six months which are not allowed at large and the fee is \$2. plus 25 cents for tag fee for each male or spayed female dog and \$5. plus a 25 cent tag fee for each unspayed female dog.

On the 10th of August this year and on the 10th of February hereafter, each Town Clerk is required to report to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, the names of all dog owners who have failed to obtain licenses. Following this, action is taken to require each owner to take out a license or to collect a penalty of \$10. for failure to do so.

Perhaps the principal change in the law of interest to live stock owners, concerns the method of appraisal and the payment of damages. Where domestic animals are attacked or injured, the owner should immediately notify the nearest assessor. The assessor examines the animals injured or killed and gets all the evidence available,

including evidence as to the owner of the dog so that damages may be recovered from him if possible. He then makes out a report on a form prescribed by the Commissioner. If the damage appears to be more than \$50. the assessor shall notify the other assessors and they, or a majority of them, shall inquire into the matter within three days and report as to the damage sustained.

This report is filed in the office of the County Treasurer and a copy delivered by the assessors to the one claiming damages. In case the live stock owner is dissatisfied he may appeal to the Commissioner within ten days and the same privilege is accorded to the County Treasurer in case he is dissatisfied. At the time the appraisal is made it must be only for damages apparent. If further damages become apparent later, a supplemental notice of claim may be given to the assessor or assessors within six months of the original claim.

Owner Now Sure Of Indemnity

Under the old law, the only money available for paying claims, was the money received from dog licenses. The new law states that each county shall be liable for damages done within the county by dogs to domestic animals. This means that if the fees from dog licenses are not sufficient to pay indemnities, the county must provide money from some other source.

When the dog law was up for discussion last winter at Albany, protests from sportsmen centered on the provision of the law which allowed anyone to kill a dog found chasing or worrying live stock. As a matter of fact, there was little or no change on this provision, but apparently many dog owners were unaware that this provision was in the law. In the first place, the

(Continued on Page 19)

Ideas Pay Dividends

How One Poultryman Keeps Information Where It Can Be Found

By F. E. KUNKEL

HOW to catch and use ideas for more profitable poultry raising is a problem solved by one poultryman, who found that ideas were elusive and so he developed a simple idea file to gather in and store poultry plans, methods and ideas of all kinds that he ran across in reading books, magazines and pamphlets.

His experience is no doubt typical of a host of other poultrymen, who face the same perplexing problems of laying their hands on good ideas quickly when they want them.

This poultryman would read good articles in the daily press, in poultry journals, in pamphlets, in farm and home journals, and at a later date when some problem came up he remembered that he had read some article about it, but couldn't remember where he saw the particular article which had so struck his fancy, and then he would have to dig through a pile of magazines and newspapers in search of that single idea. Sometimes he couldn't find it, so he decided to start an idea file so he would have everything at his finger tips.

After that he clipped all advertisements and articles which interested him in his reading and filed them away in large manila envelopes. In this way he soon had a lot of good ideas at his finger's ends whenever he wanted to refer to them.

He liked this system so much that within a year's time he changed the system and enlarged on it. He hunted up a dozen shoe boxes and pitched

his clippings into them instead of the envelopes. As he put his clippings into the box he would write the name of the article on the outside cover of the box.

Later he bought a cheap wooden filing case at a stationery store and some filing folders. Now he has a regular file cabinet chuck full of profitable ideas concerning poultry raising. The file is arranged in alphabetical order by subjects, and he says it is the best little gold mine on his plant. He has data on every subject under the sun concerning poultry raising.

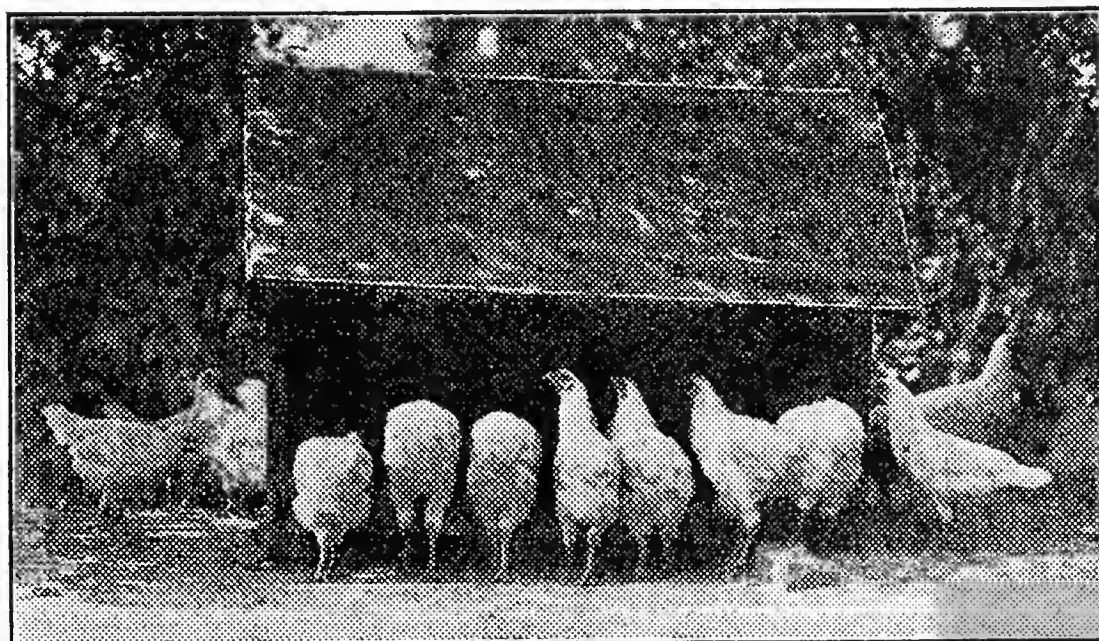
The folders in his file are full of notes, clippings, comments and index references to poultry

practices and principles, diseases and how to treat them, appliances, feeding, breeding, housing, egg production and marketing, poultry shows, baby chicks, and about chickens of all varieties. He also has a small library of books on the subject. Each chapter is indexed on a piece of paper and this is filed in the idea file for quick reference to the book, page, etc.

This poultryman is constantly drawing on this data for suggestions and ideas which he can apply to his daily problems of raising poultry at a profit. The value of such an idea catcher becomes apparent when you consider the wide range which it may cover. All one has to do is to get in touch with all possible sources of information and keep a pair of scissors while he reads. There is a wealth of information at hand, awaiting collection and organization. New ideas are being constantly evolved by other poultrymen which sooner or later find their way into print and so become available for application to one's problems. One idea or plan often suggests another, or is father to a trend of thought which enables one to put over another idea or plan. A well organized idea file keeps these plans and ideas, developed in the poultry field, always on tap, readily available upon call.

The systematic collection of ideas will make them available in time of need, and the task of gathering them is simple. If you are interested in having such a file of your own you

(Continued on Page 20)



One idea that brought results. An outdoor hopper that keeps the pullets growing.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Vol. 124 August 3, 1929 No. 5

Farm Relief and the Price of Wheat

AT one time this summer wheat was selling for less than \$1.00 a bushel, a low price record for many years. At the present time, July wheat is quoted at \$1.45. What caused this big gain in so short a time?

Some say it was the effect of weather conditions on the crop now being harvested; others believe that the increase in price was caused by the recent farm relief legislation passed by Congress. As a matter of fact, both weather and the farm relief law have helped to raise the price of wheat.

There is no doubt that the temporary effect of the work of the Federal Farm Board will be to raise prices on many farm products. What we fear is that the better prices will increase production and the surplus, and result in disaster in the long run. Maybe the Farm Board will find a way to prevent it. We hope so.

President Proclaims World Peace Pact

VIEWED from the standpoint of humanity, the most important meeting probably ever held took place in the East Room of the White House on July 24, when President Hoover proclaimed the Kellogg World Peace Pact in force. Representatives of forty-three nations attended the ceremony. Ex-Secretary Kellogg, author of the pact, was present and also ex-President Coolidge.

President Hoover delivered an address and congratulated those present and the nations represented and the "entire world on the coming into force of this additional instrument of humane endeavor". He predicted that the "influence of the treaty would be felt in a large proportion of all future international acts". The situation was very dramatic and tense as the President read the treaty pledge and in slow, deliberate terms told of its far-reaching effect.

As immediate proof that the treaty was no mere "scrap of paper", the President also announced the suspension in building of three cruisers in this year's construction program, which have been undertaken in the government navy yards. Premier MacDonald had already announced in the British Parliament the suspension and general holding up in the building of English warships.

Mr. MacDonald has announced his intention of visiting the United States in October in order to consult with President Hoover on a gen-

eral program leading to at least partial disarmament in Great Britain and in America. President Hoover regards Premier MacDonald's statement to the House of Commons as marking a "new departure in the discussion of naval armaments."

"The Prime Minister," said Mr. Hoover, "introduced the principle of parity which we have adopted, and its consummation means that Great Britain and the United States henceforth are not to compete in armament as potential opponents but to cooperate as friends in the reduction of it."

No Cut in the R. F. D.

PRESIDENT Hoover is interested in trying to find why the Post Office loses \$130,000,000 a year. Those who are investigating claim that a large part of this loss is due to the high costs of the R. F. D. and of the rural parcel post delivery. It is possible, therefore, that efforts at economy may lead to a big fight in Congress to raise the rates on parcel post and to cut down the mileage of R. F. D. service.

We do not want to cross any bridges before we come to them, but we want to be early on record with the statement that if the federal government really wishes to advance the interests and the happiness of the farm people of this nation, it will extend rather than limit its R. F. D. service. It is foolish to talk of farm relief and then proceed to cut out or limit those services which mean so much to rural people.

State Fair Weather

FOR several years the New York State Fair has seemed to be "out of luck" because it rained nearly every day of the week when the Fair was held early in September. Because of this, the directors finally set the date back to the last week in August, but it still rained considerably, and a lot of exhibitors also have complained because the date was too early to get ripened products for exhibit.

In order to find out whether it really does rain more in September than in the latter part of August, Dean A. R. Mann of the College of Agriculture asked Professor Wilford M. Wilson, connected with the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture and located at Ithaca, to make a study of rainfall conditions and records for the past several years during the last weeks of August and the first weeks of September.

Professor Wilson wrote a very interesting report which, summed up, showed that judging by the records of many years it was just as likely to rain late in August as it was early in September.

This is interesting, not only as it applies to the time that the State Fair should be held, but it also shows that many of our opinions about the weather are apt to be wrong when comparing one year with another.

Counties Get Share of Income Tax

EVERY rural taxpayer should be interested in the fact that the receipts from the personal income tax moneys collected by the State in 1929 are the highest on record, making a grand total of \$81,000,000.

Half of this is retained by the State, and half apportioned on the basis of assessed valuation to the various county treasurers, and by them distributed to the cities, towns and villages within the county borders. This county distribution of the income tax is where the farmer's interest comes in, for many of the rural counties receive very much more money from the State than they pay into the State, largely because of this income tax.

It is rather strange that although there were 110,000 fewer persons paying income tax this year than there were last year, yet the total amount paid is about \$20,000,000 more. Most of this increase was due to the money made trading

on the New York Stock Exchange. Because there is not so much trading now, income taxes next year will probably be much lower.

This money returned to the counties should be of great help to local taxpayers if properly used.

Beauty Spots of the East

VISITORS to the New England States should not fail to visit the White Mountains National Forest in New Hampshire and Maine. Several excellent roads go through the preserve and as you may judge from our front cover picture, the scenery cannot be surpassed. The highest point in the White Mountains is Mt. Washington which is 6,288 feet above sea level. Mt. Washington is a part of the Presidential Range consisting of Mounts Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, and others. Dixville Notch is located in the northern part of the state near Colebrook.

Distance lends enchantment yet it is certain that no section of the country has such a variety of beautiful lakes, mountains, rivers and plains as can be found within easy travelling distance of our own homes.

Are You Going To St. Louis?

WE have just received the dairy cattle prize list for the twenty-third annual National Dairy Exposition to be held in St. Louis, October 12-19. This leads us to remind our dairymen that we are presenting all of you with an opportunity for a real vacation, and to learn what dairymen elsewhere in the country are doing and thinking about by attending this Dairy Show in a body in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-New York Central excursion train.

If interested, write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for further particulars.

Last Old-Time Showman Gone

WE wonder how many thousands of A. A. readers have been entertained in years gone by by the famous Forepaugh circus. The last Forepaugh brother died the other day at the ripe old age of ninety-two. He and his brother, Adam, were among the best known showmen in the world and he was the first circus man to stick his head into a lion's mouth.

Eastman's Chestnut

A FRIEND of mine who has been interested in Florida real estate was just in the office telling me something about Florida conditions, and about the great crash that came following the land boom a couple of years ago. In the midst of the trouble, when banks were failing almost every day, the negroes in one of the real estate sections suddenly got it into their heads that Uncle Sam had gone busted too, and caused a run on the local post office by taking out their postal savings. At one time there was a string of negroes more than two blocks long, waiting in line to get their savings.

The joke of it was that the post office did not have enough on hand locally to meet the run, and actually had to close its doors for two or three days until funds could be brought in!

A better story was about the Florida real estate operator who died in the midst of the Florida boom and went to heaven. When he got up there, he learned that the prices of Florida land were going up higher and higher all of the time, and he was telling St. Peter and a group of angels of the great number of millions he could have made if he only could have lived and held on that land a short time longer. In the midst of his boasting, he noticed one of the angels get up in a bored sort of way and flap away.

"That's very discourteous," said the Florida man to St. Peter. "Who was that fellow who went away?"

"That," said St. Peter, "was the Indian who sold Manhattan Island for \$25!"

Is Now the Time to Set Apples?

The Outlook is Favorable With Right Soil, Varieties and Men

By A. J. HEINICKE,

New York State College of Agriculture

THOSE who are thinking about setting out an apple orchard must take a long look into the future.

Trees which are planted in the next year or two will not produce very large crops before 1940 and they will probably not come into full production until about 1950. Just what the market conditions will be ten to twenty years from now cannot, of course, be foreseen with any degree of certainty. Nevertheless, economic conditions in the fruit industry indicate that the present is a favorable time for getting new plantings established where the natural conditions are suitable. It may require an unusual amount of courage for an orchardist to plan on replacing his trees or increasing his plantings when the returns in the past few years have been more or less unsatisfactory. And undoubtedly, many will put off the time for action until a few more years when it becomes evident to most everyone that the depression is a thing of the past, and that the trend is upward.

In the meantime, during the next ten to fifteen years many old trees and many orchards on marginal land will gradually be eliminated from the picture. While there will be a fair proportion of young orchards ready to begin production each year, no serious over-planting has occurred in the recent past to disturb the balance. There will be several million more people to consume fruits in 1950 than we now have.

New York Favorable for Apples

New York State has been near the top in fruit production for generations and will undoubtedly continue to hold a prominent position in the apple industry. On the whole, the natural conditions of climate and soil which are to be found in various sections of the state are as favorable for apples as anywhere in the country. Our nearness to the large consuming markets is enjoyed by few of our competitors. The fact that our growers have experienced and survived stresses of the weather and economic conditions is an encouraging note.

The future status of the apple industry in this state and the east depends largely upon the growers meeting the demands for a high quality product and upon the adoption of the best methods of handling and grading the fruit. Adjustments to this end are being made and they will undoubtedly be more rapid in the next few years. One need not be over optimistic to foresee that in the near future eastern apple growers will produce a larger proportion of high quality fruit, put up in such a way as to command the best prices.

Be Sure Your Soil is Suitable

A fundamental question which the orchardist of the future must decide is whether or not his farm affords the particular soil and site which are suitable for such a longtime proposition as apple growing. The mistake should not be made of assuming that all the soils in a good fruit region are equally satisfactory. Unfortunately, the importance of proper depth and especially of good under drainage has been overlooked in a large number of cases in many established orchards and this is responsible in large part for the low average yields that are found even in some of the good fruit sections. A large difference in yield may be due to very minor soil variations or slight changes in the topography of the land. Where the soil conditions are obviously poor there is no particular difficulty since trees planted on such land would soon die, but unfortunately the soil conditions which may have a vital effect on fruit trees can often be detected only in years of unusual precipitation during the fall or early spring. The trees themselves may survive the poorer soil conditions, but are left in a devitalized state unsatisfactory for the

production of economic crops year in and year out.

The question of varieties cannot be given too careful consideration. Undoubtedly, there has been a trend toward higher quality in apples. Varieties which were formerly in great demand on account of their keeping characteristics and their ability to resist ordinary methods will probably be in less favor. The eastern grower has available a number of good varieties which meet the newer requirements of the market. While many of these varieties demand more care in culture and disease and insect control, it is, nevertheless, possible to produce them economically, given the proper location and a conscientious grower.

McIntosh Needs Cross Pollination

The variety McIntosh will, undoubtedly become more prominent in the future and will gradually replace some of the older sorts. While a large percentage of the younger orchards in the east are of this variety and will begin to bear in the next few years, it must be remembered that there is a large potential demand. McIntosh growers will need to pay more and more attention to developing the highest quality of which this variety is capable. Economical methods of carefully handling this fruit and putting it on the market attractively must be considered more than with ordinary sorts.

Good crops of McIntosh cannot be produced year after year unless provisions have been made for cross-pollination. Varieties that serve this purpose best should bloom at the same time. McIntosh is an early blooming sort and consequently the list of suitable varieties for cross-pollination is limited. Cortland is satisfactory to

plant along with McIntosh. Fameuse is another good companion variety, especially suited for the cooler sections such as the Champlain Valley. Greening can be used also. Delicious, Hubbardston, Twenty Ounce and Oldenburg are exceptionally good pollen producers, but could not be recommended for extensive planting. They would be suitable where a minimum number—about 1 tree in 9—are to be set.

McIntosh is very susceptible to scab and unless the grower is unusually careful, this disease will cut into his profits very heavily. While the variety has a rather wide range of soil adaptability, it does best on the lighter soil types. The highest quality and the best color are obtained in the cooler sections of the state. The fruit has a fault of dropping easily just before it is fully ripe.

The Requirements for Spies

Northern Spy is another high quality variety which should find a place in orchards that offer the particular soil requirements. The heavier soil types should be avoided and the extremely light soils are not suited. Very good drainage is absolutely necessary. Northern Spy requires cross-pollination. It blooms later in the season than most varieties. On account of this characteristic the companion varieties are few. Rome Beauty, while not a high quality variety, is well suited for pollinating Northern Spy. When other sorts bloom with the Spy we can expect good cross-pollination.

Northern Spy trees have not been planted in large numbers in the younger orchards chiefly because of its reputation of coming into bearing later than most varieties. With special practices, such as very little pruning and ringing or bending the upright

branches of the well grown tree, it would be possible to bring the trees into bearing from three to five years sooner than normal. Northern Spy has consistently commanded good prices and is a variety that will undoubtedly reward the grower who is willing to put in the extra care in spraying and handling of fruit. There is very little danger of over-supplying the market with this high quality sort.

Rhode Island Greening is one of the best apples for culinary purposes and is especially adapted to Western New York. This variety requires cross-pollination, and responds well to good cultural practices. It does especially well on the heavier soil types. Greening and McIntosh could be grown on the same soil type provided the drainage is exceptionally good. Under such conditions Greening, McIntosh and Cortland could be interplanted and the question of pollination would be cared for. Where Baldwin and Greening are interplanted in equal numbers, the set on Greening is satisfactory.

Baldwins Always Good

The variety Baldwin is still to be regarded as a standard and dependable sort, especially in Western New York where the weather conditions are frequently unfavorable for cross-pollination. Baldwin is as certain of setting fruit whenever it has a bloom as any variety we have in this state. It is a self-fertile sort, that is, it does not depend upon other varieties for pollination.

There are a number of varieties of apples of the McIntosh type which have been originated within recent years. Among these are the Early McIntosh, Milton, Lobo and Macoun. While many of these are well worthy of a trial, they cannot be recommended unreservedly for planting on a large commercial scale since we do not have the experiences over a long series of years.

Among the best filler trees is the Wealthy. The variety responds unusually well to heavy pruning and to thinning of the fruit, and if these cultural requirements are met, the trees can be kept small, thereby avoiding crowding of the permanents for a long period of years. If the grower is unwilling to do the hand thinning, he had better not plant the Wealthy since unthinned Wealthy fruits are very small in size and often inferior in quality.

Not Too Many Varieties

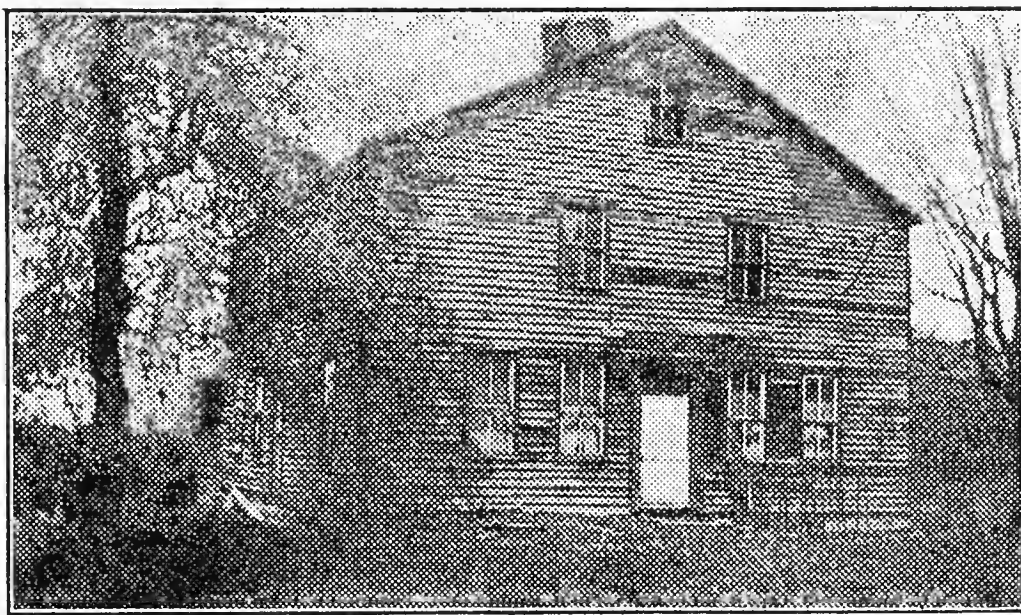
It will be noted that the list for planting in the young commercial apple orchards is relatively small. This list may be extended somewhat where the grower expects to have an outlet in local markets, or where he has a roadside stand. The number of varieties might well be increased by adding fall apples where these special markets are available.

While the varieties we now have are far superior in quality to many older sorts, there is still room for improvement, especially from the point of view of the grower. We can, therefore, look for a continued shift in varieties and the alert grower will be on the lookout for the newer sorts which are being originated from year to year. There will probably be some very fine varieties from the seedlings of McIntosh and of the Delicious apples. In New York State this important work of breeding new fruits is highly developed and the wise grower will keep in touch with the Fruit Testing Association which passes on the merits of these new seedlings. As soon as it is evident that a variety has distinct merits, it would be wise to set out new blocks or to top-work some of the established sorts.

In conclusion it should be emphasized that the apple grower of the future will have to meet some very wide awake competitors who are quick to take advantage of every opportunity for improving their cultural practices and their methods of marketing. Those

(Continued on Page 6)

A Landmark in Crawford County, Pennsylvania



THIS house is undoubtedly one of the oldest in this section of Pennsylvania, being constructed in the year of 1818, by Daniel Bement, who with his wife Nancy Kimball Bement, came to Centerville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, from Southington, Connecticut, making the entire journey with an ox team.

Mr. Bement was the first tanner and currier in the Northwestern part of Pennsylvania, and carried on this business for many years. At the death of Daniel Bement, the homestead was taken over by his son, Henry Bement, who was a successful farmer all his life, and before his death he transferred the farm to his son, Webster N. Bement, who also tilled the soil nearly all his life. At his death, the farm was divided among his three sons, and at present is being operated by Cashius M. Bement & Sons, therefore the farm has been in the Bement name, at all times since its settlement one hundred and eleven years ago.

This house is built almost entirely of white oak, and pine and at present is in very good condition and occupied. Within it is a chimney five feet square, constructed entirely of very small brick, (standard at the time of its construction) and despite the fact that this chimney has been in use for more than one hundred and eleven years, at present it is in such condition that it is safe for use.

The farm has been cultivated by five generations of Bements, the first two using oxen, the third using horses, and the fourth and fifth using both horses and tractor.



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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Apple Crop Forecast Drops

THE belief that the 1929 Western

By M. C. BURRITT

And apparently we must put bees in

New York apple crop will be little if any larger than in 1928 is rapidly becoming a conviction. The June-July drop has been unusually heavy in most orchards. It would seem that this is due to poor pollination, in turn probably the result of too cold weather for bees to work, or possibly direct injury to the sex organs of the flowers at blooming time. Scab too is taking heavy toll in poorly sprayed orchards. A light crop in New York again, about three-quarters of last year's yield in Virginia and a lighter Northwest crop should mean good prices.



M. C. Burritt

Perhaps some readers may be interested in the results of the pollination work by Professor McDaniels here in my orchards, about which I told when it was in process. Six hives of bees were placed in the orchards. Two of these were put at either end of a block of Northern Spys in which we have had so much trouble to get a crop. The other four were located under a row of Romes about twenty-five rods from the Spys, the idea being that the bees must first get the pollen from the pollinating variety to carry it to the Spys. I understand other arrangements were made in other orchards.

Results of Pollination Experiments

There was practically no result in the Spys from the bees placed in the row of Romes, so far as can be seen. The two Spy trees at either end of the Spy block, under which the two hives of bees were placed, set good crops. Trees in the next rows set fairly well on the side next the bee trees, but not on the other side. In no case can the work of the bees be traced for more than thirty feet. This was probably due to the very low temperatures at blossom time for that season of the year. The recording thermometer showed temperatures of from 30 degrees to 36 degrees Fahr. at 6 a. m. and from 45 degrees to 65 degrees in the late afternoon. Only for an hour or two around noon were temperatures from 62 degrees to 75 degrees. On one day is reached 80 degrees. During most of the forenoon and the later part of the afternoon there would be only a few bees out close around the hives. From about 12 noon to 2 P. M. there would be many more out and they would go farther from the hives, though only a tree or two away.

Results of Pollination Experiments

Bouquets of bloom of Wealthy, Delicious and Rome, cut four or five feet long and set in pails of water on the ground, show an equally good influence on the set, but not even for as much distance as the bees—usually about one-quarter of the tree, and much the best on the lower limbs where the branches actually came in contact. Hand pollination with the three pollinators just mentioned gave almost perfect sets.

It is clear to me that the failure of the Spys to set fruit is almost wholly a question of pollination. For good annual pollination three things are required. (1) pollen of a fertile annual blooming variety (2) bees to distribute the pollen (3) temperatures high enough—65 degrees up—for the bees to work. We can supply two of these factors, the last we cannot influence. So we are grafting Romes into the tops of the Spys, so that every tree will be next to one with a Rome top.

the orchard either by renting or owning swarms.

About the time these notes are read the big trek of New York growers to Virginia will be on. The final plans call for arrival at State College, Pennsylvania, on Monday night, August 5. Tuesday will be spent at State College and in Southern Pennsylvania orchards. That night growers will stay at Martinsburg, West Virginia. Wednesday will see us in West Virginia and Virginia orchards on the famous Apple Pie Ridge with the night spent in Winchester. On Thursday we start southward up the Shenandoah Valley, staying Thursday night at Harrisonburg, Va. Turning eastward across the Blue Ridge on Friday we will see the Piedmont section near Crozet and stay the final night at Charlottesville, the home of Jefferson and of the University of Virginia. Advance agents have already been over the route, carefully planned the stops and arranged for the accommodations. The present outlook is that 250 to 300 growers will make the trip whose purpose is a study of the orchard industry of this great competitive region, to judge of its future and to observe its practices, all with a view to our own progress and improvement.

The dry spell, broken in places by thunder showers still holds us in its grip in this locality. It has been wonderful hay weather, but hard on growing crop. Spring grain will be very poor. Cabbage and beans need rains badly. Wheat harvest will begin in earnest this week.—Hilton, N. Y., July 21, 1929.

Setting Apple Orchards

(Continued from Page 5)

who are not capable of adjusting themselves to changing conditions and who cannot produce the crops economically will surely fall by the wayside. Given the proper man, it is safe to say that the time for setting out an orchard of best varieties on good soil conditions is probably more favorable now than it will be in five or ten years from the present. The Empire State in which the fruit industry has occupied so important a place cannot afford to lag behind and allow some other section to capture the markets.



PUP: If they'd only bank these turns a fellow could get up some speed.—JUDGE.

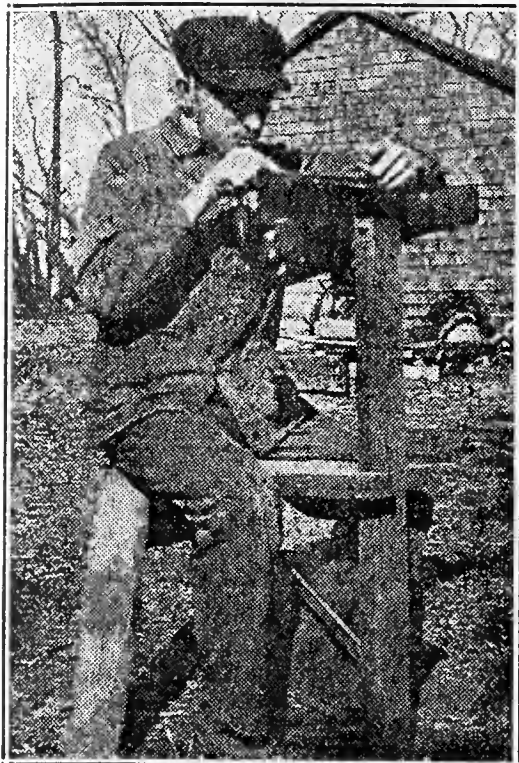


With the A. A.
FARM
MECHANIC

My Saw Filing Bench

(By WALTER SCHOLZ)

I HAVE used for a number of years this saw clamp and find it to be the handiest device I ever saw for filing carpenter saws. The bench is made of one two by eight, two feet long for the seat, two one by six, eighteen inches



long for the rear legs, one two by four, three feet, eight inches long for the fore leg. To the upper part I fastened a saw clamp. With this bench the clamp holds the saw where I can see just what I am doing.

This is not expensive and anybody with any mechanical skill can make it. Every farmer can learn to file his own saws and save time as well as money.

Why Spark Plugs Need to Be Changed

GASOLINE has several elements including sulphur that cause plugs to wear away, and when sulphur is present in an excessive amount, it will hasten deterioration of plug electrodes as well as valves. When the electrode wire is eroded through the action of sulphur, the old system of cleaning with emery cloth or a scraper, is of no avail.

Another source of deterioration is the iron content in the gasoline which, in time, leaves a brown coating over the insulator. This coating under certain conditions is a good electrical conductor and causes missing of the engine because the spark current travels through the coating instead of jumping the gap. This brown coating cannot be cleaned off the insulator by any available means the car owner has on hand, and when it is a very dark brown, the best thing to do is change plugs.

Carbon is still another trouble. It can be cleaned from the insulator by running the car a few miles at high speed to heat the insulators to a point where they will burn away the oil and carbon which has accumulated from slow driving. If this does not correct the trouble the best thing to do is change plugs.

Five Horse Motor for Belt Power

"Will a portable five-horsepower motor take care of silo filling, wood sawing and feed grinding, or should smaller motors be used?"

THE five-horsepower motor is about the minimum size for silo filling. A five-horsepower motor driving an 11 to 13-inch throat blower and cutter at about 400 revolutions per minute will cut and elevate eight tons of ensilage per hour into a 30 to 35-foot silo. Wood sawing in heavy hard wood with a saw none too sharp might make an average load of five-horsepower on the motor, but in general less power than that is taken. The same is true of feed grind-

ing as there are many sizes and kinds of grinders. However, there is very little objection to using a five-horsepower motor on loads of two, three or four-horsepower since the motor takes electric energy through the meter practically in proportion to the work it is doing.—R. H. Rogers.

Twenty-Six Days' Work Saved

NEW York farmers using farm electric light plants saved 26 days of manual labor per year by the use of this labor-saving convenience. Operation of milking machines, farm shop motor, cream separator, churns and similar tools and machines is cheaply done by the electricity from these plants. Less tangible from a money making and labor-saving angle but even more important from the standpoint of comfort and convenience are

the electric lights in the home, barn and other farm buildings. Many use electric lights to stimulate egg production in their poultry flocks.

Small Motor Big Enough to Handle Some Machines

ELECTRIC motors of one-quarter to one-half horsepower are capable of running any hand-turned farm machine.

Cream separators require a one-quarter horsepower motor, loose belted and equipped with an idler so that the belt slips when starting the machine. Observation has shown that constant and correct separator speed results in a higher cream yield and that two thousand pounds of milk can be separated with one kilowatt hour of electricity. Special cream separator motors are manufactured.

Fruit graders, and grain and seed cleaners also are run by one-quarter

horsepower motors. The motor should preferably be fastened to the floor or ceiling rather than directly on the machine. One kilowatt hour will grade 100 bushels of apples or clean and grade from 50 to 100 bushels of grain.

Root cutters and food and meat choppers used for livestock are often run by one-half horsepower motors, at slight power costs. A one-quarter horsepower motor mounted so as to operate a cow clipper saves long hours of cranking and speeds the work.

Emery wheels and grindstones adapt themselves very well to motor drive, and one-quarter horsepower motors are large enough for them. A 4-foot plank with the motor bolted on one end and the grinder on the other makes a fine portable grinder for use around the home.

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With the A. A. Dairyman



New York and Philadelphia Cream Sources

EDITOR'S NOTE—
The work reported here is part of a study of the New

York milk supply which is being made by the New York State College of Agriculture in cooperation with the New York Central Railroad.

By H. A. ROSS,
New York State College of Agriculture

CREAM sold in New York City must be produced on approved farms under the inspection and sanitary control

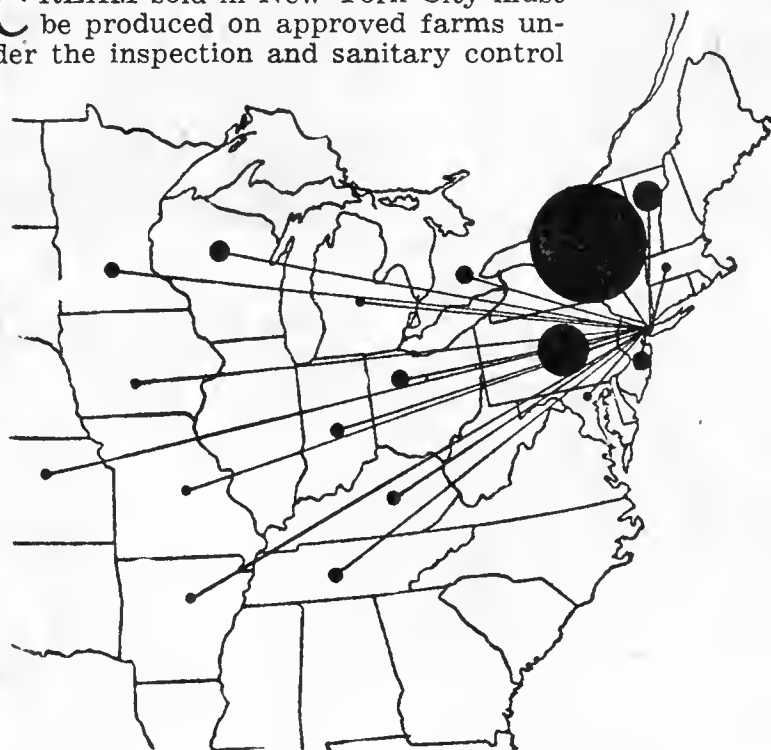


Figure 1—93 per cent of New York City's cream supply during the first 6 months of 1929 came from the New York milk shed where dairies are under the strict supervision of the New York City Department of Health.

of the Department of Health. Approval of dairies is now restricted to the territory east of Ohio because of the obvious impossibility of close supervision of all farms which are shipping cream to eastern markets. Cream from uninspected sources is now coming from as far west as Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas (figures 1 and 2).

During the first six months of 1929, western cream reaching the New York Metropolitan market outside of New York City amounted to only 7 per cent of the total supply (table 1). Ninety-three per cent came from the regularly established milk shed where plants and dairies are under the

strict supervision of the Department of Health. Only 7 per cent of the supply came from unapproved mid-western sources, and sale of this uninspected cream was prohibited in the city proper. On the other hand, the Philadelphia Metropolitan market during the same period, obtained 71 per cent of its cream from mid-western sources. Only 29 per cent of the Philadelphia market's cream supply came from eastern states. Altogether, twenty-one states sent cream to this market. Such a wide-spread milk shed would, of course, be impossible under New York City's system of sanitary control.—H. R. ROSS.

Ice Melts Too Rapidly

Why does my ice house lose its ice so rapidly or waste away so badly. It is a building, double boarded six inch spacing with six inches of sawdust between the inside boards and ice, ten feet long and twelve feet wide and twelve feet high. I

have good ice and am careful how it is packed and it is cut square. I put in from eight to ten tiers of ice and do not have

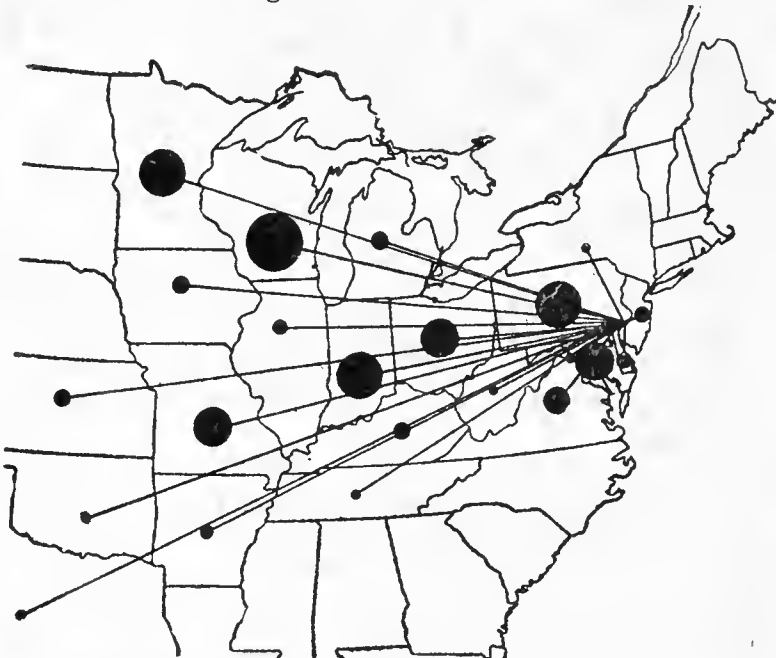


Figure 2—71 per cent of Philadelphia's cream during the first six months of 1929 came from mid-western states.

enough to run through the summer and I am sparing of it too. Of course the tiers depend on thickness. This year I have ten tiers of nine inch ice which seems ample enough for a twelve-cow dairy. I do not use any for the house refrigerator.—S.C.G., Pennsylvania.

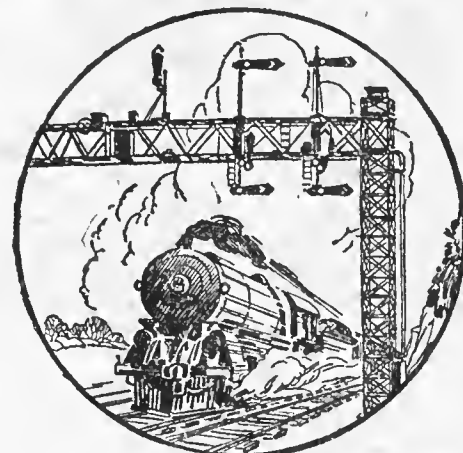
THE length of time that ice will keep depends on a number of factors and not knowing exactly what condition your house is in we are unable to tell which one will apply.

In the first place a good drainage is necessary to take care of the melted ice and in the second place good ventilation is required to keep the sawdust or other insulating material dry. Wet sawdust conducts heat much more rapidly than when it is dry.

The only other possible reason for its rapid melting so far as we can determine is that you are not using enough insulating material.

Since minerals are more readily assimilated when the animals have free access to sunshine and are eating succulent food, the use of mineral supplements to the diet is urged when the herd is on pasture.

Magnetic Force

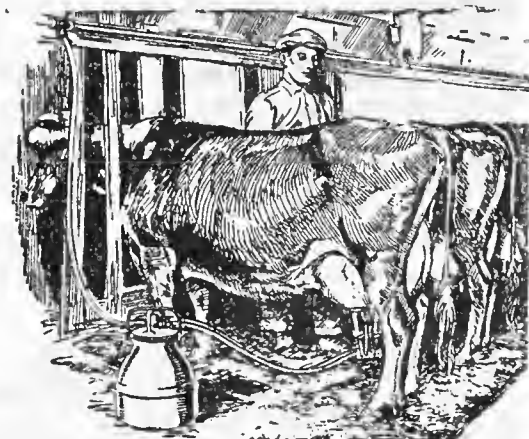


Helps to Operate Signals and Milk Cows

MAGNETIC force, which is used to control the pulsations in the new De Laval Magnetic Milker, is also being harnessed for many other uses. The control of railway signals to insure the safe operation of trains, by magnetic force, is only one of many such uses.

In the De Laval Magnetic Milker the use of magnetic force provides the most dependable, most effective and uniform pulsation control ever devised. In addition the De Laval Magnetic has 14 other exclusive features, making it the world's best milker.

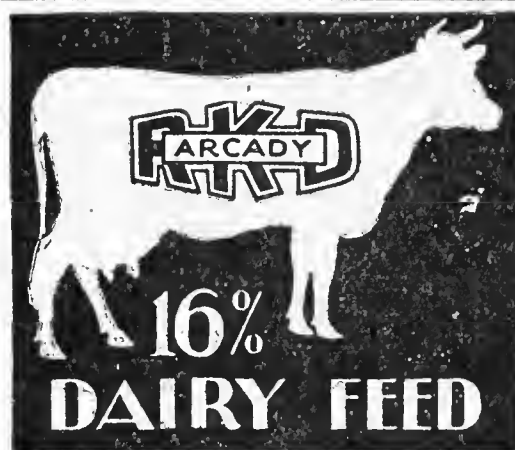
A De Laval Magnetic will milk cows better, save you more time, give every dairyman more profit and satisfaction than anything he can buy.



Also the new De Laval Utility Milker for the low price field.

See your De Laval Agent or write nearest office below for full information.

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Healthy cattle—big producers—are the result of proper feeding. That's why Arcady "Sweet 16" dairy feed has been the standard 16% feed in the leading dairy sections of America for more than seventeen years. Order from your dealer today or write for free booklet containing valuable information for dairymen.

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FREE WRITE TODAY FOR FREE DAIRY BOOKLET

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

Cows "Hike" to Dairy Show

Ayrshires to Show Stamina of Purebreds

THE following interesting story of the Ayrshire cows that will walk from Vermont to St. Louis to attend the Dairy Show is a reminder that dairymen of the East can attend the Dairy Show without walking.

In order to give our dairymen a vacation and a chance to study western dairy conditions, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is organizing a special Dairy Show train. There will be an excursion rate of fare and a half, and expenses while attending the Show will be kept at a minimum, and lower than usual because it will be possible to get reduced rates for the large crowd. There will be something doing even going and coming on the train in the way of an interesting program, and anyone who joins the excursion will have no worry over any of the details, which will all be taken care of by representatives of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and the New York Central Railroad.

The National Dairy Show is the outstanding event in dairy circles in America of the entire year. Our dairymen certainly need a vacation and we hope that a large number will plan to attend. Further details may be obtained by addressing AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

* * *

Twelve Hundred Miles On Foot

WALKING every step of the way from their homes in Vermont, "Tomboy" and "Alice", two pure bred Ayrshire cows, are now passing through New York State enroute to the National Dairy Show at St. Louis, Missouri, where they will be placed on exhibition. Although it is necessary for these two cows to travel over 1200 miles in order to reach their destination, officials of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association, with offices at Brandon, Vermont, and sponsors of the hiking cows, are confident that they will successfully make the trip.

This "milky derby" was planned to demonstrate that the modern pure bred cow has just as much stamina and endurance as the old-fashioned cattle that accompanied the early settlers on their long over-land trips into the western states. Furthermore, after completing the first 200 miles of her long trek the modern cow has proven that she is an efficient producer while enroute. "Tomboy", the smaller of the animals, has milked as high as 50 pounds of four per cent milk per day, and is now turning out 46 pounds. "Alice" has made over 10,000 pounds of milk since last October when she freshened and is now producing about three gallons daily.

A Barn On Wheels

Accompanying the cattle is a very attractive "barn", mounted on a truck chassis, which serves as headquarters for the attendants and as a base of supplies for the animals. One pound of balanced ration is fed for every four

pounds of milk that is produced by these cows on their journey. No beet-pulp, corn-silage or hay is carried. The cows are allowed to graze at night and also secure some roadside grass while travelling.

"Tomboy" was bred and owned by L. B. Chapman who maintains a herd of 200 Ayrshires, on a mountainous farm near West Rutland, Vermont. She is somewhat undersized, and before leaving home had never been fed over six pounds of grain per day, nor ever enjoyed any legume hay or clover pasture. "Alice" was bred and is owned by the Vermont Industrial School at Vergennes, Vermont. A sister to the mother of the latter is the highest record cow in Vermont. Alice and Tomboy are attractive specimens of the Ayrshire breed; red and white in color, and according to cattle experts, very good in udder development.

In selecting the two animals for this trip no particular effort was made to get outstanding or unusual specimens. Two breeders conveniently located to the Brandon office were invited to furnish candidates, that would measure up to the average of their herds and the breed. One of the cows had only been in milk for seven weeks when the trip was started. The other had been fresh over eight months.

Boots for Sore Feet

The original plans called for a route on dirt roads and the minimum use of hard surfaced roads. However, experience has demonstrated that the main paved roads seem most satisfactory, and as a result the touring Ayrshires have followed the Cherry Valley Turnpike and will follow other main roads. Leather boots have been provided for emergencies that might arise due to rough roads or sore feet, but there has not yet been any occasion to use them.

A minimum of ten miles per day is being made, with occasional journeys of thirteen and fourteen miles per day. It is planned to walk the cows every day, except during a week's stop at the Ohio State Fair. Milk weights are being kept and regular Advanced Registry supervision made while the cattle are traveling.

Lice On Calves and Cows

Will you kindly send me a rule for killing lice on calves and cows?—L.A.M., New York.

PROBABLY the chief cause of failure in controlling lice is the failure to follow-up the first treatment with a second treatment in about two weeks to kill the lice which hatch out after the first application of powder.

Many dairymen report excellent results from the use of ground sabadilla seed. Another treatment recommended is to brush crude oil thoroughly into the animal's hair. There are also a number of good commercial lice powders on the market which can be used with excellent results.



*a neighbor
a citizen
a friend*

...your DEALER

ONE of the most important men in your community is the feed dealer. On his integrity and intelligence depends the prosperity of the neighboring poultry and cattle raisers. And on their prosperity depends his own.

But it is not selfish interest alone that makes him so thoroughly alive to serving your needs. There is also the interest of a neighbor... a friend. He votes at the polls with you, his children go to school with your children, your problems are his.

So it is not only his responsibility, but to his personal interest, to see that you get the best feeds he can procure. All his judgment and experience enter into the selection of his stock. He supplies only feeds that he knows have been thoroughly tested—every ingredient chemically analyzed for purity, each final mixture proven for production on actual herds and flocks.

His advice and counsel on feeding problems and management are worth seeking, because he is in touch with the latest developments, inside and outside of his own community.

Trust in the sign of your feed dealer—he has a stake in the land and a position to uphold.

The Park & Pollard Co
Boston, Mass. Buffalo, N. Y.

To be sure of profit-making feeds—
look for a Park and Pollard dealer.

POULTRY FEEDS

Lay or Bust Dry Mash
Red Ribbon Scratch
Growing Feed
Intermediate Chick Feed
P & P Chick Scratch
P & P Chick Starter

DAIRY RATIONS

Overall 24%
Milk-Maid 24%
Bet-R-Milk 20%
Herd-Helth 16%
Milkade Calf Meal

OTHER FEEDS

P & P Stock Feed
Bison Stock Feed
Go-Tu-It Pig & Hog Ration
Pigeon Feed
P & P Horse Feed
Pocahontas Table Corn Meal



Alice and Tomboy, the pure-bred Ayrshire cows that are walking from Brandon, Vermont, to the National Dairy Show at St. Louis, stop for milking beside the road near Ephraath, New York.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk

The following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.51	
3 Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.25	1.95
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1928 was \$2.90 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.70 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Higher

CREAMERY	July 25, 1929	July 19, 1929	Last Year
HIGHER THAN EXTRA	44 -44 1/2	43 -43 1/2	45 -45 1/2
Extra (92c)	-43 1/2	42 1/2	44 1/2
4-91 score	39 -43	38 1/2-42	42 -44
Lower G'ds.	38 -38 3/4	37 -38 1/4	40 1/2-41 1/2

The butter market on Monday, July 22 showed no material change from the previous week. The market continued at about the same level until Wednesday the 24th when the price on the better grades advanced 1/2c. On the 25th the feeling of strength in the market caused an advance of another full cent. It is rather difficult to analyze the reason for the advance at this time in face of the fact that butter in the freezers on July 23 was near seven million pounds in advance of storage stocks on the same date last year. However, some of this advance is attributed to the higher market at Chicago and to reports from western sections indicating, for the first time, a material shrinkage in production.

At the same time the lower proportion of the top grades received has created a wider spread in prices as prices on the lower grades were not advanced to the same extent. The consumptive demand has not shown any material change. It is expected that buying for storage will fall off at present price levels. Storage holdings, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in ten cities on July 24th were 73,114,839 as compared with 65,657,599 on the same date last year.

No Change in Cheese

STATE FLATS	July 25, 1929	July 19, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	23 -25	23 1/2-25	25 -25 1/2
Fresh Av'ge			24 -
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	26 1/2-
Held Av'ge			

The market on cured State flats has been firm but rather weak on fresh State flats. There has been a little change in the market since last week's quotations. Storage holdings, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, on July 24, including ten cities were

17,928,759 pounds as compared with 14,982,489 pounds on the same date last year.

Eggs Move Higher

NEARBY WHITE	July 25, 1929	July 19, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	47 -50	45 -48	43 -45
Average Extras	44 -46	42 -44	41 -42
Extra Firsts	38 -42	37 -40	36 -39
Firsts	35 -37	33 1/2-35	33 -35
Undergrades	33 -34	32 -33	32 -
Pullets			
Pewees	22 -29	20 -27	25 -26
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	39 -46	38 -44	38 -40
Gathered	33 1/2-37 1/2	32 1/2-36 1/2	30 1/2-37

Receipts on eggs at New York have been shrinking with indications of further falling off in receipts at New York. The New York market has failed to advance on a parity with country costs. Browns have been selling well at Boston and western markets have continued to advance until prices are above the New York market. It appears that this condition has resulted from a tendency to turn to storage eggs in New York city which can be moved at a profit, rather than to pay higher prices for fresh eggs.

There has been little inclination to store at present prices. At the same time dealers are anxious to clean up each day's receipts because of the hot weather which might result in deterioration if they should be held over.

Readers who wish information on prospective production and prices during next fall and winter will find a summary of conditions on Page 18 of this issue.

Poultry

FOWLS	July 25, 1929	July 19, 1929	Last Year
Colored	-32	-33	-25
Leghorn	26-30	30-31	18-21
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	29-35	30-40	33-42
Leghorn	23-28	25-30	25-30
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	20-35	25-35	20-23
DUCKS, Nearby	20-25	20-25	10-
GEESSE			
Rabbits	13-15	16-17	15-20
	26-28		

Receipts of live poultry in New York have been rather heavy and on Thursday indications pointed to the necessity of holding over several cars, probably at least 25, until next week. There were a good many broilers arriving during the week and it was necessary to shade prices on small broilers considerably below quotations in order to market them. Hot weather has affected demand and has resulted in the weakening of the entire market.

On July 25, a few fancy Rock broilers arrived by express and brought 37c to 38c, but by noon the swing was largely in the buyers' favor. On July 24 nearly 7,700 Long Island ducks arrived and worked out fairly well.

Pigeons and squabs have been rather weak and rabbits have been scarce and the market continued firm.

Potatoes Up a Little

On July 25 Virginia and Maryland potatoes again reached \$5, although some receipts of inferior quality were not cleaned up. Long Islands were quoted at \$5 and \$5.25 per bbl. for the best, although the trade in Long Islands was a little slower and the market was sustained with difficulty.

Jerseys are quoted at \$4 and \$4.50 for No. 1's in 150 pound sacks.

Late reports from New Jersey indicate that production is very light and that it will not reach, even the latest Government crop estimates. The dry weather is given as a cause for this. Reports from Long Island and upstate New York also indicate that dry weather may seriously affect production. In fact, about the only section where the crop is reported to be up to normal is in Maine. All indications at present are that prices will be high although, of course, exceptionally favorable weather may to some extent affect production in the late producing states.

Hay

There is a surplus of low grade hay on the market making it almost unsaleable. Good timothy in large bales

is steady and in demand. No. 2 timothy in large bales on July 25 was quoted at \$24 to \$25 and \$21 to \$23 for small bales. Rye straw was quoted at \$21 to \$22.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	July 26, 1929	July 19, 1929	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (July)	1.42 1/2	1.41 1/4	1.21 1/4
Corn (July)	1.03 1/4	1.02 3/4	1.09 1/4
Oats (July)	.48 1/4	.48	.46 3/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.57 1/4	1.59 1/4	1.69 1/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.21 1/4	1.17 1/4	1.25 1/4
Oats, No. 2	.62	.61 1/4	.64 1/2
FEEDS	July 27, 1929	July 20, 1929	July 28, 1929
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	36.00	35.50	44.00
Sp'g Bran	32.00	31.50	29.50
H'd Bran	34.00	34.00	31.50
Stand'd Mids.	34.00	33.50	31.00
Soft W. Mids.	39.00	39.00	40.00
Flour Mids.	36.00	35.50	44.00
Red Dog	37.00	38.00	46.50
Wh. Hominy	44.00	43.00	42.50
Yel. Hominy	34.00	42.50	42.50
Corn Meal	46.00	45.00	44.00
Gluten Feed	40.00	40.00	42.75
Gluten Meal	38.00	48.00	59.75
36% C. S. Meal	42.50	43.00	50.00
41% C. S. Meal	45.50	46.00	53.50
43% C. S. Meal	48.50	49.50	55.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	56.00	55.50	50.50

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Crop reports from the spring wheat country of the Canadian Northwest are being reduced steadily. Owing to the continued dry and hot weather losses from premature ripening are making the outlook distinctly unfavorable. Speculators are gambling on continued unfavorable weather and are disposed to buy heavily. At the present time wheat is approximately 40c higher than it was about a month ago.

Corn prices are also on the upward trend due to dry weather and in sympathy with wheat prices.

Reports indicate that the oat crop of the Northwest will not be heavy. On July 26 there was an advance on this commodity from 1 1/4c to 1 1/2c.

Fruits and Vegetables

Summer varieties of apples are coming into the market from New Jersey and other southern points. Duchess on July 25 reached \$2 to \$2.50 for good to fancy while Wealthies and Williams Reds brought \$2 to \$2.20. Mixed varieties are quoted at \$3 per basket.

The market on peaches is rather dull and weak and prices averaged 25 cents lower on July 25. Greensboro from New Jersey were reported from 50c to \$1.50 per bushel basket.

Blackberries from New Jersey on July 25 brought 18c to 25c per quart. Other varieties ranged from 15c to 23c. Receipts from the Hudson River section brought 25c to 32c.

New Jersey huckleberries were reported at 30c to 35c for wild varieties and 40c to 75c for cultivated fruit. Huckleberries from the Hudson River Valley are quoted at 18c to 19c per pint.

Cauliflower from New York on July 25 was quoted at \$1.75 to \$2.50 per crate.

Cabbage from New Jersey brought \$1.25 to \$1.50 per basket. Nearby white brought \$2 to \$2.25 per bbl. and nearby red brought \$3 per bbl.

New Jersey Rutabagas brought from \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl. and \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bag.

Fancy tomatoes from New Jersey are quoted at \$1.50 to \$2.75 for fancies in 20 quart baskets and 60c to \$1.25 for best in baskets.

Blueprints for Potatoes

(Reprinted from a recent issue of the New York Sun.)

Long, thin sweet potatoes and short, chunky ones may be equally palatable but they do not have the same commercial value. New Jersey farmers, who grow more than \$3,000,000 worth of sweet potatoes every year and know that Eastern consumers want the short, chunky ones, asked the State Agricultural Experiment Station to show them how to produce crops of the desired size and shape. Field experiments under the direction of Prof. L. G. Schermerhorn have proved that the chunky variety of sweet potato will grow only in soil to which a fertilizer rich in potassium in relation to nitrogen has been

applied. The potato growers of New Jersey now have available a formula for fertilizer drawn up by Prof. Schermerhorn on the basis of his experiment over a course of five years.

Dr. W. R. Robbins of the experiment station carried the work forward in greenhouse experiments and found that short, chunky potatoes have a high percentage of protein, and long, thin ones a high percentage of carbohydrates. Dr. Schermerhorn discovered that the ideal commercial sweet potato should be four and a half inches long and two and a half inches thick. Between them the two experimenters have been able to give New Jersey farmers complete instructions for growing sweet potatoes to specifications.

Trend of the Farm Markets

Special to American Agriculturist from
reau of Agricultural Economics,
reau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Supplies of butter, eggs and green produce have continued heavy for the season, but the midsummer markets have acted as well as could be expected. Nothing of the kind has declined far. Potatoes have not gone back much from the high points of mid-July. Live stock, dairy and poultry products find unsettled markets, but without much change in price. Hogs sell higher. Wool markets are acting a little better. Grain and feeds round out their sharp gains, greatly improving the general conditions in producing sections. On the whole, July is likely to be regarded as having been a market month favorable to many lines of farming.

With the sudden decrease in shipments of new potatoes the recovery of prices after mid-July was not unexpected. On a 100-pound basis, sacked New Jersey stock sold in New York City at \$2.65 and arrivals from Long Island at \$3 to \$3.25. The Chicago carlot market was lower on Kansas and Missouri Cobblers at \$1.90 to \$2.

Central California cantaloupes are running to large sizes. A fair movement of cucumbers from Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia is expected to last up to about Aug. 10. The quality is improving.

Georgia's daily peach output decreases as the season nears an end in that state. The season is well under way in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Tennessee and Washington. Fair quality, small to medium sized New Jersey peaches could be had as low as 75 cents to \$1.25 per six-basket crate in New York.

The July surplus of 22,161,000 pounds of butter was considerably larger than anticipated by most of the trade. It is generally believed that the markets are still increasing their holdings. The make of butter is holding up remarkably well. Few look for any farther advance in price of cheese at present, owing to favorable condition for production and to increase of holdings.

Fresh killed roasting chickens have sold promptly. Fowls have been in light supply and with strong western advices, prices showed further advance, especially on small sizes.

Most dealers have been reluctant to store July eggs and have been free sellers, but recently there has been more interest, and both spot and future prices have worked a little higher. The trend of egg prices seems to be upward.

The grain market developed a decidedly stronger tone after the middle of July and prices advanced sharply. The marked deterioration in the Canadian wheat crop during the month was confirmed by official and trade reports. Rye also advanced with wheat, despite the slower demand for that grain.

At Chicago, strictly grain fed steers maintained their recent strength and have sold slightly higher the last half of the month. Light yearlings were in more active demand.

After nearly two weeks of consistent price gains in the Chicago hog market, and a sharp setback after the middle of the month, the net results showed gains, moderate but larger than for the other lines of live stock. Underlying position is still considered strong. The top prices still are well above \$12. Shipping demand was light and small packers took smaller droves than usual on account of the unsatisfactory fresh pork market.

The lamb market shows little net change. The week's top on range lambs was \$15.25, with natives at \$15.50, the bulk of sales ranging from \$15 to \$15.25 on rangers and \$14.50 to \$14.85 on natives.

A firmer tendency was noticeable in the Boston wool market. Several concerns are holding firm at advanced asking prices, although no sales have been reported at the advance. The 64s and finer quotations of fleece wools were quiet, but were steady.

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Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City.
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Quality Guaranteed

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FARMS FOR SALE

100 Acres in Crops, Tractor

4 Horses, 11 fine cows, full tractor equipment, auto truck, threshing machine, drill, manure spreader, hay loader, corn binder, other valuable implements, 40 ac. hay, 60 ac. buckwheat, corn, potatoes, oats & rye, complete furniture included; 206 acres, city markets in rich Mohawk valley; pastures 40 head, spring water, wood & fruit; pleasant 14-room house, 80 ft. basement barn, 40x80 horse barn, other bldgs. Exceptional chance at \$11,000 for all, about \$2000 cash. Picture & details pg 59 Strouts catalog. Write today for this Free catalog. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., at 20th St., N. Y. City.

Farm News from New York

Health Commissioner Suggests New Milk Marketing Plan--County Notes

A CONFERENCE which may be of vital importance to all dairymen in the New York milk shed took place in the office of Dr. Shirley W. Wynn, Health Commissioner of New York city, on July 25, when the Commissioner outlined to representatives of the milk dealers and the dairy cooperatives a new plan for stabilizing milk prices and production in this territory.

Dr. Wynn's suggested plan for better milk marketing conditions contained several features, the first of which was a suggested change from the present classified plan of selling milk. The Commissioner said that it was unfair to farmers not to know until a month or more after they had delivered their milk what they were going to receive for it. He stated also that there was not much hope in asking milk producers to increase their supply for next fall when those producers have no idea what they are going to get for their milk. The Commissioner believes, also, that fall prices to farmers are not high enough as compared with the June prices, and that the way to get milk when it is wanted is to pay for it.

For a New Price Plan

Dr. Wynn suggested that a new price plan should be put into practice for the New York milk shed, having some of the features of the Philadelphia plan, whereby the farmer is paid for the whole year on the basis of what he produces during the short months. After allowing for some small, reasonable fluctuations, any milk produced, say in June, above what is produced in November, will be paid for at a surplus price instead of receiving the high basic price.

The Commissioner strongly emphasized the point that no new plan of this kind should be put into effect all at once, and that plenty of time should be allowed to give dairymen a chance to prepare to meet the new conditions. He thought possibly some features of a new price plan might be used this year, particularly that some indication might be given farmers as to what price they might expect next fall so that they would be encouraged to increase their production of milk when it is most needed.

Dr. Wynn said that the increased amount of young stock in the milk shed makes it evident that there will be no shortage after this year. In fact, there might be an overproduction when there would be all the more need for farmers to have a price plan that would help to stabilize production.

The Commissioner stated that if it became necessary to go outside of the milk shed this fall for supplies of cream, that his inspectors would approve some outside plants on a temporary basis, with the distinct understanding that these outside supplies would not be accepted by the Department of Health when the shortage no longer existed. He said that it was much better to give permits admitting this cream temporarily rather than have the city glutted with bootleg milk and cream coming in without inspection, permits or control.

Would Control Price Cutting Dealers

A very important factor of the Commissioner's suggested milk marketing program was his statement that the Department was going to take steps to control the unscrupulous, bootlegging, small milk dealer who is continually upsetting the market by his gambling operations. During periods of surplus, such small dealers use the increased supplies to cut prices, and during periods of shortage the same dealers bootleg supplies.

Under Dr. Wynn's new plan the Department of Health would require every milk dealer to furnish a certificate of good character, honest dealing and reasonable assets for carrying on his business. Further than this, the Department would demand that every dealer supply the Department with milk contracts showing where the dealer will get all of his supplies for the entire year. If this one step alone is carried out, it will have a tremendous effect on improving marketing conditions in the big city.

Dr. Wynn cited the daily waste of at least 40,000 quarts of milk because of the present necessity of every milk wagon carrying a few extra bottles of milk to take care of the fluctuating demand of the consumers. The Commissioner said that he hopes to be able to grant permits to dealers which would enable them to repasteurize this milk when it was returned from the wagon and there-

by save it. He stated that this saving to dealers should enable them to pay some increased price to the farmer.

The dealers' representatives were asked to think over the Commissioner's suggestions and to return for another conference on a date set tentatively for August 6.

At the beginning of the conference, Dr. Wynn said that he had just talked with Governor Roosevelt, who was intensely interested in preserving the milk market for New York dairymen, and at the next conference on August 6, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission would represent the Governor.

Lamb Crop Slightly Smaller

THE United States lamb crop is about 1 per cent smaller than the crop of 1928, but over 7 per cent larger than the 1927 crop. This decrease was brought about principally in western lamb states as many eastern states showed an increase over last year's crop. In New York State, the indications are for 308,000 lambs as compared with 362,000 in 1928, while Pennsylvania shows an increase, the 1929 figures being 272,000 as compared with 259,000 in 1928.

Potato Growers Will Tour Western New York

THE New York Cooperative Seed Potato Assoc. with its main office at Utica, New York is inviting its friends and patrons to attend its Annual Blue Tag Potato Tour on August 12-13th. During these two days the largest and most progressive of the Certified seed growers in Steuben, Livingston, Allegany and Wyoming counties will be visited. At each farm the owner will be interviewed regarding his cultural practices and seed selection methods and the Certified seed growing in the fields will be inspected. The tour will start from Bath, New York, Monday morning at 8:30 and disband at Gainesville, Tuesday afternoon. Monday night at Dansville a potato Banquet will be held.

At the various stops along the route talks will be given by scientific men and by practical farmers of long experience and state-wide reputation. During these two days new beginners in the Certified seed business can secure information that it has taken the older growers years to gain.

The Steuben County Farm Bureau, is

New York County Notes

Tioga County—On account of so much traffic on the highway between Binghamton and Owego (which is said to be the most on any highway hereabouts) resolutions are being passed by several clubs and societies to have the Owego-Campville-Endicott Highway constructed as soon as possible. This road will relieve the congestion.

The Chamber of Commerce of Owego has purchased a chemical truck and formed an association to be known as the "Rural Fire Protective Association" to respond to fires outside the village. It will be housed at the Central fire station and will be manned by experienced firemen, members of the newly formed society, which is really a volunteer fire company of 55 members. This will indeed be a boon to rural communities as villages do not think it advisable to have their regular fire apparatus away from the village, fearing they may be needed at home.

The old saying failed this time sure as St. Swithin's Day was fair and there was a terrific thunder and electrical storm on the 18th for hours. Haying is catchy as rains are so frequent. All vegetation has grown rapidly, just sprung up amazingly. Corn looks fine, as do all crops, though the potato yield is pronounced lighter than usual.

Fruits are not a regular yield. Currants and cherries are high in price, 25c and more a quart. Berries are 35c. Potatoes are around 60c or more a peck. Apple and pear crops are poor and peaches are below last year. It is now stated that natural gas may flow through the old pipe lines of Standard Oil Co. from Olean to New York.

The State orders Waverly to construct a \$300,000 sewer system in the near future. It is badly needed.

The Orange County Circuit is attracting much attention from horse lovers. It will be held in Owego on July 30-31 and August 1. This will be the third meet here. Dickerson, the noted trainer, is pleased

cooperating toward the success of this tour by combining their Annual Tour with it. Several other counties are contemplating the same action. Everything indicates that August 12th and 13th will bring together the largest crowd of interested potato men that has ever inspected Certified fields in upstate New York.

Wheat Prices Up and Down

ALTHOUGH eastern farmers grow a relatively small amount of wheat, the majority of them are interested in wheat prices due to the fact that they buy large quantities of wheat by-products for feeding dairy cattle and other live stock. On July 23, wheat took a jump of 7c at Chicago, bringing July wheat up to \$1.41½. On the next day, however, there was a decline of 2½ to 2½ cents and July wheat closed at \$1.38½.

The principal reason given for the advance in wheat prices since the low point several weeks ago when wheat went below one dollar a bushel, is a downward revision in the government and other crop reports. There seems to be a general belief that the final crop for North America will not be over one billion bushels as compared with 1,200,000,000 bushels estimated about a month ago. At the same time, the United States Crop Reporting Board estimated stores of wheat in America on July 1, as 40,136,000 bushels as compared with 19,277,000 bushels on July 1 last year.

There has also been a strengthening of corn prices caused in part by the rising wheat and partially by reports that dry weather in the corn belt has given the crop a setback.

Plan for Interesting Programs At State Fair

PLANS are under way for an interesting program during the entire week at the State Agricultural Museum.

There will be exhibited in the museum several hundred old farm implements and household utensils which have never been on exhibition. There will be demonstrations of spinning, weaving, cooperage, shoemaking, shingle shaving and clay moulding. The oldtime fiddler will be there. There will be short addresses by prominent men and women and community singing, daily.

A singing contest, with singers in old-time costumes, will be conducted Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

with the track. "Peter Manning" the world's fastest pacer, is here for an exhibition mile.—Mrs. C.A.A.B.

Columbia County—This has been a week of nice hay weather except for one rainy day. The convention of County Legion is to be held at Chatham, July 29th. The Philmont Boy Scouts had a Camp Fire meeting. A forest fire in Ellenville was put out before much damage was done. The Hudson Lane Construction Co. of Meriden, Conn., has the contract for the Columbiaville-Stuyvesant Highway. The Poultrymen's Club attended a culling demonstration in the county and had a picnic at Twin Lakes, Elizaville. Eggs 33c a dozen, chickens, live weight, 42c a lb., huckleberries, 30c a qt., butter 45c a lb.—Mrs. C.V.H.

Dutchess County—Everything has been drying up, but we had a good rain last night. Apples will be a light crop. The Farm Bureau Meets at Upton Lake August 8th, when Governor Roosevelt will speak. Potatoes 55c 15 lbs., eggs 45c, corn late, potatoes light crop, oats poor, hay fair. Hens bring 30 to 35c, live weight, broilers 40c. Nights are cold. Many farms are being sold at high prices. The largest freighter in the world is in Poughkeepsie, 527 feet long, 68 feet wide, 42 feet deep, holding 3,500,000 feet of lumber.—P. S.

Suffolk County—The annual meeting of Farm Bureau Committeemen was held at the L. I. Vegetable Research Farm near Riverhead, July 20th. About one hundred men and their families were present. Speakers were Dr. U. P. Hedrick, Director of the Geneva Experiment Station and Dr. H. C. Thompson, head of the Vegetable Gardening Department at Cornell. Farmers are feeling more optimistic since heavy showers broke the long dry spell. There is a great rush to get cauliflower set out. Potato digging has started; early price \$1.70 per bushel. All local organizations are having annual picnics at the beaches.—G.H.

Liberal prizes and terms have been made. For further information, write Mr. C. H. Baldwin, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

Cooking of old-time dishes, in a Dutch oven in connection with a fireplace in the museum, will be demonstrated by experts in charge of Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, Dean of the Home Economics College, Cornell University.

Two bronze tablets will be unveiled in

Agricultural Programs From WGY

12:00 Noon—Eastern Standard Time, daily except Saturday and Sunday—weather report, farm produce report, farm talks. Readings from the poets of the farm and home by E. R. Eastman.

5:10 P. M.—Eastern Standard Time, daily except Saturday and Sunday—farm produce report.

7:00 P. M.—Eastern Standard Time, (8:00 P. M. Daylight Saving Time). Thursday—Half-hour agricultural program.

the museum at two P. M., Thursday, August 29th. Mr. John B. Howe, Editor of the Syracuse Herald, and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the principal speakers; Commissioner Berne A. Pycke presiding.

The officers of the State Agricultural Society plan to make the State Agricultural Museum one of the greatest attractions for instruction and entertainment at the state fair.

Federal Farm Board Meets Daily

THE announcement of the Federal Farm Board during its third day of work to the effect that it will deal only with officials of the cooperatives themselves in the matter of applications for loans, and that no association need employ counsel or other special representatives, is considered particularly significant.

This is largely a warning to slick lawyers not to try to collect big fees from the cooperatives for the service of getting loans from the board, but it also carries much broader significance. It is true, of course, that at least two members of the board—Messrs. Stone and Williams—have vivid recollections of what happened when the War Finance Corporation under Eugene Meyer started making loans to cooperatives back in 1922. They saw cases where cooperatives had difficulty in getting loans until they employed the "right" attorneys to intercede for them. Criminal prosecutions were threatened in this connection but were never pressed and the full facts never became known. But enough is known to warn against taking any chances on similar occurrences in handling the present board's loan funds.

Another statement given circulation by the board needs explanation and analysis. A widely quoted statement of the chairman of the board says that about 2,000,000 of the 6,000,000 farmers in the United States are in cooperative organizations of one kind or another. This gives the impression that farmers are already one-third organized. This is far from the facts.

It is true that about one-third of the total number of farmers belong to some sort of cooperative organization. But this may be only a local fertilizer and feed buying association, or it may be any one of the local associations handling some one of the several crops the farmer grows. If a farmer belongs to a livestock shipping association he would be counted in as one of the 2,000,000. But this membership would be of no help to him in marketing his wheat, corn, fruits, poultry or other products.

Mrs. Sargent To Speak At Fair

MRS. Abbie C. Sargent of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Home and Community Dept. of the Eastern States District of American Farm Bureau Federation, is to be the woman speaker on Farm and Home Day at New York State Fair at Syracuse. This will be Tuesday, August 27th.

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4 loads weaned calves; 3 loads short yearlings; 2 loads long yearlings; 4 loads heifer calves; 3 loads springers. Well bred, medium flesh, the good kind. Can sort, other cattle. 2 loads young work horses. Write or wire.
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With the A. A. Livestock Man



Silage for Ewes

I have 45 ewes and I am feeding them mixed hay and 2½ bushels of ensilage a day. It is nearly time for them to have lambs. Will the ensilage have any bad effect on the lambs? I have had some trouble other years by lambs getting stiff. I have barley and oats to feed. What other ground grain would be good to mix with it? I have to buy some grain. What is ensilage worth per ton with not many ears on it?—F. S. B., New York.

GOOD sweet silage is a valuable supplementary sheep feed both for its feed value and for the succulence it supplies to the ewes during the winter when such feed is so valuable in keeping the ewes in good thrift. More silage can be fed safely after lambing than just before—unfortunately the feeding of silage to ewes just before they lamb has a somewhat spotted reputation—due no doubt to the condition of the silage. There is a feeling among the best sheepmen that sweet silage made from mature corn with no mold is a very safe sheep feed both before and after lambing. Hay is so cheap at present and grass is so near that silage could not be expected to bring a very large price at this time. Local conditions would have more to do with its value to a man than anything else. I would suggest that you buy wheat bran to mix with your barley and oats.

When lambs are from six to ten days of age they sometimes become stiff—have rheumatism or whatever one may wish to call it—the condition apparently caused by too rich milk. After the ewes are out to pasture the trouble seems to be reduced. We find this among the good feeders—salt kept before the ewes and lambs at all times, I believe is helpful—also the mixing of Epsom salts or Glaubers salts with the ordinary salt. Here is where the tonics help—if anytime. After the ewes lamb they ought to have no grain until it is apparent the lamb is going to take most of the milk. Some men give a ewe nothing the first day except water to drink. When

the lamb is from three to six weeks of age the milk changes composition—getting richer in fat—at that time the fastest growing lambs from the best milkers will get stiff, froth at the mouth, lie in a corner, often fail to get up and later, die. I think that if lambs have access to salt all the time this trouble is reduced. I may over-estimate its value but I believe a stock tonic is a benefit here—something is wrong with the lamb's system or it would not happen.

I have placed no money value on the silage but for me I would prefer clover hay and wheat bran to mix with the barley and oats.—Mark J. Smith.

Treating Hogs for Worms

Please advise me what to give our hogs as I think they have worms. I have been feeding them quite a few boiled red skinned potatoes. They do not grow as they should.—G. T. W.

NATURALLY we do not have any way of knowing for sure whether or not your hog has worms. We do know that intestinal parasites are fairly common and that they cause considerable loss. Much attention is being given lately to raising hogs on clean ground as this seems to lessen the damage from worms.

A treatment recommended by the New York State College of Agriculture is to get from your druggist a number of capsules which contain 3 grains of santonin and 3 grains of calomel. Open the pig's mouth and place the capsule well back on the tongue. A dash of water will insure the hog swallowing it.

Pigs which weigh less than 40 pounds should get a capsule containing 2 grains of each ingredient. Give the capsule after the pig has missed one meal and follow with a mild cathartic at the next meal. There are also a number of good commercial worm remedies on the market.

Milk Production and Dairy Products in New York, 1928

DURING 1928, an average number of 1,304,000 cows of milking age produced 5,534 pounds of milk each, or a total of 7,217,000,000 pounds of milk. Of this, approximately three-fourths was delivered at commercial dairy plants, the rest being used in farm homes, for home-made butter, for fattening veals and raising other calves, and for local sales. There has been a fairly steady increase in the production of milk per cow in recent years, the average of 5,534 pounds per cow in 1928 being about 9.3 per cent greater than the 1922 average.

The following table gives a summary of the milk and cream received at dairy plants in New York, as reported to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, together with the milk, cream and other dairy products, sold or manufactured by these plants. A printed bulletin giving these figures for 1928 in greater detail, by months and counties, together with much other material of interest regarding the dairy industry, is being prepared and will be available when printing is completed.

MILK AND CREAM RECEIVED		1928	1927
Milk Received from Farmers.....	lbs.	5,062,200,000	4,810,499,000
Cream Received from Farmers.....	lbs.	24,705,128	28,959,427
Number of Farmers Delivering in June.....		73,112	71,197
Test of Milk Received from Farmers.....	%	3.63	3.63
Test of Cream Received from Farmers.....	%	31.4	30.6
MILK AND CREAM SHIPPED OR SOLD		1928	1927
Whole Milk Shipped or Sold, net amount.....	lbs.	2,897,002,000	2,758,713,000
Cream Shipped or Sold, net amount.....	lbs.	96,600,982	96,078,155
PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED.		1928	1927
Creamery Butter.....	lbs.	11,557,358	12,863,607
Ice Cream.....	gals.	28,914,176	27,150,087
American or Cheddar Cheese (Whole Milk).....	lbs.	31,074,850	24,931,445
American or Cheddar Cheese (Part Skim).....	lbs.	692,910	668,398
American or Cheddar Cheese (Full Skim).....	lbs.	398,373	193,055
Swiss Cheese, including Block.....	lbs.	435,700	383,300
Brick and Munster Cheese.....	lbs.	904,851	1,110,639
Limburger Cheese.....	lbs.	2,866,864	3,293,831
Italian Varieties of Cheese.....	lbs.	1,832,707	2,100,817
Cream and Neufchatel Cheese.....	lbs.	16,824,091	13,318,178
Cottage, Pot and Baker's Cheese.....	lbs.	23,200,228	22,752,079
All Other Varieties of Cheese.....	lbs.	2,338,707	2,618,758
Whey Butter.....	lbs.	291,465	262,375
Condensed and Evaporated Milk:		1928	1927
Made from Whole Milk—			
Condensed (Sweetened), case goods.....	lbs.	49,980,358	62,013,362
Condensed (Sweetened) bulk goods.....	lbs.	8,026,006	8,754,373
Evaporated (Not Sweetened) case goods.....	lbs.	66,829,344	83,281,101
Evaporated (Not Sweetened) bulk goods.....	lbs.	27,218,974	32,705,344
Made from Skim Milk—			
Condensed Skim Milk (Sweetened), bulk goods.....	lbs.	22,459,888	16,450,967
Evaporated Skim Milk (Not Sweetened), bulk goods.....	lbs.	18,369,281	22,260,809
Concentrated Skim Milk (for animal feed).....	lbs.	321,105	
Condensed or Evaporated Butter Milk.....	lbs.	1,226,964	2,769,982
Powdered Skim Milk.....	lbs.	31,306,779	26,493,066
Powdered Whole Milk.....	lbs.	5,677,439	6,706,362
Powdered Cream.....	lbs.	574,405	176,502
Powdered Butter Milk.....	lbs.	9,181	563
Milk Sugar (Crude).....	lbs.	2,223,073	1,945,869
Ice Cream Mix or Stock.....	lbs.	29,435,969	18,590,497
Dried Casein.....	lbs.	4,936,145	4,861,424

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Offer for sale a grandson of

**Dutchland Colantha
Sir Inka**

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This young bull was born July 15, 1929. His dam is

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At 4 years and 1 day of age this cow made a record in Class B of 17,154.4 lbs. milk and 644.75 lbs. butter in 305 days carrying a calf 202 days.

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whose sire is also a grandson of the Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, out of a 30 lb. 4 year old.

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Chester and Yorkshire, 7-8 wks. old.....\$4.25 each
Berkshire and Chester, 7-8 wks. old.....\$4.25 each
Berkshire and Chester, 9-10 wks. old.....\$4.50 each
Also few Chester Whites 8 weeks old \$5.00. A few Jersey Reds \$5.00. Sold C.O.D. Keep them 10 days. If not satisfied, return them and your money will be refunded. No charge for crating.

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Breeds—Chester and Yorkshire cross, and Berkshire and Chester cross. Crating free. These prices F.O.B. our depot. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order.

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P. S. No pigs sold at the farm; only by appointment.

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8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.50

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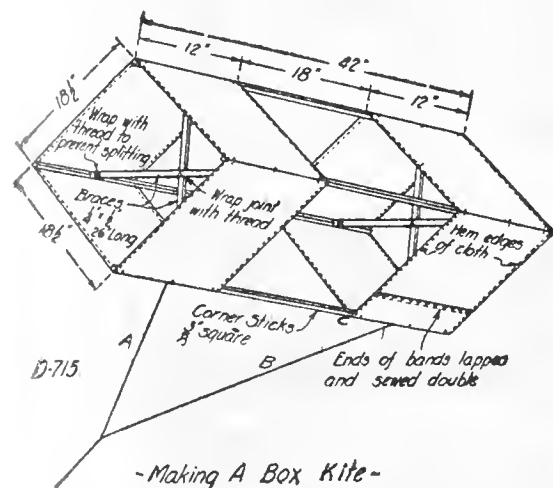
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How To Make a Box Kite

AS many of our younger readers have asked us about making box kites, we are giving the following simple directions. Box kites are quite frequently used for raising recording instruments for weather observations and by using several on one string are capable of lifting considerable weight.

The sticks should be made of light, straight, grained wood, preferably spruce, basswood, or white pine. The four longitudinal sticks should be $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch square and 42-inch long, as shown in the diagram (D-715). The four diagonal struts should each be $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ by about 26 inches. These struts should be notched as shown and the ends wrapped with several turns of waxed end or with any small stout linen or silk thread, and also be wrapped tightly with the same thread at their intersection.

The proper material and application of the cloth bands have much to do with the success of the kite. Preferably they should be made of nainsook, lonsdale muslin, light-weight percale, or other cloth which is light and strong and which will not shrink or stretch too much after wetting and drying.



Sometimes the cloth before using is dipped into gasoline in which a very little paraffin has been dissolved to make it less subject to weather conditions. The cloth bands should each be hemmed on the edges into a band exactly 12 inches wide. The ends should be brought together and a lapped and double sewed joint made so the complete band is 74 inches long, or 37 inches when measured folded. Pencil marks should now be made across the bands $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart to mark where the corners of the longitudinal sticks come, using a square to be sure they are at right angles to the edges of the cloth bands. When finished, the cloth bands should be fastened to the longitudinal strips with small tacks as shown.

The diagonal struts should not be cut to exact length until the cloth bands are on, since they should be long enough to be bent just a trifle when in place, to be sure that the cloth bands will be stretched and held taut, and this will depend a little on the kind of cloth which is used. When the struts are in place, their ends should be held from slipping by small tacks on each side driven part way into the longitudinal strips. By removing some of these tacks, the struts can be slipped out and the kite rolled up into a compact bundle.

The bridle or string loop with which the kite is fastened to the holding string, should be fastened around a longitudinal stick about 8 inches from the farther end as the kite flies and about 6 inches from the nearer end. A small loop is made in the bridle, and the kite string fastened into the loop either with a square knot or a weavers knot. In a light wind the string A will be shorter than B; in a stronger wind, lengthen A and shorten B; and in a very strong wind, do not use the bridle but fasten the kite string securely to the strip at C. Other methods of attaching the bridle are sometimes used, and each boy must find out for himself what arrangement gives

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the best results. We should be glad to hear from our young readers as to what kind of a kite they get to operate best, with sketch and dimensions for constructing and directions for making and flying.—L. W. DICKERSON.

Too Many Comforts

THE "good old times" are largely a state of mind only, as far as actual conditions are concerned. The man who one hundred years ago believed he was living in the best age that ever had been and probably ever would be, undoubtedly lived in the best age for his own happiness.

The thing which today makes it hard to believe that we are living in the best age is the fact that so many disagreeable things have been removed that the bright spots in life do not stand out

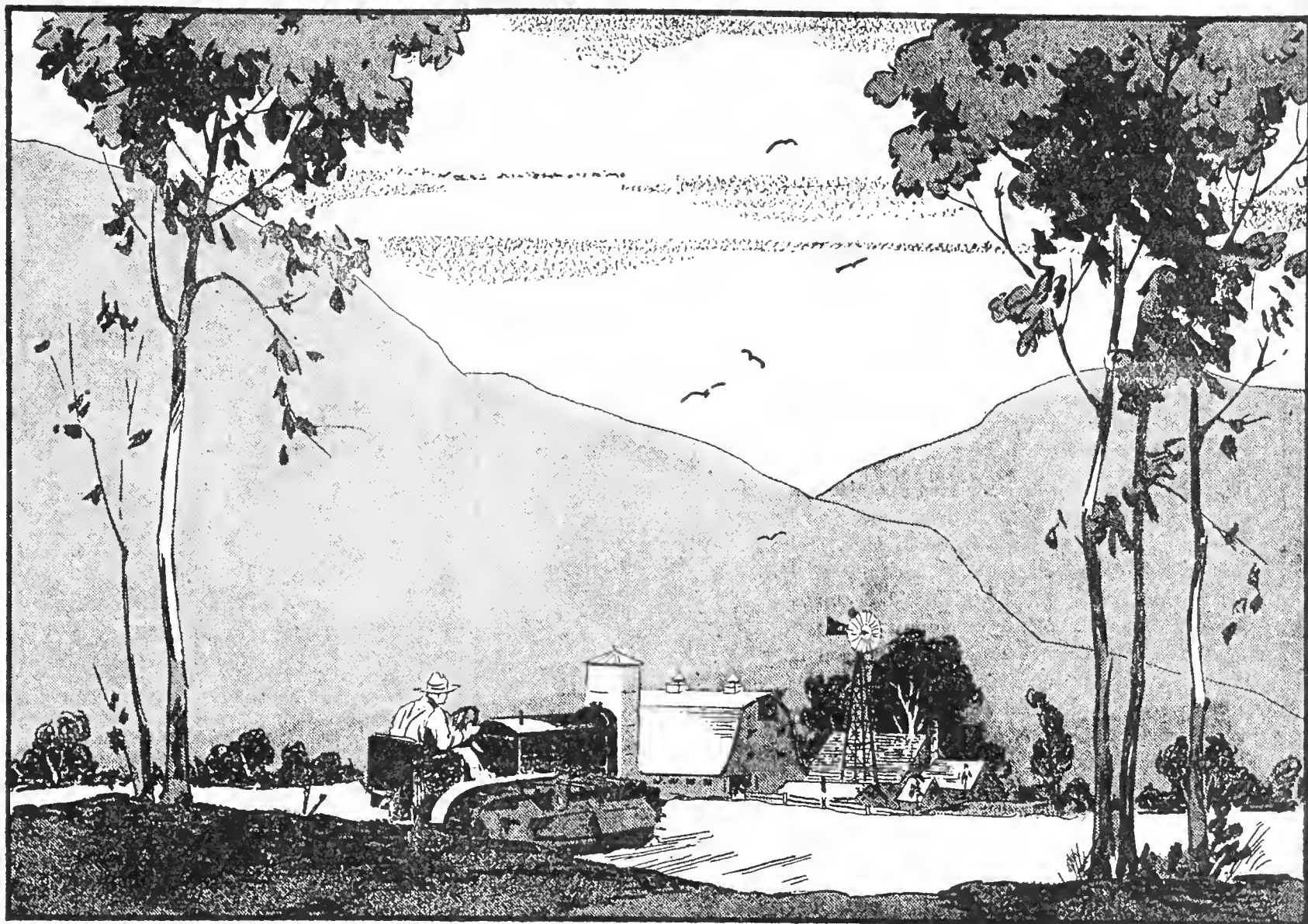
so prominently as they did in bygone days. We cannot enjoy our Thanksgiving dinner as our ancestors did because many of the choice foods which they reserved for that day alone are now on our tables every day. In other words, food must be sufficiently scarce to taste its best. The bright crackling fire on the open hearth brought comfort and cheer to the dark cold pioneer's cabin, even though it warmed him only on one side. The contrast enabled him to realize its value. I dare say there are individuals living in our climate today who scarcely know how it feels to be cold.

Everywhere discomforts have been eliminated. My grandfather came to America in 1827. Drinking water for the voyage was carried in casks not over clean and after filling allowed to lie in the hot sun several days before being placed on board. I remember

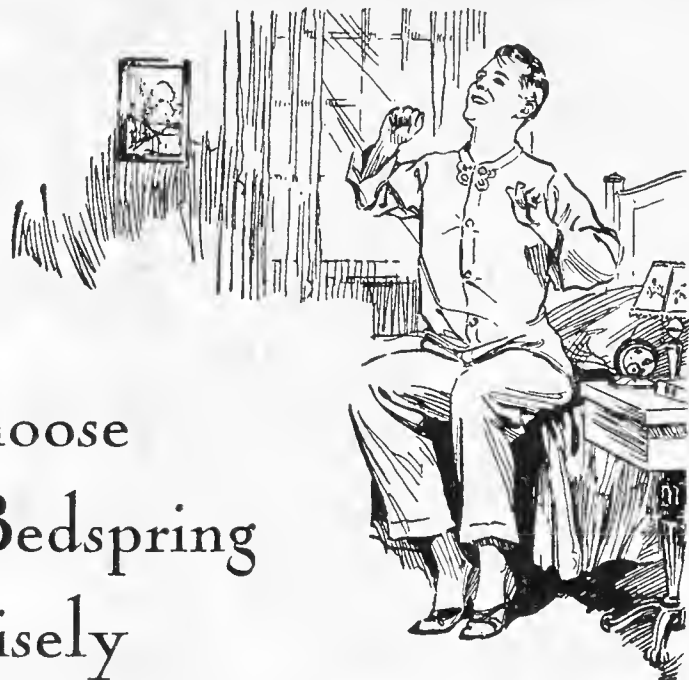
hearing him say that when taking a drink it was customary to hold the cup with one hand and the nostrils with the other. Could we imagine conditions like that today?

Now, is the human family all who benefit by the superiority of this age. Consider for instance the dairy cow of today and compare with her ancestor who was often forced to subsist or exist through the winter on twigs of the forest trees.—F. H. S., New York.

Provide Exercise for Sire—Now is a good time to plan for a suitable pen and yard for the herd bull. Bulls need exercise as well as good feed and care. No plan is as generally satisfactory as a large exercise yard connected with a suitable pen and the bull allowed to go in and out freely at all seasons of the year.



Choose Your Bedspring Wisely



ARE you a slave to spine sag? Do you envy those bright-eyed, snappy men who seem to effervesce with "pep"? Better investigate your bedspring.

Whether you sleep little or long there is one thing certain—you need the best of rest, and if you are wise you'll buy a Foster Ideal Spring. There are three convincing reasons why: First, the Foster Ideal with its 120 super-tempered spirals will give you finer spine support. Second, the Foster Ideal will give your tensed muscles greater relaxation. Third, the Foster Ideal will give your tired nerves a greater degree of sleep's real nourishment and recuperation, and this is the biggest reason of all why you need the Foster Ideal.

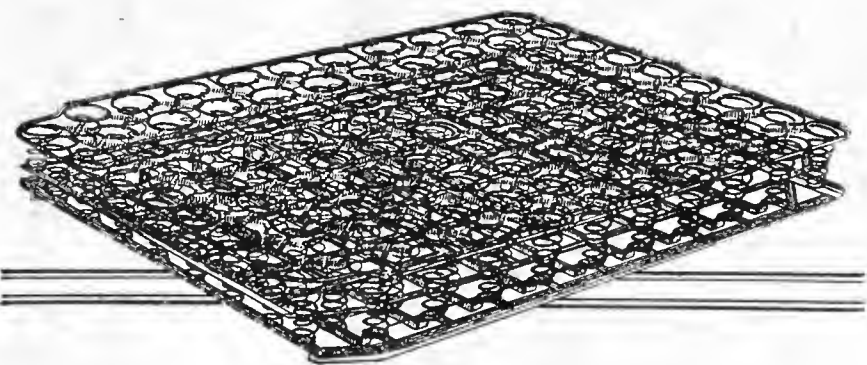
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WATER PUMPS WATER

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WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

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College Girl's Wardrobe

Scant Funds Require Very Careful Selection

HIGH school commencement was over and Virginia and Elizabeth were lazily rocking on the porch discussing summer plans. "Well I suppose clothes are the next thing on the program. College will open before we realize it, the summers are so short," this from Virginia.

Elizabeth sighed and finally answered—



READY-MADE ROMPER NO. B5210 comes in sizes one and two years. It is of fast color maize percale bound with white at neck, sleeves and bottom. The cute doggie design is stamped on, ready for working. Floss included. Price, 75c each. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

ed "Yes, if one had plenty of money how easy it would be, but when the pennies must be counted, it's not so simple."

Virginia's mother was sewing by the window and, laying aside her work, joined the girls and said in a rather hesitating way, "I couldn't help hearing your conversation, and I too have been thinking a great deal about clothes, for I want Jinny to have the prettiest outfit possible so I have a suggestion to make. Mrs. Morton has invited me to tea tomorrow as she is entertaining a friend from New York. This woman happens to be a professional shopper; she advises buyers and often provides whole wardrobes for people. Of course, she is accustomed to dealing with wealthy women but I am sure she could give you girls some good advice." Elizabeth and Virginia eagerly assented.

Mrs. Morton's friend proved to be a pleasant middle-aged woman named Rogers, and she gladly consented to help the girls out.

A few days later, Virginia's mother invited Elizabeth and her mother out to spend the day and meet Miss Rogers. When they were seated on the porch the girls produced note books and pencils and Miss Rogers discussed plans while they took notes. "First of all" said Miss Rogers, "unless you are exceptionally clever with a needle, plan to buy your things ready made; it is difficult to avoid a home-made look and, really, ready-made things are just as cheap. Avoid cheap stores. Go to the big department stores. So often clothes look attractive in the cheap stores but rapidly go to pieces and you girls will give your things hard wear."

"First of all, your coats. You each have a rain coat, but you need winter coats. If you decide upon fur coats, the August sale is a splendid chance. The first cost is big on a fur coat but your troubles would be over for your whole four years. However, there are many pretty cloth coats, only remember, you wear a coat quite a long time, so don't buy a conspicuous one that you and all your friends will soon tire of."

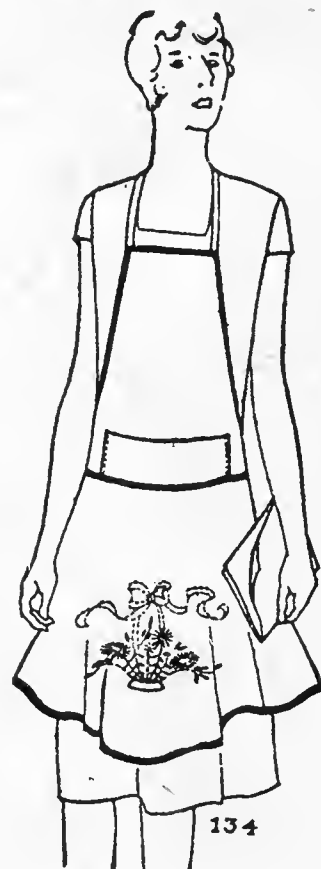
"A color scheme is best, then all accessories will match. Build your wardrobe around this color. Have a soft felt hat or two for sports and general wear. Then shoes—it is better to alternate several pairs of shoes, they wear better; don't forget shoe trees, and use them. Oxfords for every day, patent or kid pumps for dress up and

a pair of evening slippers that will harmonize with various evening dresses. Lisle stockings for sports, service weight silk and chiffon ones for dress-up. At least two dark silk dresses and a flowered georgette for teas, etc. Many girls wear sweaters and pleated skirts for classroom, although jersey and flannel dresses are also worn; a plain tweed coat for campus wear and, if the budget will admit, a leather jacket for hikes is comfy. Fabric gloves for general wear, kid ones for dress. If you live in a dormitory where they dress each night for dinner, this list may be scanty, but ordinarily two evening dresses will be needed, these need not be expensive; a warm bathrobe and lighter kimono or negligee. If you girls like to sew you could make pajamas and some of your undies, pongee is very satisfactory for slips. The sleeveless and 'backless' dresses for tennis made of pique or linen could be easily made at home. You would use them some this fall and they would be ready for the first warm spring days."

"If you live near the college a good traveling bag will be enough luggage to purchase for you will doubtless go back and forth by automobile, but if traveling by train, a wardrobe trunk will be needed. In buying luggage select the best you can afford, cheap luggage usually proves to be expensive." Miss Rogers paused for breath, the girls cried in unison, "Oh, thank you so much. We know just what we want now." And the mothers beamed their thanks too, while planning a shopping trip for the near future.—C. C., N. Y.

Education Through Pictures

"Education Through Pictures" by Royal B. Farnum and published by the Art Extension Society, 60 cents, is intended to help teachers or mothers in training children to love and appreciate pictures. The lists of pictures are graded so that suitable ones are used for children of different ages. Methods of teaching and



FUDGE APRON NO. C134 comes practically made up, all edges being bound and the two strings for straps being furnished. The circular flared skirt is very stylish and attractive. Material is a good unbleached muslin. Price, stamped for embroidery, no floss included, 40c each. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

of inspiring interest and appreciation of pictures are given. Interesting stories about 110 famous pictures and their painters, together with suggestive questions on these pictures make the volume very serviceable to teachers. It is intended to be used in connection with small colored prints of the masterpieces which may also be obtained at a reasonable rate from the Art Extension Society, 65 East 56th St., New York City.

Try to remove stains from clothes with clear cold water, before washing with soap. Soap sets many stains.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

This Reader Does Not Consider the Fifty-fifty Question Settled

DEAR AUNT JANET:

I was very much interested in the letter from "Rebellious" and have waited impatiently for replies to be printed. I'd like to know how others feel. Do all women feel that way? All I know seem to. How do the men feel? The "Male Reader's" letter was all twaddle to my way of thinking, and really begged the question.

Any woman knows that it is staying right at home and working beyond her strength that makes her nervous and furthermore, no matter how much she loves her children, it is a relief to get away from them for an hour or two occasionally.

It is very easy for the "Male Reader" to advise "Rebellious" to cry off her vexation but that will not prevent either a nervous or physical breakdown. I don't think "Rebellious" or very many other women wish to wrest the position of head of the household from their husbands. I think most of them really wish just a little more consideration from the husbands who really love them but don't realize that a little thought on their part would help their wives both nervously and physically. Don't you think so?—WOMAN READER.

Woman Reader has waited quite some time to see what other readers think about some of the questions raised by "Rebellious" and answered in part by "Male Reader", although not entirely to Woman Reader's satisfaction. The question seems to be whether wives really are admitted to a fifty-fifty partnership with their husbands when important questions or a great deal of money may be involved. Or is it merely a myth that exists in theory but not in practice?—AUNT JANET.

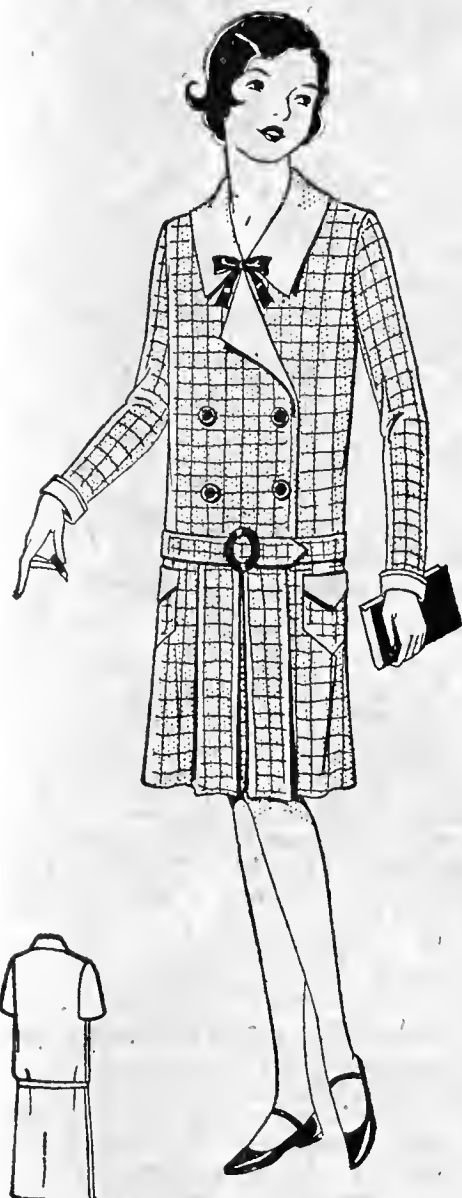
Tested Recipes

Cucumber Salad

1 cup sliced cucumbers ½ cup diced celery
¼ cup shredded green 1 tablespoon chopped onions
peppers ½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup chopped pimientos ¼ teaspoon of paprika

Mix all ingredients and chill them.

For School Wear



COAT-DRESS NO. 2871 is delightful for the young girl's use at school. For early fall linen or light weight jersey and for cooler weather, plaid flannel or one of the heavier silks should be used. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

Serve in lettuce cups and top with salad dressing.

Olive Oil Pickles

25 large cucumbers—pare the rind off very thinly. Slice thin crosswise. To this amount add one cup fine table salt, and stir through. Let them stand for 24 hours, stirring them frequently. Then drain well and long. Boil 1 quart of good cider vinegar. Let it cool, cold. Then when cucumbers are well drained, add this vinegar also one tablespoon each of white mustard seed, yellow mustard seed, and celery seed, and one cup of olive oil. Mix through thoroughly, pour in jar (stone), cover, and they will keep. I have some now that were made one year ago and have sat on a pantry floor all that time and the pantry is behind the kitchen stove and the door always open.

Horseradish Pickles

To a gallon of small cucumbers which have been washed and soaked 24 hours

With or Without Sleeves



2907

DRESS NO. 2907 with its smart bib cape collar is distinctly individual in design, especially when made up in the printed sheer cottons so much in vogue. The rippling skirt is forecast for the best fall fashions and this one with scalloped yoke is charming. For fall wear, printed silk could be used for material. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 20-inch light and ¾ yard of 35-inch dark contrasting. PRICE 13c.

in a weak brine solution, add 1 cup of horseradish roots, sticking them in here and there. Cover all with cold, previously boiled vinegar and place a layer of green horseradish leaves over the top, cover with stone cover and keep in a cool place. This is my favorite pickle.

Piccaililli

1 cup salt 2 cups chopped cabbage
4 qts. green tomatoes, 1 cup chopped green peppers
chopped 2 cups chopped onions

Mix all together and let stand over night, then drain thoroughly and add the following:

2 qts. ripe tomatoes, qts. if strong and 1 qt.
peeled and chopped water
1 cup chopped celery 8 cups sugar
1 cup ripe red peppers, 2 tablespoons each celery
chopped seed and mustard seed
3 qts. mild vinegar, or 2 ¼ cup black peppercorns

Mix all well together, cook very slow-

ly for one hour, stir often, do not let scorch. Pour in sterilized jars and seal.

Chili Sauce

2 dozen ripe tomatoes 2 level tablespoons salt
3 ripe peppers (sweet) 1 level tablespoon each of
3 green peppers ground cloves, nutmeg,
3 onions ginger and allspice
1 quart vinegar

Scald and skin the tomatoes, then

The Tuck-In Blouse



2913

BLOUSE PATTERN NO. 2913 is both chic and useful to wear with the ever-ready sports suit. Made of eggshell crepe silk with bow tie of matching crepe printed in dots of contrasting shade, this blouse is the last word in smartness for sports wear. The pattern comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure and can be made in an hour. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 35-inch material with ¾ yard of 32-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new summer fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

chop all vegetables fine. Put all into saucepan, cook slowly for 3 hours, bottle and seal.—CLARICE RAYMOND.

Betty Letters

DEAR BETTY:

I am a boy eleven years old. I help mother a lot in cooking. I like to cook too. Enclosed is 10c for which send me one of your scrapbooks with the first lessons in them already. I made the Yum Yum pudding and liked it. Yours truly, L. N., New York.

DEAR BETTY: * * *

Mildred is only 6 years old but is much interested to learn to cook especially since your little recipes have appeared in the American Agriculturist. I think it will be a wonderful help to all little cooks. Mildred has two younger sisters that will use the scrapbook with her. We wish you all good luck. Sincerely yours, MRS. L. A., New York.

DEAR BETTY:

I am thirteen years old. I received much pleasure from your recipes because I do most all the baking at home. I started to help mother with the baking when I was nine years old and still am helping her. Please send one of your scrapbooks for which you will find 10c.—X. D., New Jersey.

DEAR BETTY: * * *

I like your scrapbook very well. I have tried many things in it and I thank you very much for it, for it has taught me a lot already. My mother is willing to help me and everything I have tried to bake I have had a success in.

I have a brother and a sister and I am the youngest one in the family. Your friend, E. P. H., Pa.

POST
Toasties
-crisp and
delicious-
brings you
quick new
energy



—that's why
it's called the
"Wake-up
Food"



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The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

Everywhere along the unprotected frontiers the Indians were killing and burning and such vast sums were being expended by both sides for human hair that scores of white men had taken up the lucrative business of hunting for scalps.¹

¹Until 1637 scalping was unknown in New England. The church-loving Puritans began by offering cash for the heads of their enemies. Later these God-fearing people accepted scalps if both ears were attached. Bounties differed over a period of one hundred and fifty years, and in different parts of the country. The French were first to offer bounties for the scalps of white people, the English quickly following suit. At the time of this story, the English were offering as high as \$500 for a warrior's scalp, and from \$150 to \$50 for those of women and children, including the scalps of unborn babes torn from their mothers' wombs. French prices were somewhat lower than the English. Over a long period of years, human hair was a larger item of traffic than fur, and in one lot the Senecas delivered and received payment for ten hundred and fifty scalps taken from the heads of white men, women, and children along the frontiers. Christian races, not savage ones, were the inspiration behind these horrible deeds in that bloody dawn of our history when the United States was about to be born.)

Almost at the door to Jeems's home, war preparations were in progress, for every landed baron along the Richelieu was training his vassal farmers, and when the wind was right the Bulains could hear faintly the twice-a-week firing of muskets at Tonteur Manor. Being free of the seigneurial protection and laws, Henri did not go to drill. Nor did Jeems. Yet Tonteur rode frequently to their home, especially when Hepsibah was there. He was in better spirits than usual, and it was all on account of Toinette, he said. After all, there was a lot of himself in Toinette, and he thanked God for that blessing. She was homesick for the Richelieu. Her letters to him were filled with a longing for it, and she declared that, in another twelve months, when her schooling would be finished, she wanted to live at the Manor and not in Quebec. That was enough to make him happy, and he laughed at the thought of danger for womenfolk along the Richelieu—in the fortified places. The English and their savages would not get nearer than the lower end of Lake Champlain when war came; and they would be driven from there very shortly, and also from Lake George. But on such an outlying farm as the Bulain place, which had no protection whatever, there was the possible peril of wandering scalp hunters and he never tired of urging Henri and Catherine to make their home within the safety of the seigneurie.

He asked Jeems and Henri to come to his drill, and that they did not respond made no difference in his friendship. He could understand how hard it would be for Henri to prepare for war against his wife's country, and his secret adoration for Catherine was greater because of her courage and her faith in both peoples with the catastrophe so near. It delighted him to think that his own confidence was a comfort to her, and the eagerness with which she accepted his opinions as a soldier encouraged him to go beyond what Hepsibah considered intelligent bounds in giving easement to her mind. He did not guess what was in Jeems's heart, nor did the boy's father or mother. Only Hepsibah knew fully what was there.

Early in the autumn, the trader took Jeems on a journey to the English fort on Lake George, thence travelling into the New York country, returning in November. They found a change in Catherine. She was not less confident or less contented in the paradise she was helping to build, but something had come into her life which she was

accepting bravely and courageously and even with pride. One evening, she spoke of the military activities along the Richelieu. Many river youths were training with their elders, she said, and it did not seem right that Jeems should not be among them. While killing was wicked and inexcusable, it was a God-given privilege to defend one's home and family. She quoted Tonteur to substantiate her belief that war would never reach them, and she knew that Jeems would not seek it any more than his father. But she thought it would do no harm for Jeems to prepare himself

was left waving beyond the Alleghenies. French arms and Indian diplomacy were victorious along the Ohio and westward to the plains. The policies of the British Royal Governors were alienating their Indian allies, and in spite of their million and a half population against eighty thousand in New France, Dinwiddie had frantically called upon England for help. In response, England was sending General Braddock.

Paeans of gratitude and triumph were sung in the churches throughout New France because of the beneficence of this year, and in a double

freedom of the forest were in his blood, and behind these things was also the spirit of Hepsibah Adams. He knew that he could meet Toinette coolly and without embarrassment should they chance to stand face to face, no matter how splendid she had grown. And he realized there must be a great change in her. She was fifteen now. A young lady. At this period of his life, five years seemed a long time, and he thought it was possible he might not recognize her.

An overwhelming moment of shock seized him when at last he saw her.

It was as if a yesterday of long ago had come back into this to-day, as if a picture which had been burned and scattered into ash had miraculously been restored.

She was taller, of course. Perhaps she was lovelier. But she was the same Toinette. His dazed senses almost resisted the startling fact, which broke down the barriers he had built up about his dreams and castles as the walls of a pearl build themselves about a hurt. He could see no change in her except that she had become more a woman. Hepsibah's work, his own, his freedom, and his courage were dissipated like dust as he looked at her, and once more he felt himself the inferior being offering her nuts and feathers and maple sugar and praying in his childish way that she might smile on him. This was not a new Toinette removed another million miles away from him, as he had supposed she would be, but the old Toinette, commanding him to slavery again, stirring anew the rubbish heap of his broken and discarded hopes, touching fire to half-burned-out desires, challenging him, dragging him from his pride and his strength and making his blood run hot in his body. Yet she had not seen him!

At least, he thought she had not. With a group of young ladies from the neighbouring seigneurie, she had come down from the big house, and he was almost in her path, with Peter Lubeck at his side. It was Peter who advanced a step or two toward them. Except for his action, Toinette would not have turned, Jeems thought. He pulled himself together and stood with his head bared, as cold and impassive in appearance as a soldier at attention, while his heart beat like a hammer. Toinette had to face him to return his companion's greeting.

It was impossible for her not to see him when she made this movement. But there was a slowness in her discovery, an effort to keep from looking at him which was more eloquent than words. Toinette had known he was there. And it had not been her desire to speak to him.

If he needed courage, it was this enlightenment which gave it to him. He inclined his head when she met his gaze. Her face was flushed, her eyes darkly aglow while his own cheeks bore only the colour of sun and wind. He might never have known her, so unmoved did he stand as she went on her way.

She had slightly nodded, her lips had barely formed a name.

In spite of all his uncle had said, there were hatreds which would not die!

Later, after the feast on the green, came Tonteur's spectacular feature of the day, a military review of his tenants, with wives and children witnessing the martial display. The male guests, who had drilled in their own seigneuries, joined Tonteur's men. Only Henri Bulain and Jeems were not among them. Henri, sensitive to the fact, and to save Catherine from the hurt which might arise because of it, had started with her over the homeward trail half an hour before. Jeems had remained. This was his answer to Toinette's contempt—that he was not of her people, that his world was not circumscribed by the petty boundaries of the seigneurie.

(Continued on Page 18)

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Catherine Bulain sees and understands the situation to which her husband is blind. Jeems is brooding over the situation as he, his mother and father and Odd, his dog, walk home from a visit to Tonteur Manor.

On their arrival they find Hepsibah, Catherine Bulain's trader brother who visits them at long intervals. After supper he opens his pack and among the presents he has brought is a beautiful piece of red velvet cloth for Jeems to give Toinette. Jeems attends Lussan's auction the next day and resolves to give Toinette his present and to whip Paul Tache. Paul is the victor in the fight.

That evening Hepsibah tells Jeems of his fears that war between the French and English is inevitable. Jeems apologizes to Toinette and Tonteur visits the Bulain home where he and Hepsibah have another friendly (?) battle much to Catherine's dismay.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth.

along with the other young men of the seigneurie.

To this suggestion Hepsibah's homely philosophy made objection. He told Catherine the day was coming when Jeems would be compelled to fight and that he would have to choose one side or the other to champion. When that day arrived, sentiment would not stand in the way, for, with a world in turmoil about them, one could not be English and French at the same time. He declared that even Henri would be drawn into the struggle, unless the scalp hunters came to solve the problem for them all. No man could tell on which side they would be when forced to it, and as he despised a traitor more than anything else, it was his opinion that Jeems should not be taught the ways of war under the flag of France and then, it might be, fight for the English. As a frontiersman, he maintained that the finest fighting man was the Long Rifle, a free wanderer of the forests, a leather-stocking trained to a hundred greater things than the firing of a musket in company with a score of others. That was what Jeems should be. He was already fitted for it, lacking only a wider experience. As a Long Rifle he could serve where honour and duty called him when the act became necessary.

This discussion was the beginning of another phase in Jeems's life. It placed before him certain definite obligations of manhood which even his mother had to recognize, though she wanted to hold him as long as possible in his boyhood years. During the next year he made several trips with Hepsibah, going to Albany and as far as the country of Pennsylvania. Each time he returned to his home something held him more closely to it.

In the autumn of 1754, after four years at school, Toinette returned to Tonteur Manor.

In this same month of September the seventieth acre of land was cleared on the Bulain place.

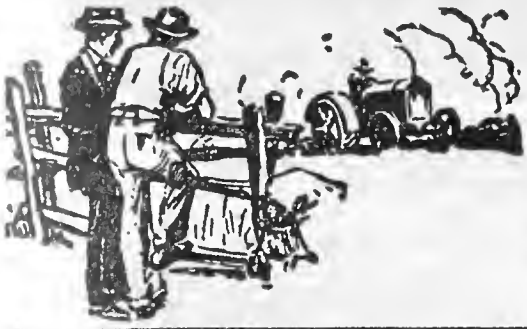
Peace and happiness lay over the Richelieu. It had been a splendid year for France along the far frontiers. Washington had surrendered at Fort Necessity, and Villiers was triumphant at Fort Duquesne. England and France were still playing at the hypocrisy of friendship. While they played, thrusting at each other secretly and in the dark, not an English flag

rejoicing over Toinette's homecoming and his country's success at arms, Tonteur planned a levee and barbecue at the seigneurie. Hepsibah was away at the time, which disappointed the baron, who insisted that Henri and his family must attend the celebration or he would never call them friends again.

Jeems felt a thrill growing in him as the day drew near. With it was no apprehension or thought that it would be easier not to go than to go. He was no longer the Jeems of Lussan's place as he set out in the company of his father and mother with Odd pegging alone faithfully at his side. In January he would be eighteen. The alert and sinuous grace of one of the wild things of the forest was in his movements. Catherine was more than ever proud of him and rejoiced in the cleanness of his build, in his love of nature and God, and in the directness with which his eyes looked at one. But she was not more proud than Hepsibah Adams, who had seen in this pupil of his flesh and blood the qualities and courage, the lock, stock, and barrel, as he called it, of a fighting man.

Yet, on the morning when they started for the levee, much of the boy of years ago was in Jeems's heart, though it did not reveal itself in his face and actions—not the boy who had thrown mud but the boy largely moulded by the Indian trader. To this part of him Toinette would remain a living memory forever, no matter what happened—the Toinette of his earliest days, the Toinette to whom he had carried his presents from the woods, the Toinette who had accepted his gift at Lussan's sale. He had wondered at the fate of the piece of red velvet, and once, a long time ago, when hunting near Lussan's, he had dug the old barnyard half over in search of the unrecognizable rag into which its glory must have fallen, if as he believed, it had been trampled into the mire by the conflict of that day.

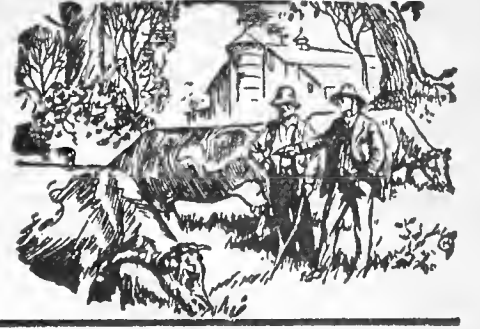
He was anxious to see Toinette, but with this desire there remained none of the old yearnings which had once oppressed him. She whom he was going to regard to-day was a stranger, one into whose presence he was determined not to force himself again. This resolution was not inspired in him by a lack of boldness or an uncertainty as to his own social fitness. An immense pride upheld him. The spirit and



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Baby Chicks, Breeding Stock, Eggs

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, \$12; Leghorns, \$10; heavy mixed, \$10; light, \$8. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. **C. M. LAUVER**, Box 26, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS, ROCKS 10c; REDS and Wyandottes 11c. White Leghorns 8c. Mixed 7c. Heavy Mixed 9c. One cent more per chick in less than 100 lots. 100% delivery guaranteed. **LONGS RELIABLE HATCHERY**, Millersburg, Pa., Box 12.

CHICKS C. O. D. Barred Rocks 10c, large Barron Leghorns 8c, reduced on large orders 100% guaranteed. Order from adv. **TWIN HATCHERY**, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. WHITE Legs, \$8.00-100; Barred Rocks, \$10.00-100. Reds, \$11.00 and White Rocks, Mixed Heavy, \$8.00-100. I guarantee 100% live delivery. All number one chicks. Circular free. **JACOB NIEMOND**, McAlisterville, Pa. Box A.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN Pullets, large size, 306 egg strain. **H. CLOSE**, Tiffin, Ohio.

OUR TANCRED WHITE Leghorn pen at the New York Egg Laying Contest won "Highest Honors for May" with 249 eggs. Also have 11th high hen in the same contest. Confinement reared. Larro fed, full plumaged, March and May hatched pullets of the same breeding for immediate sale. Also yearlings, cockerels. Write us at once as supply is limited. **B. F. KAHLER AND SON**, Hughesville, Penna.

CHICKS AND PULLETS. Legh. Chicks 10c; Reds 12c. Legh. Pullets eight weeks old 80c; 12 weeks \$1.15. Good stock, **UNITED EGG FARM**, Hillsdale, N. Y.

BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS and Cockerels. March hatch. **C. C. COLEMAN**, Rushville, Pa.

OUR USUAL MIDSUMMER offering of Parks strain bred to lay Barred Rock pullets are now ready for delivery. These birds are our hatch of April 1st. Weight 2½ to 3 lbs., have been carefully selected and are sold only on a satisfaction or money back guarantee. There are 5000 of them folks and we need the room. Price is \$1.25 each, F.O.B. Marathon. Cockerels and Capons same price. This Ad appears but once and offer is good for delivery up to Aug. 15th. Order Now. **M. E. BEECHER**, Marathon, N. Y.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

POULTRY

Baby Chicks, Breeding Stock, Eggs

WANTED—WHITE LEGHORN broilers weighing from one and a quarter to two pounds. Ref. First National Bank. **MEADOWVIEW POULTRY FARM**, Greenwich, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Carloads. Pay highest market prices. **THE HAMILTON CO.**, New Castle, Pa.

HAVE YOU A FARM FOR SALE?
Tell our readers about it. Over 150,000 every week.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS READY. Finest strains of seed. We grow only first grade plants. Catskill Mountain Snowball, Long Island Snowball, Extra Early Erfurt \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00; 500, \$2.50; 300, \$2.00. Cabbage Plants Ready. Danish Ball-head (we have grown 21 tons per acre with this strain) Copenhagen Market, Surehead, Succession, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Red Rock, Drumhead Savoy \$2.00 per 1000; 5000 \$0.00; 500, \$1.50. Brussels Sprouts \$3.00 per 1000; 500, \$1.75. Celery Plants, Easy Bleaching, White Plume, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen, Fordhook. \$3.00 per 1000; 500, \$1.75; 300, \$1.50. 31 years selecting strains of seed. Millions of plants. Safe delivery guaranteed. No business done on Sunday. **F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS**, Chester, N. J.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% pure \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover 93% pure \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. **GEO. BOWMAN**, Concordia, Kansas.

CELERY PLANTS, 100, 40c; 1000, \$2.50 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **E. FETTER**, Lewisburg, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Senator Dunlap, Premier, Gibson, Cooper, Glen Mary, Stevens. 100, \$1; 300, \$2.50; 500, \$3.50; 1000, \$6.00. **F. G. MANGUS**, Maple View, N. Y.

POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS set in August or September will bear next spring. Howard, Mastodon and thirty other choice varieties. Descriptive list free. **PLEASANT VALLEY FARM**, Millbury, Mass.

HARDY CARNATIONS, HAREBELLS, Canterbury Bells, Hardy Chrysanthemums, Gentians, Anemones, Giant Mallows, Hardy Sweet Peas, Hardy Blue Salvias, Lupines, Sweet Williams and 244 other Old-Fashioned Hardy Perennial Flower plants for August and Fall planting. These plants will live outdoors during winter and bloom next summer. Catalogue free. **HARRY E. SQUIRES**, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

POT-GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS for August and Fall; Layer Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Loganberry, Wineberry, Grape, Asparagus plants for September and Fall. Catalogue free. **HARRY E. SQUIRES**, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

CABBAGE DANISH BALL Head, Flat Dutch, \$1.25 1000, 10,000-\$10.00. Celery all leading varieties, strong plants, \$1.25-1000, 10,000-\$10. Cauliflower snowball, \$3.50-1000, **J. C. SCHMIDT**, Bristol, Pa.

VEGETABLE PLANTS. Celery Plants: Easy Blanching, Winter Queen, Burpee's Fordhook, Giant Pascal, Golden Plume Golden Self Blanching and White Plume, \$3.50 per 1000. Cabbage Plants: Danish Ball-head, Danish Roundhead, Early and Late Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market, Enkhulzen Glory, All Seasons, Succession, Savoy and Red Danish. \$2.00 per 1000; 500, \$1.25; 5000, \$9.00. Rerooted Cabbage Plants. \$2.25 per 1000. Cauliflower Plants: Early and Late Snowball and Erfurt. \$4.50 per 1000; 5000, \$20.00. Tomato Plants: Field grown, strong, well rooted plants. Stone, Matchless, John Baer and Jewel. \$3.00 per 1000; 5000, \$13.00. Transplanted Tomatoes, \$8.00 per 1000. Send for Free list of all plants. **PAUL F. ROCHELLE**, Morristown, N. J. Phone 2843.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. Also steel stalls, stanchions, and partitions. Water bowls, manure carriers and other stable equipment. Tell me what you are most interested in, and I will save you money. **WALLACE B. CRUMB**, Box A, Forestville, Conn.

BUILDING MATERIALS

3 PLY ROOFING PAPER, \$1.35 per roll, 100 sq. ft. Seconds. Prepaid. Send for price list. **WINIKER BROS.**, Millis, Mass.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. **PROCESS CO.**, Salina, Kans.

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

IN ADIRONDACKS—Farms for chickens, vegetables, fox, muskrats, summer boarders, hunting camps, gas stations. 130 acres 7 rooms, cellar, other buildings, \$2100., \$900 cash, 6 years. Booklet. **EARL WOODWARD**, Hadley, N. Y.

STOCK FARM 298 acres, tractor worked fields, good buildings, electric lights, running water, state road and car line. Write **ROBINSON & SON**, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

\$1500 DOWN GETS FARM, 126 Acres. 15 cows, horses, hens, pigs, tools, crops, \$6500. \$250 yearly. **MR. DOUGLAS**, Herkimer, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

106 ACRE FARM for sale in Clarion Co., Pa. underlaid with coal. Inquire of owner. **JOHN VAN ALLEN**, Clarion, Pa.

TO SETTLE an estate. 215 acre dairy farm in Erie County, Pa. High state of cultivation. Two sets farm buildings. Inquire **GEO. W. GOODBAN, EXER.**, Waterford, Pa.

SACRIFICE 124 ACRE farm, 1/3 mile hard road. 6 cows—will keep 25, crops, team, farm tools, level land, fair buildings. Price for all \$3500. Address the OWNER, BOX 78, Delhi, N. Y.

LIVE GOOD WHILE MAKING A GOOD LIVING ON THE DEL-MAR-VA PENINSULA. Low-priced, productive land, town and waterfront homes. Three to ten hours to largest Eastern markets by motor or Pennsylvania Railroad. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet. FREE. Address 164 Del-Mar-Va Building, Salisbury, Md.

87 ACRE FARM, good building and water, 2 miles from village. Mail delivered. No mortgage. For further information, write **CHARLES EISINGER**, Hubbardsville, N. Y.

25 BBL. FLOUR & Feed mill, all running, 44 acres land and timber, fine opportunity. **E. J. STIVELY**, Liberty Grove, Md.

229 ACRE FARM in Lancaster Co., Pa. Garden spot of State. School, church and store ½ mile. 2500 in crops sold last year. Price \$16,000. **E. J. STIVELY**, Liberty Grove, Md.

FOR SALE. GENERAL Store, Feed, Coal, Meat Market, Ford Agency, Blacksmith, Wagon shop at sacrifice. Easy terms. For particulars, **J. D. GARRISON**, Salisbury Mills, N. Y.

100 ACRES near village all advantages, concrete floor barn, water buckets, Silo, 9 room residence, piped cold spring water. 10 cows, team, machinery, heavy crops—everything \$4500, terms arranged. Don't wait. Come and see this bargain. **F. E. HUNT**, Unadilla, N. Y.

FOR SALE—River Farm in historic section of Virginia, approximately 1250 acres, 850 in cultivation and pasture. Soil fertile and adapted to Alfalfa, Corn, Wheat, Truck and other crops. Will make splendid dairy farm. 25 miles from Richmond, State road. To settle estate, price very reasonable. **R. B. CHAFFIN & COMPANY**, Richmond, Virginia.

FOR SALE—To settle estate. Excellent tobacco and dairy farm. 90 acres Connecticut's best tobacco section. On main highway between Hartford and Springfield. (Mass.). East side route. 12 miles to Hartford, 14 to Springfield. Sheds for 25 acres tobacco. Dairy farm for thirty cows, 2 large silos. Thousand foot frontage on highway. Bus and auto express service to door. Mile and half to railroad. Eighteen room house suitable for road house being at junction east side road and road to Windsor Locks and West side route. City water, gas, electricity. **LESTER RANDALL**, 122 Monroe St., Hartford, Conn. Tel. 23865.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DO YOU NEED FARM HELP. We have Jewish young men, able-bodied, some with, but mostly without experience, who want farm work. If you need a good, steady man, write for an order blank. Ours is not a commercial agency. We make no charge. **THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Inc.**, Box A., 301 E. 14th Street, New York City.

Additional Classified Advertising On Page 19

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Make Sheep Profitable

By Ray Inman

SHEEP should be a profitable side line on any farm

1 sheep (cheap)

BL-A-A (OR SOME SUCH REMARK)

THE SHEEP, A COMMON FARM ACCESSORY, SHOULD NEVER BE CONFUSED WITH THE POLAND CHINA HOG, NOR FOR ANY OTHER KIND OF CHINAWARE.

EVEN THOUGH EQUIPPED WITH COWL LAMPS & HYDRAULIC BRAKES—NOR, ON THE OTHER HAND, SHOULD ONE CONFUSE THE LAMB WITH THE LLAMA. THEY DON'T EVEN SPEAK TO EACH OTHER.

a bushel of corn and its mother's milk is enough to raise a lamb to marketable size

PROFESSOR NUTMEG, INVENTOR OF THE RUMBLE SEAT, HAS DEVISED THIS CHART FROM DATA GATHERED AFTER YEARS OF RESEARCH IN THE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED. IT ELUCIDATES THE MATHEMATICAL FORMULA FOR ALAMB CHOP.

1 BU. FINE TO LUKEWARM CORN. + A NUMBER OF MILK + A COUPLE OF GRASS AND A DAISY =

CLIP THIS CHART - IT'S JUST THE THING FOR YOUR CRAZY QUILT

the fleece from the ewe pays for her own keep and the corn for the lambs

PROF. HOLDERNEWT, EMINENT DOCTOR OF FLAWS, HAS ALSO DEVISED THIS UNUSUAL CHART FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISTINGUISHING READILY BETWEEN EWES, YEW'S, U'S, USE & YOUSE.

HOW ARE WE NO DOUBT? THE SAME TO WE WHAT'S THE EWES? GIMME THE EWES OF 2 ORANGES. EWE-HOO DEARIE!

PICTURE OF THE PROFESSOR WEARING ONE OF HIS MOST RECENT DECORATIONS.

and the flock cleans up the weeds in whatever fields it may be grazing

WHERE'YA GOIN' WITH THEM LAMBS O' MINE SHERIFF?

JAIL! I JUST CAUGHT 'EM GAMBLIN' ONT' GREEN

inman

You Can Depend on Us!

COME to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store for harvest time hardware. In our big, well-selected stocks you will find the many necessities and conveniences that are so helpful in cutting down the work and making a success of your harvest. Repair parts, oils, greases, belting, packings, rope, hose, bolts, and valves to help you keep the machinery going. Extra kitchen equipment to help you in the job of feeding the many harvest-time helpers can also be secured to the best advantage at your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store. Get in touch with your nearest store now.

Make up your list of harvest day needs and bring it to one of our stores now. We will gladly help you make selections in a way that will give you the most value for your money and the greatest possible service.

Look for this tag in their window.



Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

Where prices are lower because you get personal help in the selection and maintenance of your purchases.

BABY



CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

ARE BETTER

From New England Accredited stock. Free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.

R. I. Reds.....	16c	} 100% live delivery guaranteed
(Special Matings)	18c	
W. Leghorns (Sp. Mat.).....	15c	
B. Rocks (Sp. Mat.).....	20c	
HALL BROS., <i>Poplar Hill Farm,</i> Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.		

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....	100
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns.....	8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	10.00
Heavy Mixed.....	8.00
Light Mixed.....	7.00

1/2c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c less in 1000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
WM. NACE, Prop., Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

BABY CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.....	25	50	100
Barred Rocks.....	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00
Tancred Strain S.C.W. Leghorns.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

These chicks are from free range and heavy egg producing flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed to your door. Write for Special Matings prices.

FRANK NACE, Cocolamus, Pa., Box No. 120

Quality Chicks

100% Arrival.....	25	50	100	500
Barred Rocks.....	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50
R. I. Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50

Prompt Delivery
John Shadel Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.
Box 13,

5000. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 8 to 10 wks. old \$1.00 up. Last chance to get winter layers. Baby chicks, certified Rocks, Reds, Leghorns for winter Broilers. Write. **ELDEN COOLEY, Frenchtown, N. J.**

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C.O.D.....	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes.....	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110
Rocks or Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Wh. Leghorns.....	3.00	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed.....	3.00	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.00	7.00	32.50	65

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE. Telling all about poultry.

The Commercial Hatchery,
Box 75-A (The dependable plant) Richfield, Penna.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

BABY CHICKS

Tancred Strain W. Leg.....	\$8 per 100
Wh. Leghorns.....	7 per 100
Barred Rocks.....	9 per 100
S. C. Red.....	9 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....	8 per 100
Light Mixed.....	7 per 100

100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for free circular.
C. P. Leister, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

R. I. Reds.....	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks.....	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Barred Rocks.....	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
White Rocks.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Buff Orpingtons.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Heavy Mixed.....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.
MONROE HATCHERY Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

(Cash or C.O.D.)
Barron & Wyckoff Leghorns.....\$8.00 \$37.50 \$70.00
Barred Rocks.....9.00 42.50 85.00
R. I. Reds.....10.00 47.50
Light Mixed.....7.00 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mixed.....8.00

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Circular free giving full details of all breeds. **CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,**
R. D. No. 2, F. B. Leister, Prop.



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



Fewer Hens--More Chicks

POULTRYMEN in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory are naturally interested in prospects for prices during the coming fall and winter. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a report just issued, gives some figures which will at least form a basis for a guess as to what may be in store for them.

On July 1, poultrymen over the entire country owned 4 per cent fewer laying hens than they did on July 1, 1928. Apparently, however, these hens were of slightly better quality as production estimates for the first six months of the year, were only 1 per cent less than they were a year ago. At the same time, the receipts at four of the largest terminal markets for the first six months, showed a decrease of 5 per cent. During the first three months of the year, receipts at these markets were much lower than they were for the corresponding three months in 1928, while receipts during the last three months were only about 1 per cent lower than they were in April, May and June last year.

More Chicks Raised

There are 10 per cent more young chickens on farms than there were a year ago. There was a reduction in chicks raised last year, so that the figures this year are approximately the same as they were in 1927.

From these figures it would seem that egg production during the fall should continue lower than for the

same period last year, but when the pullets come into production, production may be expected to be slightly higher than it was in the winter of 1928.

Prices for poultry are the highest they have been since 1928. If feed prices should rise this fall there would be a big incentive to cull the flock very closely which may reduce the birds put into laying houses. High poultry prices might result not only in culling out low producers during the remainder of the summer, but also in culling out the pullet flock more closely than would be done if poultry prices were not so attractive.

Fewer Eggs in Storage

Lower cold storage holdings of eggs are another factor which may affect egg prices next winter. On July 1, there were 8,499,000 cases in storage in the entire United States as compared with 10,002,000 cases on July 1 last year and a five year July 1 average of 9,573,000 cases.

As compared with other years, it is believed that chicks were hatched relatively later last spring, and as a result many pullets will not come into production until late next fall. This will have some slight effect on production as records show that early hatched pullets produce the heavier.

It would seem to be good business to do everything possible to maintain production this summer, to cull non-producers closely now and to cull out some of the poorer pullets before they go into winter quarters.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 16)

He stood with his long rifle in the crook of his arm, conscious that she was looking at him, and the invisible shafts from her eyes, poisoned with their disdain, stirred him with the thrill of a painful triumph. He could almost hear her calling him an English beast again. A coward. One to be distrusted and watched. He did not sense humiliation or regret, but only a final widening of what had always lain between them.

He bore this feeling home with him. It grew as time went on and with its growth an increasing restlessness came over him. The nearness of Tonteur's princely possessions to Forbidden Valley cast a shadow which sometimes repelled him; and at others drew him toward it, until in one way or another he was beginning to find himself never quite free from its influence.

The gulf between reality and the visions of his childhood became so vast that in a little while he was scarcely able to see across it. As this happened, his eyes turned the other way as if drawn by a gentle and yet irresistible force which was determined to impress on him more and more the fact that down there, in his mother's country, were freedom and happiness and equality among men which the growing shadow of the Tonteur seigneurie was holding back from him here. Against this call of a new motherland to which he was a stranger fought his love for the things to which he had been born, and so twisted did his thoughts become with the conflicts within him that only hard, long miles of travel through the forests could subdue the fires they built.

News creeping through the wilderness and reaching every corner, like the whispering winds, kept an unquenchable heat under the ash of these fires, fanning the embers into flames in spite of him. Secrets were no longer secrets. Rumours had grown into facts. Fears had become realities. England and France were still playing at peace in their mighty courts. In the sunlight they were friends, in the dark they were seeking each other's lives like

common cutthroats. Their catspaws, New France and the Colonies, had been prepared for their immolation—Wilderness Children, plastic, moved by youth, inspired by faith, filled with courage, urged to destroy and to pile destruction on destruction by two scoundrels aged in their cleverness, France and England. Two freebooters of the sea, two footpads on solid ground, deep in the mire of their plottings, and unconsciously, building the foundation for a nation greater than themselves.

But New France, with a child's blindness to the faults of its parent, loved the rotten court of Louis XV, which it called home.

And the thirteen little Colonial governments of the English, quarrelling like small boys among themselves, just beginning to walk alone, feeling the significance of the new word *American*, cheated by their parent, laughed at by their parent, hated by their parent, still yearned for the love of that parent as children have wanted love from the beginning of time, and were loyal to it.

(To be Continued Next Week)

Baby Chicks



Klines Barred Rocks

Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches weekly. Low prices. 1,000 lots. **S. W. Kline, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS ORDER DIRECT from
Free Range Bred ad. Save time and money.
W., Br., Blk. Leg. & Ancona.....\$2.25 \$4.25 \$8.00 \$39.00 \$75
Wh. & Br. Rocks, Reds & Wyan. 2.75 5.25 10.00 49.00 95
Heavy Mixed Broilers.....2.50 4.75 9.00 44.00 85
Light Mixed Broilers.....2.00 3.50 6.50 31.50 60
ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CLASS A PULLETS

Healthy, well developed stock from heavy layers. No money down. 100% live arrival. Write for low prices.
BOS HATCHERY, ZEELAND, MICH. R. 2A

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist



Tiring Out a Customer

Some time ago I wrote you regarding an unsatisfactory experience with the Tailoring Co., of Fifth Avenue, New York City. After you wrote to them, I returned the suit to them and they sent another one, which did not fit any better than the first one. I sent this one back to them and I received a letter asking why it did not fit. I wonder if I am supposed to know why their tailors cannot cut and tailor a garment or why they are so neglectful in their business transactions, or why they are unreliable. As a matter of fact, there is no fit to the suit. The claim is not settled. As yet they have made no offer to settle it nor did they make any effort to alter the suits and get them back to me. The first order was given them nearly four months ago and I have neither suit nor money.

THE experience of our subscriber is similar to many others. While we have no quarrel with a number of companies who sell suits either through

Promptness Appreciated

I AM writing to let you know that I received the check for \$130.00 on the insurance policy that I had with your company which I appreciate and want to thank you very much for. I had my leg broken on March 11 and was confined in a hospital for nine weeks and the balance of the time at home unable to work.

There are a great many in my community who have this same insurance; some have said to me so cheap an insurance is no good and I had thought that I would receive nothing but I have found out by my own experience that you are honest people and stand by your word and have treated me right in every way.

You will do me a favor as well as yourself if you will please print this letter in one of your coming issues of the American Agriculturist.

Will you also please send me full information concerning your higher priced policy as I want to take out another policy for more protection.

Thanking you again.

Harvey Beatty,
Newton, N. J.,
R. 3

the mail or by agents, we find there is a considerable number who sell suits of doubtful value and who apparently plan on tiring out their customers by repeated correspondence rather than by attempting to give satisfaction.

We suggest to our subscribers who plan to order clothes either from a mail order house or directly through agents that they first inform themselves as to their reliability. As above stated, there are a number of concerns who follow these plans who are thoroughly reliable.

Is the Premium Worth the Cost?

I had letter and shipping tags from New York, asking me to ship him my eggs. I shipped one case last week and got 3 cents a dozen more than I got for a case sent the same day to another place. Will you please let me know if he is all right and oblige.

THE only information we are able to give on this firm is that they are not listed among the licensed and bond-

ed commission merchants, neither can we find them in our Credit and Market Guide. We do know that often firms will pay a premium on the first eggs shipped to them but producers who continue to ship to them, discover that they either get less than they expect on further shipments or they fail to receive any pay and are subsequently unable to locate the person to whom they shipped, thus taking a total loss on the last shipment made.

The only safe rule to follow is to ship only to licensed and bonded commission merchants or to other firms who have been in the business for years and have established an unquestioned reputation.

Valuable (?) Information

WE have recently received one or two letters from subscribers who have been approached and informed that they are entitled to a portion of an estate of a wealthy relative who has just died.

One concern which is apparently sending out this information broadcast, intimates that valuable information will be sent on receipt of a dollar. In no case as far as we know has any valuable information been received by those who paid the dollar.

Metropolitan Residents Do Not Always "Read Before They Sign"

AT one time there was a general impression that it was easier to dupe farmers than it was to sell gold bricks to the city business man. It appears now that farmers either look with greater suspicion upon promoters of slick schemes or that city dwellers are easier to sell than they once were.

The National Better Business Bureau just recently tells of a scheme under the name of the International Transportation Association which sent out thousands of blank forms closely resembling an ordinary questionnaire. Many concerns filled them out and signed them under the impression that they were supplying information, but later received bills for amounts varying from \$75.00 to \$100.00 and on inquiry were informed that they had signed a valid contract ordering advertising space in one of the company's directories.

An interesting feature of this case is that many who signed the contract refused to pay and the International Transportation Association took legal action to collect. In some cases the Courts have held that the papers signed was a binding contract while other Courts have held that the defendant was not bound by the so-called contract.

It seems rather evident that both these decisions cannot be right and the whole case emphasizes the uncertainty of going to law.—Again we repeat—**READ BEFORE YOU SIGN.**

Fraud Order Issued Against Underground Aerial Co.

DURING the past year or two we have received numerous letters inquiring as to the reliability of a Chicago company manufacturing an underground radio antennae. Letters from subscribers indicated that the results secured were poor and that efforts to secure adjustments were unsuccessful.

On July 2nd a Postal fraud order was issued against the Modern Antennae Co., the Underground Aerial Products Co., and the Perfection Antennae Co., of Chicago. After a lengthy investigation the Postal authorities decided that the evidence shows that "This is a scheme for obtaining money through

the mails by means of fraudulent pretences, representations and promises."

When Dogs Injure Your Livestock

(Continued from Page 3)

law provides that no owner can collect damages for injury or destruction by a dog not wearing a tag attached to the collar. This practically allows a person to kill a dog at any time if he is not wearing a license tag. Furthermore, the law states that if a dog attacks a person who is peaceably conducting himself in any place that he may lawfully be, that this person or any other per-

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I appreciate your attention, and I will give your publication recommendation whenever possible.

son who sees the dog, may kill the dog and that the owner may not collect for damages or death to the dog. If the dog attacks, chases or worries any domestic animal, including sheep, horses, cattle, goats, swine, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and domestic rabbits, so long as these animals are where they may lawfully be, the owner or any other person who sees the attack may, for the purpose of preventing a killing or injury of such animals, kill the dog. It was this provision that was characterized by sportsmen as allowing anyone to kill any dog that so much as looked at a hen.

Night Quarantines

The question of night quarantines has received considerable discussion both favorable and otherwise. It is the policy of the Department of Agriculture and Markets to put a night quarantine on a county only where such action is requested by the county. Furthermore, it is not considered that it is the duty of the state to enforce such a quarantine but rather that the state gives the county the authority to enforce it. The law on night quarantines states that the Commissioner may require all dogs in any town, city or county, to be secured confined between sunset and an hour after sunrise where a night quarantine is in force. Any peace officer shall kill on sight, any dog at large in violation of the order when not accompanied or under full control of his owner. In any county where damages from dogs are becoming excessive, live stock owners may get together and request the Commissioner to put a night quarantine on a particular town or the entire county. It is then up to local authorities to see that the law is enforced.

There are several things which we consider important in a sane enforcement of the dog law. In the first place, it is important that live stock owners acquaint themselves with the provisions of the law. We have given what we consider some of the more important points. Anyone who wishes to study the matter farther may write to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, N. Y. and ask them for a copy of chapter 173 of the Laws of New York which gives the full details of the present law.

The second important point is that all local authorities and peace officers should be thoroughly informed as to the provisions of the law. If it becomes apparent that such is not the case, it may be decidedly worthwhile for local organizations such as the Grange, Farm Bureau or county breeders' associations, to discuss the matter and bring the whole proposition to the attention of the proper authorities.

The third essential is a strong public opinion. Where united action has been taken by live stock owners within the county, it has been found that it

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BOARDERS WANTED

WANTED Middle aged or elderly people to board. Good home. Reasonable rates. L. I. HARRIS, Buckland, Mass.

VACATION at Lone Pine Farm, good swimming, modern conveniences, we specialize in home baking. JESSE WADEMAN, Meshoppen, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK 7 POUNDS Percales Gingham \$1.00. 3 pounds silks \$1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Silks large package 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade. Highest prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

USED CIVIL WAR ENVELOPES with flags, designs, etc., \$1 to \$15 paid. Other stamps on envelopes before 1871 bought. Three-face lamps and old glassware bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

LABELS stick on honey and syrup cans with T1-Tite Paste. Postpaid upon receipt of 25c. T1-TITE CO., Phila., Pa.

BENCH JIG SAW, with motor, new, will take \$22 for outfit. PERCY A. BONETT, 14 Lafayette St., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

BEEHUNTERS USE my Beescent and instructions, one man did and found three beehives in one afternoon. WILL GROVER, Bristol, Vt.

We are prepared to make your Wool into yarn. Write for particulars. Also yarn for sale. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 inch discs for \$1.30 postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D., Canton, Maine.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Good, sweet chewing, 3 pounds, 90c; 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Smoking, 3 pounds, 60c; 5, 90c; 10, \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

has been possible to cut down the dog damage and the amount of money required to indemnify live stock owners.

It would evidently be unfair to have one set of laws applying to dogs owned in cities and villages and another set of laws to apply to dogs owned in the country. Many farmers own dogs for hunting and many others are dog lovers who have a pet for the boys and girls. We believe there is a decided tendency away from cow dogs. A good cow dog is rare and chasing does not benefit high producing cows.

We also have considerable doubt as to the value of watch dogs. There are doubtless cases where they are of value yet we know of several instances where chicken thieves walked off with the entire flock right under the nose of the faithful watch dog. Our point in mentioning this is to emphasize the fact that if live stock owners wish to a law which adequately protects against loss, that they should abide by the provisions themselves.



The Sign of Protection

Ideas Pay Dividends

(Continued from Page 3)

can start it in the same way by getting a number of large envelopes, 9x12, or even larger sizes, and write on them the following subject headings:

APPLIANCES

In this envelope place all clippings of advertisements and articles on brooders, coops, drinking fountains, egg carriers, egg testers, electric hovers, feeders, grain sprouters, incubators, leg bands, trap nests, troughs, and other poultry appliances.

BREEDING

This will contain clippings on selection of breeders, fertility, mating, incubating, egg testing, line breeding, cross-, in- and out-breeding, and other subjects concerning breeding.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Containing catalogs of books which may be purchased at a later date, and names of magazines which may be subscribed for sooner or later.

CAPONS & CAPONIZING

All data concerning suitable breeds, how to caponize, time to caponize, instruments, operation, feeding, marketing, etc.

CHICKENS, Varieties of

Clippings concerning breeds.

CHICKS, Baby

Information concerning brooding, feeding, housing, range, shade, cleanliness, sickness and other subjects.

CULLING

When to cull, kind to cull and kind to save, etc.

DISEASES

Data concerning treatment and prevention of chicken pox, diarrhoea, roup, worms, and other diseases; the prevention and killing of lice, mites, fleas, etc.

DON'TS IN POULTRY RAISING—and Miscellaneous unclassified

A miscellaneous collection of what not to do, and of material not readily filed under any other subject head.

EGGS

Containing information concerning the handling of eggs, preserving, candling, cleaning, washing, electric light methods of production, egg testers and egg grader scales, etc.

FEEDING

Data concerning feeders, kinds of feed such as grain, sprouted oats, mash, kale and other vegetables, rations to use, feeding management, etc.

HOUSING

Data on best types of houses, yards, fencing, gates, ventilation, plans, and other subjects.

MARKETING—of eggs—of table fowls

Information on how and where to sell eggs, care and preparation, cartons for carrying them, gathering and storing, grading and packing, how to get the most for chicks and chickens, broilers, hens, capons and live poultry.

RECORDS

How to keep records of eggs, costs, and other data.

SHOWS

Information concerning prizes, types of chickens, preparing birds for exhibition, where held, kinds of shows, coops to display, shipping, show rules and regulations, etc.

As you read articles on these informative points clip and file them away in these envelopes. As you read books write the title of the book, the author, the chapter number, and the page where found, concerning any of these subjects on a slip of paper and file it away. In this way you will soon have a world of ideas at your command on any subject, and you can quickly refer to them any time you want the information. Keep the envelopes alphabetically and the index as you go along. Always before you as you can quickly tell just where the material is filed in your collection.

From Autocar to Wallis— car truck or tractor —here is your guide to real lubrication economy

Way back in 1905 Mobiloil Lubrication Engineers proved that no one oil could be correct for all kinds of automotive engines. So they analyzed each type and perfected different oils especially fitted for the work they had to do. That was the real beginning of scientific lubrication.

Then in 1906 the world's oldest specialists in lubrication took another forward step. They made this valuable information available to every farmer throughout the land through the first Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations—the first scientific guide to efficient and economical engine operation in automobile history.

So famous has this chart become and so successful the results obtained from following it that:

182 manufacturers of automobiles and motor trucks approve its recommendations for their cars.

43 stationary and farm lighting engine manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

31 farm tractor manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

90% of the tractor manufacturers whose machines have gone through the gruelling Nebraska State Tests put their faith in Mobiloil—they couldn't afford to take chances with oil.

That's what the men who make your engines think about Mobiloil protection. That's the kind of reputation Mobiloil quality has built up through the years.

New savings with the New Mobiloil

Far-sighted farmers have always found Mobiloil the cheapest oil to buy for year-round use in every kind of engine, because it lasts longer. But now Mobiloil savings are even greater with the New Mobiloil—an improved Mobiloil made to meet the new lubricating needs of today's high-speed automobile engines and heavy-duty farm machinery.

The Mobiloil Chart becomes more than ever the guide to lubricating economy because exhaustive tests have conclusively proved that the continued use of the New Mobiloil gives a reduction of at least 20% in oil consumption when compared to other oils generally sold for the same engine.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
Makers of high-quality lubricants for all types of machinery

the New



Mobiloil

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter
Autocar, T (own & Waukesha)H (Waukesha)H			BB	A				
"H (own engine) other models...	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Chandler Special Six other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 4-cyl. Imperial 80 other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Diamond T.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal, 1K6, UB-6, T-6W, T-6B, F-6, A-6, 3B-6, 2B-6, T-8W, WR-6, 3C-6, F-7 other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford, A & AA, T & TT	A	A	A	A	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C., T-10, T-11, T-19, T-20, T-30, T-40, T-42, T-50, T-60, T-80 other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.		
Garford.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana, 611, 6111, other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
International Special Delivery, Waukesha engine, 33, 43, 54C, 54DR, 63, 74C, 74DR, 103, HS54, HS54C, HS74, HS74C, 104C, HS104C other models	B	A						
Mack.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Nash Advanced Six & Special Six other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige, 8-cyl. other models					BB	Arc.		
Pontiac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic, 15, 15W, 25, 25W, S25W, 30, 30W, 35, 35A, 35B, 25-6 other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Service.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Star.....	A	A			A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stewart, 7X, 10X, 21, 21X, Buddy other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker (Pass.), White, 15, 15B, 20, 20A, 59, 60 other models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willis-Knight, 4-cyl. 6-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
TRACTORS								
Allis-Chalmers, 15-25, other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case, 25-45, L, other models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Caterpillar.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E-B.....			B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson.....			BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull.....	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City, 40-65, other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:
For their correct lubrication use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C" "CW", Mobilgrease, or Engine Oil, as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers'.

All authorized Mobiloil dealers now have a complete stock of the New Mobiloil. And you can buy this improved farm oil at no increase in price. Ask your dealer to refer to his Mobiloil Chart for the correct grade to use in your car, truck or tractor.

NOTE: For a season's supply we recommend the 55-gallon or 30-gallon drum with convenient faucet.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

August 10, 1929

Published Weekly



Beauty Spots of the East—*Taughannock Falls Near Lake Cayuga.* —See Editorial.

—Courtesy, Finger Lakes State Park Commission

Health Commissioner Wynne Tells of the Importance of Pure Milk--Page 3

It Digs the Potatoes, Shakes Dirt Off, and Puts Them in Rows



The McCormick-Deering Potato Digger

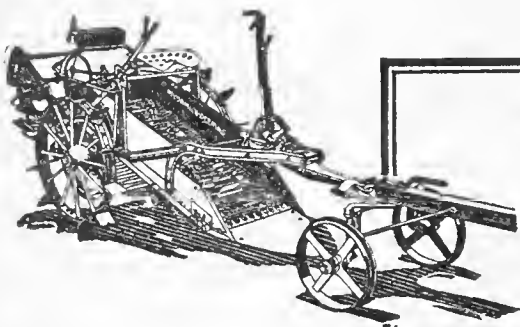
Rod-link diggers in 6-foot, 2-horse; and 7-foot, 4-horse sizes; with shaker and vine turner, or extension elevator delivery. Also 6-foot 2-horse riddle-type diggers, with shaker and vine turner.

THE McCormick-Deering Potato Digger changes the hardest job in potato growing to almost a pleasure. It speeds up the harvest, does away with a lot of hired help, and cuts harvest costs so low that a good profit is assured.

It's a wonderful feeling to sit on the seat of this digger and see it root out every hill without cutting or bruising. You will like the way the adjustable apron shakes the potatoes free of vines, dirt, and stones. The ease of gathering the clean, trash-free rows of potatoes will surprise you. Users say it is easier to pick up behind a McCormick-Deering than any digger they have ever used. Faster gathering saves you money, too, because it reduces losses due to sunburn and exposure.

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer near you to show this digger. In the meantime, write for our Potato Digger Folder. Address

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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Regular Equipment includes two-wheel tongue truck, spade lugs, standard-size shovel. Special Equipment: Roller truck, short shovel, side-hill lugs, and four horse hitch for 6-foot diggers. Attachments: Road rings, rolling cutters, stone trap for rod-link diggers, parts for attaching engines, tractor hitch, and side-hill lugs.

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Last spring we re-arranged our factory making it, we believe, the best equipped in the East. Therefore, we are filling all orders for Craine-Line Silos promptly when order is received. Prompt shipment does not mean lack of attention. Phone or wire your order, if necessary. Rock-bottom prices guaranteed. Choice of five kinds.

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LIFT YOUR DAIRY
TO A HIGHER LEVEL
OF PROFIT

TRIPLE WALL WOOD STAVE
CONCRETE STAVE SOLID CONCRETE
TILE

Wood stave Silos in stock of spruce or fir—made according to standard specifications; Craine Triple Wall Silos ready to ship with best Oregon Fir Covering, Tile and Cement Stave ready to be loaded. Free catalog sent by next mail, on request.

Repair with Crainelox

Don't waste good corn by putting it in a poor silo to spoil. Cover your present Silo with Crainelox. Write now—get it on NEXT WEEK.



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The Farm Relief Law

What It is--What It Can Do

FEW eastern farmers have taken much interest in the new Federal Farm Relief Law passed by the last session of Congress. However, the Farm Board created by this law has been appointed and is now at work, and the Board has power under the law to create policies which may affect either for weal or woe every farmer in the United States. Therefore, it certainly is necessary for every well-informed person, and especially every farmer, to know the fundamental principles included in this new farm legislation.

How will this Farm Board go about its job? The answer is that in general it will of course follow the plan laid down in the law. What is the law? On this page we are giving a summary of the most important parts of the law, which can be read in a few moments' time, and which should be saved for future reference.

Declaration of Policy

SECTION 1. (a) That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries, and to that end to protect, control, and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products.

(b) There shall be considered as a surplus for the purposes of this act any seasonal or year's total surplus, produced in the United States and either local or national in extent, that is in excess of the requirements for the orderly distribution of the agricultural commodity, or is in excess of the domestic requirements for such commodity.

Federal Farm Board

SEC. 2. A Federal farm board is hereby created, which shall consist of eight members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and of the Secretary of Agriculture ex officio. In making the appointments, the President shall give due consideration to having the major agricultural commodities produced in the United States fairly represented upon the board. Each appointed member shall receive a salary of \$12,000 a year.

Advisory Commodity Committees

(B) The board shall invite the cooperative associations handling any agricultural commodity to establish an advisory commodity committee to consist of seven members, of whom at least two shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity, to represent such commodity before the board in matters relating to the commodity. Members of each advisory committee shall be selected by the cooperative associations from time to time in such manner as the board shall prescribe. No salary shall be paid to committee members, but the board shall pay each a per diem compensation not exceeding \$20.

(D) Each advisory committee may by itself or through its officers (1) confer directly with the board, call for information from it, or make oral or written representations to it concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board and relating to the agricultural commodity, and (2) cooperate with the board in advising the producers through their organizations or otherwise in the development of suitable programs of

planting or breeding in order to secure the maximum benefits under this act consistent with the policy declared in section 1.

Special Powers of Board

SEC. 5. The board is authorized and directed—

(1) To promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing of agricultural commodities and food products thereof.

(2) To encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations.

(3) To keep advised from any available sources and make reports as to crop prices, experiences, prospects, supply and demand, at home and abroad.

(4) To investigate conditions of overproduction of agricultural commodities and advise as to the prevention of such overproduction.

(5) To make investigations and reports and publish the same, including investigations and reports upon the following: Land utilization for agricultural purposes, reduction of the acreage of unprofitable marginal lands in cultivation, methods of expanding markets at home and abroad for agricultural commodities and food products thereof, methods of developing by-products of and new uses for agricultural commodities and transportation conditions and their effect upon the marketing of agricultural commodities.

Revolving Fund

SEC. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000, which shall be made available by the Congress as soon as practicable after the approval of this act, and shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered by the board as provided in this act.

Loans to Cooperative Associations

SEC. 7. (a) Upon application by any cooperative association, the board is authorized to make loans to it from the revolving fund to assist in—

(1) The effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof;

(2) The construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products;

(3) The formation of clearing-house associations;

(Continued on Page 16)

IT'S NOT GOING TO BE SO EASY



DARLING in the N. Y. Herald Tribune
(Copyright, 1929 The N. Y. Tribune, Inc.)

Pure Milk Saves Lives of Thousands

Why New York City Has Best Supply in the World

HAD the conditions prevailing in the milk industry fifty years ago persisted to the present time, over 180,000 babies would have died in New York City alone during the past ten years. This saving of life represents the entire population of a city nearly as large as that of Syracuse. Fifty years ago nearly one out of every four babies born in New York City died before reaching its first birthday; at present only one out of sixteen or seventeen dies in the first year.

A large measure of the credit for this achievement belongs to the vigorous campaign of health departments the country over against summer diarrhea, that warm weather ailment of babies which used to be called "cholera infantum" and was once so common and so frequently fatal. During the summer of 1901 in New York City summer diarrhea alone cost the lives of 4,404 young children; during the summer of 1927 only 246 died of this ailment, in spite of the fact that the city's population had increased nearly fifty per cent.

An advance to be proud of, this. And it is due chiefly to one factor—pure milk. New York City's regulation of the production and sale of milk and the hearty cooperation of milk producers have eased the hearts of many anxious mothers, for summer diarrhea, it has been found, is caused almost solely by milk of poor quality, laden with bacteria. By insuring a supply of pure milk, New York bestows the boon of health upon many of its new-born and helpless citizens who otherwise might suffer and succumb under that former scourge of early childhood.

Sometimes it may seem to dairymen and milk dealers that the laws governing the city's milk supply are unduly drastic. It must then be remembered that the milk industry is not a commercial enterprise. It is a public service, touching the lives and health of the community. Through cooperation between health authorities and milk producers the present high level has been attained with its gratifying results in the lowering of infant mortality and the disappearance of milk-borne typhoid fever epidemics and tubercular infection caused by infected cattle. At the present time, the milk supply of New York City is probably better than that in any other large city in the world. Because the milk industry realized the necessity for providing pure milk and conducting all its operations according to the highest sanitary standards, there has developed so much public confidence in the purity and safety of the milk sold in New York City that it has become an increasingly favored article of diet, not only for children, but for adults. In other words, the introduction of sanitary methods has paid by an increased market.

The fact that the dairies supplying New York City's milk are run on scientific lines and regulated by the Sanitary Code gives the babies of the city a chance for health which was denied them in the days when pasteurization and cleanly methods of production were unknown. Babies depend on milk for almost their entire nourishment. By guaranteeing a pure milk supply, the modern dairyman contributes a large share toward maintaining the community's well-being. Because a constant, pure supply of milk is easily available, thousands of babies in New York's crowded districts find the strength to cope with the stifling months of summer; thousands of mothers are spared the agony of watching their little ones fight a pitiful and losing battle for health and even life at the approach of summer.

In regulating the city's milk supply, the Department of Health has realized that it costs money to run a scientific and sanitary dairy. It has raised no objection to the farmer's securing proper compensation for his milk. The result is that, whereas milk was formerly sold in the city at 8 cents a quart bottled and 6 cents loose, it now sells for 19 cents a quart, Grade A, bottled; 16 cents a quart, Grade B; and 12 cents a quart loose.

Milk production today is on a basis of

By **SHIRLEY W. WYNNE, M.D., DR. P.H.**

Commissioner of Health, City of New York

good business methods. There is cooperation between dairymen and health authorities. The State even reimburses the farmer if it condemns his cattle as tuberculous. In this connection, farmers might remember that, though they are paid for the cattle they lose through condemnation, no one can reimburse a mother who loses a child because of poor milk.



Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, New York City Health Commissioner.

The growth of sanitary methods in milk production runs parallel with the growth of bacteriology. As science progressed in its knowledge of the germs causing disease, many discoveries were made regarding milk. It was found not only that infected milk could cause tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, septic sore throat and other infectious diseases, but that milk containing an excessive amount of seemingly harmless bacteria would occasion epidemics of summer diarrhea among the babies of a community.

Pasteur in the sixties and seventies of the last century discovered that bacteria cause disease. His technique, however, was complicated and it was difficult to isolate the germs of the various diseases. At the end of the seventies and in the early eighties, the great German scientist, Koch, improved the technique and with his pupils found the bacteria causing tuberculosis, cholera, typhoid fever, diphtheria and lockjaw. This advance marked the beginning of modern bacteriology. Following these discoveries, investigators naturally began the search for the particular bacteria responsible for other diseases.

During the course of each summer there was always a large number of deaths from what was called "cholera infantum". Mothers dreaded the hot weather because they knew that their babies would be apt to contract the illness and to die from it. The bacteriologists now set out to find its cause.

From 1903 to 1904 in this city, Holt, the well-known baby specialist, and Professor William H. Park, head of the Health Department's research laboratories, carried on an investigation into the causes of cholera infantum. They showed that this illness could be traced to no one specific germ, but rather that milk containing an excessive number

of bacteria made the babies sick. These studies proved that there are three reasons for a large amount of bacteria in milk. These reasons are: uncleanly conditions on the dairy farm; the temperature at which the milk is kept; and the length of time the milk is kept.

So far as the first point goes, the investigation showed that many of the dairies supplying New York City were filthy. The cows' flanks were unclean and their udders dirty; the stables were dark and dusty and the walls and ceilings cobwebbed. There were no facilities for the milker to wash his hands. These conditions not only were found in the dairies supplying New York City, but prevailed everywhere. The reason such conditions existed was because it was not then known that they were responsible for the heavy contamination of milk with bacteria.

Further, the studies showed that bacteria multiply very rapidly in milk which is not quickly cooled and kept cool. In clean dairies where every precaution was taken to obtain a clean milk it was found that the milk quickly turned sour due to the rapid multiplication of bacteria in milk which had not been cooled.

It is practically impossible to obtain milk absolutely free from bacteria. Even when freshly drawn from the cow, with every reasonable means taken

Why It Is Necessary To Cool Milk Rapidly

How Warm Weather Increases Bacteria in Milk

	Milk I Fresh and of Good Quality	Milk II Fair Quality	Milk III Poor Quality
Original number of bacteria per cubic centimeter.....	5,200	92,000	2,600,000
After two hours.....	8,400	134,000	4,220,000
After four hours.....	12,400	470,000	19,000,000
After six hours.....	68,500	1,260,000	39,000,000
After eight hours.....	654,000	6,800,000	124,000,000

to insure cleanliness, it will contain from 500 to 5,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. For the health administrator, the bacteria in milk have great practical significance, despite the fact that the majority of these bacteria are saprophytes, i.e., not disease producing; from their number one can determine something as to the care taken in handling the milk.

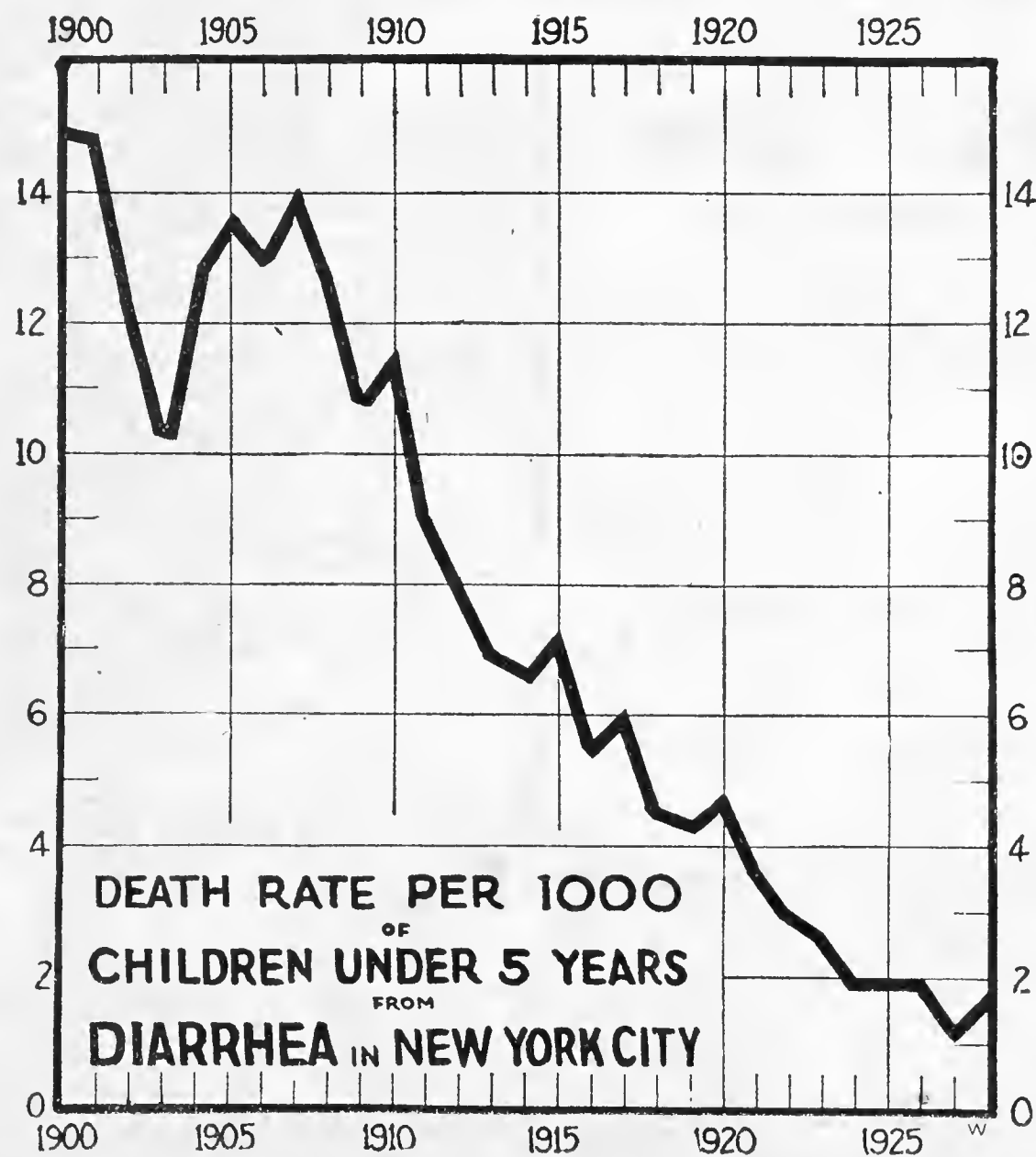
Few, even of the well informed, appreciate how great a difference a few degrees in temperature will make in the rate of bacterial multiplications. Milk rapidly and sufficiently cooled keeps almost unaltered for thirty-six hours, while milk insufficiently cooled spoils rapidly. The cooling should be carried out as soon after milking as possible so as to keep the number of bacteria down to a minimum. In hot weather it is practically impossible to do this without refrigeration. How rapidly a few hours' exposure of milk to the ordinary temperature of a hot summer's day will increase the number of bacteria in the milk can be seen from the table on this page summarizing an experiment carried out by Park in the laboratories of the New York City Department of Health. Three different samples of milk were examined, the milk being kept at 32 degrees Centigrade (90 degrees Fahrenheit).

The Department of Health in 1906 organized its system of country milk inspection. It prepared a score card enabling the farmer to see just what were the deficiencies of his dairy. The inspectors aided the farmer by giving advice as to how he might overcome various deficiencies and improve the quality of his milk. The requirements were gradually made stricter and within a few years there was a marked improvement in the city's milk supply.

A number of large outbreaks of typhoid fever in New York City during the years 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912 were traced to milk infected by typhoid bacillus carriers on dairy farms. It was realized that no amount of mere inspection and improvement in the sanitary condition of the dairies would protect against this danger. This and other considerations led to the present-day requirement of pasteurization.

Sometime before these outbreaks the milk industry had learned that by subjecting milk for a few seconds to a high temperature, its keeping qualities could be prolonged. Milk thus treated did not become sour. This device, spoken of as "flash pasteurization", quickly became

(Continued on Page 18)



How improvement in New York City's milk supply resulted in fewer deaths from diarrhea, once called cholera infantum.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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Grain Cooperatives Unite On a Marketing Plan

THE most important news this summer is coming out of Washington, and has to do with the new Farm Board and its efforts to solve some of the farmer's problems. On the opposite page, we call your attention to the news story explaining the organization of the new Grain Corporation, formed by cooperative grain associations and elevators of the Middle West. It is important because it looks like a constructive step to solve the problem of marketing grain, and it is interesting because so many of these co-operatives which heretofore have been fighting one another, have come together on a common basis.

Maybe farmers can work together after all, when the need is great enough. How bad will dairy market conditions have to become before dairy cooperatives agree on a common selling plan?

The Health Department and Dairymen

WE are especially favored in this issue by the very interesting and instructive article on Page 3 on the relation between milk and public health by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, health commissioner of New York City.

Sometimes the health regulations governing the production and sale of milk seem drastic and impractical to milk producers, and sometimes the milk and barn inspectors are not very tactful or sympathetic. Some of them may not know their job very well. But on the other hand, the improvement in the quality of milk sold in the New York City market has paid dairymen in dollars and cents, and infinitely more than this, is the satisfaction of knowing that the milk that you sell to New York City is the best in quality in the world, and a food that is safe and good for little children.

Of course, it is a Health Commissioner's first duty to look out for the interests of the people of his city. He is the consumers' representative. But we are especially pleased with Dr. Wynne's sympathetic attitude toward milk producers. For example, we have heard him express many times his belief that dairymen should be well paid for their product. He thinks that the way for the

city to get an adequate supply of high quality milk when it wants it is to pay farmers well for it.

Boy Scouts On World Jamboree

THIRTEEN hundred American boys, the pick of their several communities, are now on a trip to England on the greatest migration of youth in history. All thirteen hundred are Boy Scouts, chosen because of unusual qualifications, and all are attending the Third World Boy Scout Jamboree, a great event in Scouting, which is taking place at Birkenhead, England, July 31 to August 13. Over sixty thousand boys are in attendance. Not the least of the benefits secured from this great gathering is the lasting effect on the future good will of the world through the fraternizing influence of bringing all of these future world citizens together. There are nearly 2,000,000 Boy Scouts and leaders in the world, more than one-third of whom are in the United States.

The Boy Scout movement reaches into nearly every community in this country and there is scarcely a hamlet without its troop of boys. Interest in Scouting is increasing among farm boys through the opportunity they have to take part in Scouting by becoming Lone Scouts.

All of the work that is now being done for boys through such movements as the Boy Scouts and the 4-H Clubs will certainly have an untold effect on the future progress and happiness of mankind.

Dry Weather Injuring Crops

NOT in years have we had so much hot weather, and so little rain as there has been this summer. Although some sections have had more rain than others, in general the drought has been bad, not only in this country but in Europe. People everywhere, and especially the poor in the great cities, have been suffering intensely from the heat. What is more serious still, is the effect of the drought on crops. Potato growers on Long Island estimate that the dry weather has caused them at least a million dollars' damage up to the present time. Corn is suffering, foliage on the trees is turning brown in many parts of the East, and the pastures are drying up.

What a climate! Part of the year we shed all of the clothes the law will allow, and the rest of the time we put on all we can, and shovel coal in the bargain.

Feed Dealers Getting On a Cash Basis

"I believe I am safe in saying that the grain dealers in this section who went on a strictly cash basis of doing business have found it to be a successful method and are continuing this form of merchandising. There are several other dealers who changed their method of merchandising from what you might call a first price proposition to the following:

"Special price for cash.

"A cash discount for large lots of from one ton to five or more, charging interest after 30 days.

"Charging for deliveries, where dealers have a delivery system.

"It appears that the old form of merchandising, one price for everybody, was becoming obsolete. It seems fair to charge the farmer or consumer a price commensurate with the service he demands."

THE above statement was contained in a letter written to us by a leading Vermont feed dealer. The common sense facts expressed in this letter have our unqualified approval. How absolutely unfair it is for the farmer, or for anybody else, who always pays cash, to have to pay the same price as the man who never does. In the past, the whole tendency has been to discourage cash payments because the man who pays as he goes not only pays for his own product but he helps to carry the credit charges of the other fellow.

The place to buy credit is not at the feed deal-

er's, anyway. It is at the bank. That is what banks are for, and almost any bank will loan money to a good farmer if the farmer will take the trouble to visit the banker and give him confidentially all of the facts about his business.

The Farm News Written For Farmers

HAVE you noticed the live, up-to-the-minute, news articles that have been appearing in every issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST this summer? We are making every effort to find out what is going on in the world, of special interest to you, and then boil it down, and write it in everyday language, so that you can read it quickly and easily. Where else except in the "Old Reliable" can you get this farm news service?

Beauty Spots of the East—Taughannock Falls

TRAVELERS along the road from Ithaca to Geneva can well afford to turn aside for a few moments near Trumansburg to see the highest falls east of the Rocky Mountains. They are pictured on our cover this time.

Just at the edge of Cayuga Lake this comparatively small stream takes a drop of 215 feet, which is 50 feet greater than Niagara Falls. The Finger Lakes region of New York State holds many spots of interest, but most of them can be easily missed. Before you take that auto tour which you are planning, write to the Conservation Department at Albany and ask for information and booklets concerning the State Parks in the section you plan to visit.

Maine Now Free of TB

THE State of Maine is to be congratulated as the first of the New England states and the second state in the Union to be declared free of bovine tuberculosis. North Carolina was the first, having been declared free of the disease on October 1, 1928. But Maine has really done a bigger job because she has more dairy cattle. Unlike New York and some of the other great dairy states, her problem was comparatively small because she had few cows that reacted to the test.

Naturally, Maine's clean cattle are sought for by the owners from all the other New England states and the fact that her cattle are now free from TB will do much to promote the whole dairy industry within her borders.

Connecticut is another New England state which is making very rapid progress in the fight against TB. The legislature made an especial emergency appropriation in February of this year and a total of nearly 32,000 animals were tested during March and April of this spring. This is a large number compared to the total in the state. About 2.1 per cent reacted to the tests.

Eastman's Chestnut

SOME time ago I was on a New York Central train on my way to give a talk at a farm meeting. There were two or three verses of poetry that I wanted to commit to memory to use in my talk and in trying to learn them, I said them out loud. Before I knew it, I was giving them rather emphatically and using my hands to emphasize certain passages. Suddenly I came to my senses and looked up to see about half of the people near me in the car staring at me and grinning.

The incident reminded me of the story of President and Mrs. Hadley of Yale University, who likewise were traveling on a train, and President Hadley made use of the time to rehearse a speech in a low voice that he was trying to learn. Suddenly a kindly matron who was sitting behind Mr. Hadley, and who had been watching and listening, leaned forward and tapped Mrs. Hadley on the shoulder and said meaningly:

"You have my sincere sympathy, my poor woman. I have one just like him at home!"

A New Cow Testing Plan for Every Dairy

How Any Dairyman Can Test With Little Work or Expense

EVERY good dairyman now knows the need of testing his cows for butterfat, weighing their milk and feed regularly, and keeping feed and production records. Every dairyman knows that finding even one cow that does not pay for her keep will more than pay for the cost of testing the whole dairy. It is true, also, that production records always increase the interest of the farmer himself, and of his boys, in the dairy, and lead to greater efforts to make every cow pay.

The trouble with cow testing is, however, to get the time to do it. Many start keeping records, but few finish. It goes well for a time, and then there comes a period when everybody is extra busy, and the testing and record-keeping get neglected. The Dairy Demonstration Associations have done and are doing a splendid work. The records which have been secured through these cow testing associations have led to better production, with almost every man who is a member.

But even these associations have their disadvantages. One of them is that the farmer himself does not do the weighing and testing of the milk or feed, neither does he keep the records. Therefore, he does not get as much out of it as he would if he did it himself. Then there is the difficulty of getting a good tester, and after he is secured, many farmers' wives object to boarding him one day a month, when he comes to do the testing.

All of these difficulties have been overcome by a new plan of testing which we think is destined to sweep through the dairy districts, and in time to include most good dairy farmers. This plan meets the need of the small dairy farmer in sections that are not now served by dairy herd improvement associations. The plan is not a theory, but already is working successfully in several New York counties.

How the New Cow Testing Club Plan Works

Each dairyman takes the weights of milk and grain, and a sample of milk from each cow one day a month. He is furnished a blank barn-record sheet, on which he records for one day each month the following:

The name of each cow in his herd.

The pounds of milk for night and morning milking one day a month for each cow.

The pounds of grain fed per cow for one day (for dry cows as well as for those milking).

The freshening, dry, and breeding dates, and reasons for sale of cows, sickness, etc.

The kind of roughages, the grain mixture, and the price per ton of the grain.

Dairymen will be notified each month when to take the weights and samples.

Samples and barn records are sent to the local milk plant, or to a central testing laboratory.

The Club will arrange for each dairyman to receive his herd record each month with the following data:

Pounds of milk per cow for the month, and to date.

Pounds of butterfat per cow for the month and to date.

Pounds of grain per cow for the month and to date.

The average production (milk and butterfat) each month for his herd, and the average production for the club.

Pounds of grain per 100 pounds of milk for his herd and for the club.

A letter will be enclosed with the report each month which gives feeding and management information and interesting notes about the experiences of the members in the club.

A summary of his herd will be given each dairyman at the end of the year.

A loose-leaf book will be furnished

for filing the monthly and yearly summaries during the year.

The herd summaries will be discussed with each dairyman at the end of the year, either in groups or by personal visits to each farm. This follow-up should enable the dairyman to make changes in practices which the testing and records show should be made.

Advantages of the Dairy Record Plan

It permits more dairymen to keep records at lower costs.

Dairymen get more from the records

because they do part of the work themselves.

The womenfolks do not have to board the tester each month.

Members from any part of the county can join at any time.

The specialists' interpretation of the records at the end of the year enables the dairymen to change, with confidence, their methods of feeding and management.

The letter to the members each month gives the county agent the opportunity to emphasize such projects as bull pens, better bulls, culling, abor-

tion control, and better and more home grown grains.

It helps the county agent to reach more dairymen with a definite worthwhile service.

Cost of the Dairy Record Club

The cost of testing under this plan will vary according to the number of cows enrolled, and according to the conditions under which the plan is set up in the county. The cost will range between \$1.25 and \$1.75 per cow per year. If you are interested, telephone or write your county agricultural agent immediately.

A New Grain Marketing Organization

Federal Farm Board Helps Form Farmers' National Grain Corporation

AT a two-day meeting of the Federal Farm Board with 52 representatives of a number of cooperative grain marketing organizations, a plan was effected to organize a grain stabilization corporation to be known as the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. An organization committee of 16 was selected who will meet on August 26, at Chicago, to start the task of getting the new corporation into operation. The organization committee is made up as follows:

William Settle of Indianapolis, Ind., chairman of Central States pool, Indianapolis, Ind.—Chairman.

L. E. Webb of Jetmore (Kan.) Farmers' Cooperative Commission Company of Hutchinson and Wichita, Kan.—Secretary.

George Duis of Grand Forks, N. D., Northwest pool.

Ernest Downey of Wichita, Kan., and John Manley of Enid, Okla., Southwest pool.

M. W. Thatcher of St. Paul, Minn., and H. G. Kenney of Omaha, Farmers' Union commission agencies.

S. J. Cottingham of Stanhope, Iowa—National Farmers' Elevators' Grain Company.

E. M. McColum of Indianapolis, Ind., Ohio, Indiana and Michigan Farmers' Elevator Association.

Lawrence Farlow of Bloomington, Ill., Iowa Farmers' Elevator Association.

F. H. Sloan, Sioux Falls, S. D., and P. E. Lee of Grand Forks, N. D., Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota Farmers' Elevator Association.

S. H. Thompson of Chicago, the American Farm Bureau Federation.

L. J. Tabor of Columbus, Ohio, National Grange.

C. D. Huff of Salina, Kan., the National Farmers' Union.

J. J. Knight of Kansas City, Mo., Farmers' Equity Union.

Much satisfaction is expressed by those interested in grain marketing. For example, Mr. William H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation said, "The prospects look good for the formation of a corporation through which farmers will get control of the marketing of their own product. It will make marketing orderly, systematic, prevent gluts and will go a long ways toward stabilizing the price of grain. This is what we have been dreaming for years, united action, and it's the first time it has been realized."

What the New Corporation Will Do

In brief, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation might be called a merger of various cooperative grain marketing organizations for the marketing of grain. The Corporation will be formed by the farmers' organizations and will be managed and operated by them. The new organization will act as an intermediary between the Federal Farm Board and the various cooperative marketing bodies and will start out with a capital of \$10,000,000 made up of shares of stock at \$20. a share which will be open to subscription by farmer-owned organizations on the basis of one share for each farmer member.

There will be fifteen directors representing the various grain growing regions and cooperative groups. The board of directors will pick an executive committee of five from their own membership. The corporation will be organized along cooperative lines so that it will be eligible for loans under the new agricultural marketing act.

The following are the purposes for which this corporation is to be formed:

1. To conduct stabilization operations on the open market, if and when such operations have been approved in advance by the Federal Farm Board.

2. To buy grain from member stockholders and to sell such grain for its own account.

3. To conduct educational work among farmers concerning the value of cooperative marketing and economical production.

4. To lease, purchase or construct necessary storage and other facilities.

5. To lend money to existing farmer-owned cooperative elevator associations for the purpose of building elevators or other physical facilities.

6. To make loans to farmer-owned companies for the purpose of financing and marketing crops from farm to market. It is pointed out here that no loans are to be made which would encourage competition between cooperatives.

The Farmers' National Grain Corporation will charge the usual commission fees for service to its stockholders,

(Continued on Page 6)

My Favorite Poem

MAY we again call your attention to the fact that we would be glad to have you send in your favorite poem, and those poems which get the most votes will be published in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and broadcast from WGY, the General Electric Company's station at Schenectady.

Tune in on this station every Thursday at noon and listen to the radio talk prepared by E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, entitled "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home", and then send us your favorite poem.

The poem given on this page was sent in by Mrs. L. G. Perkins of Pittsford, Vermont, who states that it is one of her favorites. She also makes an interesting comment as follows: "I have not yet reached the place in life where my favorite poems are of despair, trials, or the comfortable rewards we will get later."

If

By RUDYARD KIPLING

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or, being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim,
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings,
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance ran,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



A Million Dollar Rain

At last the prolonged drouth in western New York has been broken by a good rain in which from 1½ to 2 inches of water fell. "The Million Dollar Rain" as folk hereabouts have

By M. C. BURRITT

There has been much sweating in the

hay mow and much inclination to sit on the front porch and cool off. Frequent swims in the lake have been in order and yet every time we spend a half day in the city we come home to the farm thankful that we live in the country away from hot pavements, houses close together and crowds of folks. The green trees, the open spaces and the big front porch overlooking the wide shaded lawns always seem cool and inviting.—Hilton, N. Y., July 28, 1929.



M. C. Burritt

ing. Here and there a thunder shower helped, but these were comparatively light and spotted. We had one here on June 28.

The extent of the losses from this drouth are not yet fully realized, for the rain came too late to save many crops. The loss now most apparent is in spring grain, which has headed out very short and which cannot yield much more than half a crop. While the rather poor wheat crop was probably damaged more by the excessive rains of April, the dry weather during heading and filling no doubt is partly responsible for the small yield. The wet April made the hay crop which has not been very much affected by the drouth. Harvest weather was almost ideal.

Cultivated Crops Suffer Most

Lack of rain is most apparent in cultivated crops in the many poor stands of these crops and their more or less stunted condition. This effect is, of course, greatest on the late plowed fields. Early plowing and frequent working to conserve moisture enabled farmers who practiced it, to get good stands of cultivated crops because they had saved the moisture. I should say that more than half of the fields of beans, corn and cabbage show this spotted condition due to failure of seed to grow or plants to live. And everywhere beans are beginning to bloom with about half the normal vines and corn and cabbage are backward. But the rain has come in time to save these crops where the stands are good.

Another serious effect of the drouth in this section has been the affording of a very favorable condition for the development of aphids on apples and psylla on pears. Whereas, heavy rains would have more or less washed them off and helped to hold them in check, these pests have done serious damage to foliage and where the right spray or dust treatment has not been given have severely affected the fruit. Green aphids have followed the rosy aphids in such numbers as to call for special treatment with tobacco again. Not only have they covered the growing tips and new suckers but in many cases the apple clusters and leaves, making fruits sticky and dirty. In the case of pears the crop is so light that many have thought it not worth spraying and the damage by psylla will be heavy.

Berry Crop Short

The raspberry crop has been practically cut in two by the dry weather, the rain having come too late to save it. Lawns are brown. Cisterns and wells were low and some have had to draw water. But now the rain has brought a new lease of life and encouragement. The green is already coming back in the lawns, second cutting alfalfa is growing apace and cabbage is fairly jumping. This rain means money in our pockets and encouragement in our hearts. It is literally worth a million dollars to western New York.

July has been a very warm month.

Many Orchards On Unfavorable Soil

It has been stated that many western New York orchards are suffering more from lack of soil fertility than from any other cause. What is your opinion on this problem?—I.R.D., New York.

Recent surveys have shown that many western New York orchards are located on soil which is not adapted to fruit growing. It appears to be a losing proposition to try to carry such orchards along. The best way would be to get out of the game as soon as possible and either grow other crops or plant orchards on soil that is suitable.

Where soil is suitable it is comparatively easy to maintain fertility to the proper point.

McIntosh Becoming More Popular

What are the chances that the McIntosh will be over-planted or that they will lose their popularity?—R.E.E., New York.

There seems to be a definite trend toward fewer varieties and it seems probable that the McIntosh will be one of those that will increase in popularity as it becomes better known. It has the quality and most growers believe that there is little danger of over-planting for years.

A New Grain Marketing Organization

(Continued from Page 5)

which fees are to be used; first, to pay dividends on capital stock not to exceed 8 per cent and after this the money will be distributed to member stockholders as patronage dividends. These patronage dividends will be paid in the form of stock in the National Grain Corporation until the capital stock of the company equals \$20,000,000.

The general attitude of those who have commented on the formation of this new corporation, is that the Farm Board had achieved a triumph in bringing together for unanimous action a number of organizations which have been in disagreement for years. On the other hand, it has been claimed by some that while the new corporation is a step in the right direction, that it can do little or nothing to raise basic price levels on grain. According to one authority, the statement frequently made that 35 to 40 per cent of the grain is handled cooperatively is only partly true and may be misleading. As much as 35 to 40 per cent of the grain marketed may be handled cooperatively at some point along the road to market, but it is claimed that only about 8 per cent of the total is handled cooperatively in terminal markets. While there has been some progress in tying together many local farmer-owned elevators into chains or groups each having a sales agent, there has been no unity of action on a large scale. In fact, the actions of various groups have frequently been antagonistic to each other.

FARM SUPPLIES - Information About Them

We frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

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Plants	Poultry House	Wagons
Feed Cutters	Equipment	Wall Paper
Fences	Poultry Feeds	Washing Machines
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butter in 305 days, carrying calf
202 days.

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pig to start to raise is a good one. You save time and
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and Pennsylvania. The price to
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tities. Cash must accompany order.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue. New York

The Question Box



Growing Brussel Sprouts

Will you kindly send me information
on the care of Brussel Sprouts? I have
several plants in the garden and this is
the first time I have ever had them. I
would like to know how they should be
treated while in the garden, especially
about breaking off the leaves, also how
they are stored for the winter.—S.G.

I DO not believe that it is advisable
to remove the leaves of brussel
sprout plants, at least not until they
dry down. The leaves are essential
to the manufacture of plant material
and so for the development of good
sprouts.

Brussel sprout plants are not stored
for any considerable length of time.
The plants may be taken up and kept
in a cool barn or cellar where they will
not to be subjected to severe freezing.
The sprouts may then be taken off as
is convenient. The season, in this way,
can be prolonged for several weeks.

Lime for Potatoes

"I was interested in the recent article
on the use of lime. I am following a three
year rotation of potatoes, oats and grass
or clover on a yellow sand loam and
gravel soil. The ground is well manured
and fertilized (having grown 350 bushels
of potatoes per acre) but on the lightest
soil the clover does not grow. If I put on
lime will it cause scab on the potatoes?"

SOIL which is heavily supplied with
lime is more favorable for the de-
velopment of scab than a soil which
lacks lime. At the same time clover
will not grow well on a soil lacking in
lime. With a rotation such as you
have, we believe it will be possible to
add lime in sufficient amounts to al-
low you to grow clover without ser-
iously affecting the amount of scab
which you have.

We would add the lime in the rota-
tion when the grass is seeded and when
the time comes to plant potatoes we
do not believe that scab will bother
you very much. In specialized potato-
growing sections where potatoes are
grown year after year, growers have
found it necessary to keep the soil ac-
idity at a particular point if they are
going to get away from the trouble of
scab. They of course, are not concern-
ed about the growing of clover.

Powdered Milk for Calves

Can you tell me how to feed small
calves powdered skim milk. Could you
tell me how much to feed and how much
to increase the feeding.—W.E.K., Penn-
sylvania.

POWDERED skim milk can be used
as a substitute for fresh skim milk
by mixing one pound of powdered skim
milk and nine pounds of water.

This can be fed at the rate of one
pound to each 10 pounds of live weight
of the animal until you are feeding 16
pounds after which it is not necessary
to increase the amount as the calf can
get the proper nourishment from grain
and roughage.

Controlling the Mexican
Bean Beetle

The Mexican bean beetle is getting to
be quite a pest here and we are writing
for information as to the best means of
control.

THE bean beetle was first found in
New York State in Erie County in
1927. At present it is numerous in sev-
eral western New York counties as
well as a good share of the State of
Pennsylvania and parts of New Jersey.

The adult beetle is rather light in
color with a number of black spots on
the back and the larvae have the
appearance of small worms which are
rather fuzzy. The Mexican bean bee-
tle eats the underside of the leaves
which gives them a sort of lacy appear-
ance.

The insect has biting mouth parts
and therefore must be controlled by
poisoning. Some arsenicals cause in-
jury to beans and so either magnesium
arsenate or calcium arsenate is recom-

mended. Magnesium arsenate is mix-
ed up at the rate of 2 pounds to 100
gallons or for small areas, five level
tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water.
Calcium arsenate is mixed at the rate
of 1½ pounds of calcium arsenate, 3
pounds hydrated lime and 100 gallons
of water or for small areas 4 level ta-
blespoonfuls of calcium arsenate, 7 le-
vel tablespoonfuls of hydrated lime to
3 gallons of water.

Because the beetle eats the under-
sides of the leaves it is important that
the spray hits the underside. With a
high pressure sprayer there is a tend-
ency for the spray to form a fog which
covers both the upper and undersides
fairly well, but in addition, spray noz-
zles should be so arranged so that they
point upward from a point near the
ground and direct the spray to the
undersides of the leaves.

The New York State Agricultural
Experiment Station at Geneva, in co-
operation with the U. S. Department
of Agriculture, has been studying this
insect and has published circular 96
on the control of this beetle. This cir-
cular will be sent to anyone on request.

Chicken Manure for
Vegetables

Kindly tell me for what vegetables is
chicken manure the best. I have one acre
lima beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, cab-
bage, cauliflower.—V. T., N. Y.

POULTRY manure is excellent for
any kind of vegetables. It is consid-
erably more valuable per ton than other
forms of manure and for this reason
you will get best results if you do not
apply it too heavily. Our suggestion
would be that you put it on the crops
which you believe will return you the
most money and in this way we think
you will get greatest returns. If it
must be stored for any length of time,
keep it dry to prevent loss of plant
food.

Controlling Horseradish

I recently saw a cartoon in A.A. about
quack grass and it has reminded me to
write and ask if you can tell me any
way to kill, destroy or otherwise get rid
of horseradish which is a pest on my
small farm.—M.B.K., New York.

THERE are a few principles which
govern the eradication of all weeds.
Some of these are more important
than others in a particular case but
an understanding of them will help.

Any plant must grow leaves in or-
der to live since these leaves manufac-
ture starch which is necessary to the
plant's growth. It follows therefore
that any weed can be killed if top
growth is absolutely prevented. Due
to the fact that so much food is stored
in horseradish roots it takes longer to
kill them than some other plants.

About the only other way of con-
trolling the weed is to dig it out en-
tirely, pulling it up and burning it.
Any method of control of horseradish
requires considerable time and per-
severance but we have known of a few
cases where the efforts have been suc-
cessful. We will be glad to have our
readers give us their experience with
this weed.

Early Pullets May Molt

Is there a danger that pullets hatched
in January will molt the following fall?

IT is almost certain that January
hatched pullets will go through a
molt in the fall just about the same
as old hens. However, this may not
be a serious objection. In the first
place, the January hatched cockerels
will provide early broilers which will
sell at a good price. In the second
place, the pullets will come into pro-
duction during the summer when the
price of eggs is usually good. The fall
molt will lessen production for a time
but even at that, there will be a good
chance for profit before and after this
molt.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.51	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.25	1.95
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1928 was \$2.90 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.70 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Holds Steady

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 1, 1929	July 25, 1929	Last Year
Higher than extra	44 -44½	44 -44½	45¾-46¼
Extra (92sc)	43½	43½	45¼
44-91 score	39 -43	39 -43	42½-44¾
Lower G'ds	38 -38¾	38 -38¾	40 -42

Although our last report stated that a feeling was apparent in the butter market that the price could not hold steady at the prices quoted, the market on Saturday, July 27, was even stronger. This was apparently due to some outside speculation, some shrinkage in receipts and reports of further falling off in production due chiefly to the dry weather. On Monday the feeling was a little uncertain until word

was received of a half cent advance at Chicago which bolstered up the sentiment.

The situation eased up a bit and on Tuesday the market was not quite as steady as it was the previous day. On Wednesday further news of strength in the Chicago market arrived where there was an advance of one half cent, and news that the make was shrinking also tends to strengthen the market.

Butter is still going into storage at the rate of one million pounds a week in the Metropolitan district. In view of the heavy butter in storage dealers are afraid of an advance in prices which might be reflected in retail prices and in a reduction in consumption.

Cheese

STATE FLATS	Aug. 1, 1929	July 25, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	22½-24½	23 -25	25 -26
Fresh Av'ge			23 -24
Held Fancy	27½-29	27½-29½	
Held Av'ge			

The cheese market has been rather tame with little of interest to report. On Monday, July 29, the market showed a slightly easier tone, and outside quotations were seldom reached. On Tuesday the market steadied somewhat although it was still easy to buy fancy Daisies as low as 22c. On July 31 the demand for June cheese showed some improvement. Advices from the West indicated that the situation there was somewhat stronger and there was also talk that there might be a small advance on the Plymouth market.

Eggs

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 1, 1929	July 25, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			44-47
Selected Extras	43 -47	47 -50	41-43
Average Extras	40 -42	44 -46	36-39
Extra Firsts	37 -39	38 -42	33-35
Firsts	34 -36	35 -37	32-36
Undergrades	33 -	33 -34	
Pullets			25-26
Pewees	22 -28	22 -29	
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	38 -44	39 -46	39-42
Gathered	33 -37½	33½-37½	31-38

Eggs are down below last week's quotations, although, if we were to hazard a guess, it would be that the condition is only temporary. The receipts of New York city continued to run a little heavier than last year and the hot weather is having its effect in lowering the demand. There is a tendency on the part of receivers to dispose of eggs rather than to store them due in part to the hot weather which naturally has its effect on a large proportion of the eggs arriving. Retailers were slower to reduce prices following retail advances of the previous week and as a result the wholesale market is not getting the advantage of increased consumption which might come with lower prices.

Poultry

FOWLS	Aug. 1, 1929	July 25, 1929	Last Year
Colored	29-31	-32	27-28
Leghorn	25-29	26-30	22-24
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	22-29	29-35	25-38
Leghorn	24-26	23-28	25-31
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	20-30	20-35	
DUCKS, Nearby	-22	20-25	19-23
GESE	-15	13-15	

The market on fowls by freight is in good shape and prices were well maintained on July 31. The situation on broilers is somewhat different. The market is holding up well on fancy stock, with good heavy broilers selling at 29c, with the very best bringing a small premium, but inferior grades are selling poorly. Colored fowls arriving by express are selling at the same price as those arriving by freight. Leghorn broilers are rather poor and sell for low prices. The demand on express broilers is excellent for fancy Rocks, Reds and Leghorns, although inferior grades are hard to dispose of.

Fruits

There has been a good supply of apples from New Jersey and the Hudson Valley, and the market on July 31 was rather irregular. Only the best well graded varieties reached top quotations. Duchess was quoted at \$2 to \$2.50 for the best and \$1.25 to \$1.75

for lower grades. Yellow Transparent brought \$2.25 to \$2.50 for the best and \$1 to \$2 for the poorer grades. Wealthies brought \$2.25 to \$2.75 for fancy and \$1.25 to \$2 for lower grades.

lett pears from the Hudson Valley. let pears from the Hudson Valley. Clapps brought \$2.00 to \$2.75 for fancy and Barletts brought \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Peaches from New Jersey were quoted at 50c to \$1.25 per basket.

There was a fair supply of blackberries on the market. Many of them were small and poor in quality and sold around 10c to 15c. A few from the Hudson Valley brought 20c.

Raspberries from nearby points brought 10c to 18c. Fancy large huckleberries are rather scarce and poor offerings were cleaned up with difficulty. Cultivated huckleberries from New Jersey brought 40c to 50c per quart with wild at 15c to 30c.

Vegetables

Cabbage has been selling well. Arivals from nearby have been selling from \$2 to \$2.50 for white and \$2.50 to \$3 for red.

Celery has been meeting a small demand, although top quotations have been reached. New York State arrivals has been ranging from 75c to \$2.50 per 2/3 crate. New Jersey celery brought 75c to \$1.50 per ½ crate and \$1 to \$2.50 per 2/3 crate.

There has been a small demand for sweet corn and the market is weak.

Lettuce is also dull.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Aug. 2, 1929	1929	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	1.47½		1.19½
Corn (Sept.)	1.08½		1.01¼
Oats (Sept.)	.52½		.39¼
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.59½	1.57¼	1.55¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.24½	1.21¼	1.32¼
Oats, No. 2	.64	.62	.62½
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	36.00	36.00	41.00
Sp'g Bran	32.09	32.00	29.00
H'd Bran	34.50	34.00	30.00
Stand'd Mids.	34.50	34.00	30.00
Soft W. Mids.	39.50	39.00	39.00
Flour Mids.	37.00	36.00	40.00
Red Dog	39.00	37.00	
Wh. Hominy	44.50	44.60	42.00
Yel. Hominy	44.00	34.00	42.00
Corn Meal	45.50	46.00	45.00
Gluten Feed	40.00	40.00	43.25
Gluten Meal	48.00	38.00	54.75
36% C. S. Meal	42.50	42.50	44.00
41% C. S. Meal	45.50	45.50	51.00
43% C. S. Meal	48.50	48.50	53.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	55.00	56.00	51.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

The grain market has been an up and down affair. Prices would improve and then speculators would take their profits and the result would be a slight drop again. Reports of dry weather continue to come and as a result prices are continually tending upward. Wheat is 50c a bushel more than it was around a month ago and other grains have also gone up in price, due both to sympathy with the wheat market and because of reduced production, caused by the dry weather.

Hay

Although receipts of hay at New York have been light, supplies at all points are in excess of the demand. The market has been low and irregular. Quotations were omitted entirely on No. 1 timothy and quotations on No. 2 were \$21 to \$23 for small bales and \$24 to \$25 for large bales. No. 3 and poor were down as low as \$13. Rye straw is \$21 to \$22 per ton.

Potatoes

This week shows another slight improvement in the market on potatoes. Receipts from Long Island and New Jersey have been slightly lighter. Long Islands are quoted on August 1 at \$5 to \$5.25 per barrel and \$4.25 to \$4.50 per 150 lb. sack. Whereas, last week New Jerseys were quoted at \$4. to \$4.50 per 150 lb. sack, this week they are quoted at \$5. for No. 1's.

The feeling that there will be a light crop seems to be increasing as time

goes on without sufficient rainfall to bring the crop along. Suffolk County estimates the loss of \$1,000,000 in its crop, whereas New Jersey reports its loss to farmers at \$3,000,000.

Trend of the Farm Markets

Special to American Agriculturist from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C.—Many kinds of farm products advanced in July, but there were some losses at the end. Grain still tended upward. Live stock was holding fairly well. Potatoes were recovering from the mid-month decline. Dairy products and eggs were holding their price position easily under decreasing supply. Summer fruit sells at prices usually favorable to producers. Crop prospects continue fair to good, although midsummer drought is causing serious injury.

Many of the late or main-crop potato States are getting under way, but combined shipments are lighter than a year ago. At shipping points in New Jersey, Cobblers held firm in late July around \$2.65 per 100 pounds, and this stock was higher in New York City at \$2.65 to \$2.85.

The onion shipping season has opened in New York State. Iowa's output increased. In the Connecticut Valley of Massachusetts, the Japanese Sets are returning \$2.50 sacked per 100 pounds, with the market firm. Crates of imported stock sold mostly at \$1.65 to \$2.25.

Reports of a sharp decrease in the make of butter due to the hot weather which has prevailed throughout most of the producing sections was in a measure responsible for the firmer position of the markets around August 1. The large surplus in cold-storage as compared with a year ago, is the most unfavorable feature.

If there was any change in the cheese market in late July, it was in the direction of a firmer market. But at no time was there active trading as buyers did not care to anticipate needs and confined their operations mostly to small lots. Canadian cheese sold slightly lower.

The egg market shows greater strength on most grades near August 1. Reports indicate considerably trading and freer use of storage eggs, some of which show a profit. Qualities have been running somewhat irregular on fresh supplies. Receipts are running heavier than last year and into storage movement lighter, which would seem to be a favorable feature, suggesting active movement into-consumption.

The grains with the exception of barley, advanced somewhat with wheat. The corn market showed some independent strength, despite the fairly favorable crop prospects. The limited offerings of corn were meeting a moderately active demand. Oats were firm with wheat and corn, but barley averaged lower with slow demand.

The higher grain prices were a strengthening factor in mill-feeds. However, the rapidly advancing feed prices have tended to curtail the demand at some markets. Wheatfeeds, cottonseed cake and meal advanced more sharply than other feeds.

A new top for the year, \$16.75, was hung up at Chicago in the fat steer trade near the end of July, long-fed heavy bullocks, grading strictly choice, commanding that figure.

Good and choice hogs weighing under 200 pounds, together with pigs, were virtually immune to the declines which were general at Chicago in late July and especially in heavy hogs, both in the butcher and packing classifications. Recent top at Chicago was \$12.30, paid for choice 190 pound averages.

Larger receipts and an unsatisfactory dressed lamb market were held responsible for sharp price breaks on fat lambs, which closed the month at Chicago on a basis of \$1.25 to \$1.50 lower than a week earlier.

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When You Meet an Oldsmobile Owner You Meet a Friend of Oldsmobile

The high regard Oldsmobile owners have for their cars is significant of the deep and enduring satisfaction this fine car of low price gives in daily use. In the past few weeks alone, hundreds of owners have written to Olds Motor Works, voluntarily expressing their enthusiastic praise of Oldsmobile.

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Learn through personal experience not only what this Oldsmobile can do, but how it does it.

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After you have inspected and driven this finer Oldsmobile, you will know that it is a truly remarkable car. After you have compared it with its field, you will appreciate that it is an outstanding value. And after you have listened to owner after owner, you will realize that whenever you meet an Oldsmobile owner, you meet a friend of Oldsmobile.

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OLDSMOBILE

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

Farm News from New York

Samuel McKelvie of Nebraska Gets Last Place on Farm Board

PRESIDENT HOOVER has just announced the appointment of the eighth and last member of the Federal Farm Board. This is Mr. Samuel McKelvie, publisher of the Nebraska Farmer, a Standard Farm Paper, and former governor of Nebraska. It is stated that this appointment was offered to Mr. McKelvie some time ago, but at that time he felt he could not accept and now he has accepted with the reservation that it may be necessary for him to withdraw at the end of a year.

Mr. McKelvie will represent the wheat growers. He has been recognized for several years as one of the leading farm spokesmen of the middle grain states. He has always been an opponent of farm subsidy.

Legge Talks at Institute of Cooperation

Acting as representatives of the Federal Farm Board, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur Hyde and Chairman Alexander Legge, recently attended the meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation at Louisiana State University. Mr. Legge, in his talk, outlined at some length the probable activities of the Federal Farm Board. He stated that the major policy of the Federal Farm Board will be the expansion and strengthening of the cooperative movement. He made it clear that the government does not intend to supplant any of the existing cooperative agencies nor does the Federal Farm Board intend to buy or sell any commodity, agricultural or otherwise. Mr. Legge urged that those attending the session should study the law so they may have a better understanding of what it is expected to do.

"There are many people," said he, "who think that the board's activities should be directed to arbitrarily raising the price level for agricultural products. The Board cannot raise prices arbitrarily. Prices, as has been said many times, are determined by basic economic conditions. What the Board does is to assist farmers to become

better able to compete with other groups in the markets of the nation and the world.

"In conclusion I wish to say that the farmers and the public must be patient. The problems of agriculture are of long standing and cannot be solved overnight. On the contrary, there is always present the danger of increasing and aggravating our difficulties by unwise and premature action. I wish to assure you that the Federal Farm Board will move as quickly as is consistent with the assured and permanent improvement of agriculture. At the same time, the board will not undertake to force its program on any group of people.

"It will move only as fast as the farmers through their organizations are able and willing to accept the program. The improvement of agricultural conditions must be based on self-help. The board can contribute largely and will contribute to such improvement. In the long run, however, the board will render the greatest service to agriculture and to the nation by helping the farmer to help himself."

Wheat Crop Estimates Cut

WHEAT prices at present are very unstable due primarily to conflicting reports from grain producing sections. Early this year, the heavy carry-over of wheat both in Canada and the United States, together with favorable crop reports brought prices down to a low level. The principal cause of the recent sensational rise has been exceedingly dry weather both in the northwest United States and Canada, which has seriously affected the spring wheat crop. Some reports indicate that Canada's crop will be only a little more than half of normal and reports from the four principal spring wheat-producing states in this country, indicate a crop smaller than last year. The equally as bad. At the same time, reports from other wheat-producing countries indicate a crop smaller than last year. The U. S. crop report of July 1, which was put out before much of the present damage became apparent, put the estimate of the United States production of spring and winter wheat at 833,869,000 as com-

pared with 902,749,000, last year and the total production of nine wheat-producing countries as 1,432,438,000 as compared with 1,529,127,000 in 1928. As already stated the drouth has seriously damaged the crops and the final yield is a matter of conjecture. Some authorities state that rain at this time will still be of help to the spring wheat crop.

The drouth is also causing heavy losses to farm crops in the East. It has been estimated that the New Jersey potato growers are taking a three million dollar loss on their crop due to dry weather. Although prices are better than they were last year, the crop has been cut so seriously that it more than offsets the better price.

Practically the same condition holds on Long Island. Although there have been rains recently they were not heavy enough to be of much benefit. Western New York reports heavy crop damage, although rains there have helped considerably. Apparently rain has been very spotted, hitting some sections in amounts sufficient to help crops and other sections have had very little rain.

Long Island Market Growers Meet at Mineola

ABOUT 150 farmers from Long Island met recently at the Mineola Courthouse to discuss market conditions in the Wallabout and Gansevoort markets. Mr. Thomas Dwyer, Commissioner of New York City markets was unable to be present, but Mr. Joseph Dunn, Director of Statistics at the Market Bureau was present and offered several suggestions for Mr. Dwyer. Mr. Dwyer suggested that speculators on the market be segregated into one section of the market rather than be excluded entirely and that farmers pay a yearly market fee rather than a daily fee for their privileges in the market. Mr. Dunn promised those present that a covered shed would be erected in both places and that water and wash-room facilities would be added for the convenience of those bringing in produce.

Farmers' Meetings

THE National Vegetable Growers Convention will be held in Philadelphia the week of August 19. In addition to the usual program of talks and discussions, there will be an inspection of the Philadelphia markets. The party will assemble at the terminal market at 4:30 A. M. and will be taken by bus through the market section, including an inspection tour of the Campbell soup plant.

The New York Vegetable Growers' Association held its annual field meeting at the State Experiment Station at Geneva, on July thirty-first.

Much interest is being shown all over the state in the Sullivan-Clinton Sesqui-Centennial celebration. The celebration at Cooperstown in Otsego County, is slated for August 9 and 10 and will include an historical pageant, dedication of the Sullivan-Clinton monument and an historical parade, aquatic sports on Otsego Lake, and fireworks in the evening.

N. B. C. Appeals to Farm Radio Audience

THE National Broadcasting Company is broadcasting a farm program from the largest daily network in the country. The network is made up of thirty stations with six additional stations which are included on Saturdays only. One feature of the broadcast which will be of interest to many of our readers will be the program put on by the American Farm Bureau Federation at 12:30 to 1:15 P. M. Central Standard Time on the fourth Saturday of each month.

Omission in Report of Standard Container Law

OUR attention has been called to the fact that there was an omission in the explanation of the new Federal Container Law on page 5 of the July 27th issue. The size of the hampers and round stave baskets for fruits and vegetables should have contained four additional capacities, namely, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel, $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, and one bushel. The complete list of sizes of standard

containers for fruits and vegetables consists of $\frac{1}{8}$ bushel, $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel, $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, 1 bushel, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel and 2 bushels.

Senate Revises Tariff Bill

THE Senate Finance Committee has been working on the tariff bill and made a number of changes in rates, particularly in agricultural products. The tariff on milk which was placed at 5c a gallon in the House bill, has been raised to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and cream has been raised from 48c to 56 6/10c per gallon. The tariff on butter is left at 14c a pound the same as it was in the House bill. The duty on live poultry was raised from 6c to 8c and on dressed poultry from 8c to 10c. These figures, of course, are not yet law, but are merely compromise rates between Senate and House and will be acted upon when Congress convenes again.

Some New Books

"Spraying, Dusting and Fumigating of Plants"

By A. FREEMAN MASON

A new addition to the "Rural Manuals" which are edited by L. H. Bailey is just off the press. It is "Spraying, Dusting and Fumigating of Plants" by A. Freeman Mason of the Department of Horticulture of the University of Maryland.

The book is divided into two parts. In the first section the questions of spraying, dusting and fumigating are thoroughly discussed while the second section is devoted to the insects that attack fruits and crops.

The book tells you:

What pests to expect and how to identify and control them.

How to know the right spray materials and how to compare them for ingredients and price.

What to look for in spraying and dusting machinery.

How to remove spray residue.

How to mix sprays and dusts, fumigate, sterilize soil, treat seed, and meet every other pest control problem.

An unusually complete index enables the reader to quickly find the answer to any particular spraying problem. The book is published by MacMillan and is listed at \$5.00.

Pennsylvania Notes

Potter County—A frost on the morning of July 20th slightly damaged gardens, buckwheat, beans, etc. The threatened drought has been averted. Oats are poor. Corn for ensilage looks good. Hay is a very good crop. Demonstrations have been held throughout the county by the County Agent, teaching the proper method of slacking lime to get best results from the use of Bordeaux mixture. Apiaries have been state inspected for bee diseases. White honey retails from 20 to 25c a pound. Eggs bring 30c a dozen and dairy butter 50c a pound.—Mrs. H.E.J.

Northumberland County—Haying and harvesting is all done and the oats are just getting cut. The hay was a good crop also wheat. The grain runs 20 to 22 bushels to the acre. The corn mostly looks good, some the very best. Chickens per pound, 30c; eggs, dozen, 30c; butter per pound, 48c. Feed prices are very high. Corn \$1.00 per bushel and wheat, \$1.21 per bushel, oats 70c. It seems all localities have different prices.—S.W.

Cumberland County—After continued dry weather we are having very heavy rains, washing roads and fields. There is also hail with high winds doing much damage. Harvesting has commenced. Hay will be a big yield. Wheat everywhere is heavy and there are prospects for a big yield. Fruit of all kinds will be scarce throughout this valley. Berries are plentiful and bring good prices. A large creamery is being erected in Carlisle and they expect a good business. Wheat is 90, corn 95, oats 45, eggs 28 and butter 35.—J.B.K.

New York County Notes

Genesee County—Just as farmers were in despair of their crops, a heavy rain fell throughout the county. It was estimated as doing a million dollar's worth of good. A cow owned by Adelbert Parker was killed by lightning. In the northern part of the county crops are better than they have been in a number of years. Darien was hard hit by the drought and potatoes, buckwheat and corn only half came up. Earlier crops were too far along to be helped much by the rain.—Mrs. R.E.G.

Yates County—Wheat cutting is about over in this section and partly housed. Quality good, price \$1.30 and on the rise. Spring grain is ripening and will be a light crop on account of late sowing. The pea harvest is over, crop light; some growers will not get enough to pay for seed. All feeds are going up. Several farmers have taken out hail insurance. No hail yet. Pastures are getting short. Dairymen are feeding their cows grain and several corn. Corn is tasseling out and will be a good crop.—L.C.W.

Sullivan County—Many auto accidents have occurred. One tourist, not knowing the road, proceeded at too fast a speed, and several were killed. Most farmers have finished haying. Corn is very good but gardens are not doing well due to the dry weather. Several barns have burned because of spontaneous combustion. Pasture is very short and cows are losing on milk. Eggs are 45 to 50c and feed remains very high. Many roadmen are fixing the roads but much is still to be done.—P.E.

Columbia County—Another week of fine hay weather except one day of rain which wet only three inches down into the ground. Germantown was host to 21 fire companies recently. The old Hayner Paper Mill in Chatham Center burned down. A 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bass was caught in Lake Charlotte. A shortage of water is again threatened in Hudson and the Churchtown Reservoir is lowering rapidly. The Garden Club of Kinderhook visited the

home of L. P. Church on Mt. Merino. Postmaster Wright B. Drumm of Chatham has a pet crow; it roosts in a tree near his window every night. Mr. and Mrs. Flinn of Greenwich, Conn., entertained recently at the home of her parents. Professor and Mrs. J. M. Case are in Philmont, with movies of their hunting trip in the African jungle. Black caps 18c pt., cherries 15c a quart for white, 18c for red and 20c for black. Eggs 35c dozen.—Mrs. C.V.H.

Rensselaer County—A much needed rain came the other night. The hay crop is heavy with a low price for it. Corn is making fine growth. Potato bugs have arrived and are very busy. The acreage of potatoes is not as large as last year. Buckwheat is coming up. Cows are doing well and the demand for them is slack. Eggs are bringing 35c wholesale, with an upward tendency. Broilers are ready for market at fairly satisfactory prices. The weather is very changeable, with cool nights.—E.S.R.

Saratoga County—Haying is progressing rapidly. Extremely hot weather is helping corn to grow rapidly. Weather goes to extremes, only a few days ago frost was reported in many places, but most of the time it has been very hot, with damp foggy nights. Gardens are doing nicely and much rain has kept pastures in good condition. The farm women are very busy with canning and jelly and pickle making. Hens not producing quite as many eggs.—Mrs. L.W.P.

Washington County—Farmers are very busy harvesting the large hay crop. Many are using side delivery rakes and hay loaders. The weather has been excellent. Mr. Archie McCollum of Uxbridge, Mass., has purchased of George Maxwell the very desirable property in Coila known as the Ryder property. Mr. McCollum will soon begin the erection of a new dwelling house on the lot. Broilers are bringing 45c and 50c, eggs 45c. George E. McGeach is erecting a new tile silo.—H.C.C.

Home Bureau Women and Managers Go on Marketing Trip

New York Markets Show Produce Received from Nearby Growers and from the World at Large

FOR years it has been the habit of Mr. R. W. Quackenbush, Agricultural Agent of the New York Central Railroad, to organize and supervise marketing trips for groups of men, farmers particularly. These included trips to the important wholesale markets of New York City as well as other points

unharmful. The part that farm women have in packing and shipping farm produce is responsible for the trip being planned for them.

Nothing is so convincing as actually seeing for one's self. One of the visiting women was heard to remark after seeing the egg market, "We shall certainly have to grade our eggs better. Why, I saw the most beautifully graded eggs there, all the way from California, and a few cents cheaper than ours, too. It means we've got to give more attention to our pack."

The trip was practically the same as those previously arranged for the men, no attempt being made to make it easier or more feminine in nature.

Briefly, the itinerary was as follows:

Monday, July 22

3:30 A. M.—Left Hotel Wellington, (55th Street and 7th Avenue).

3:45 A. M.—Arrived at Pennsylvania Produce Terminal piers and noted the unloading, handling and distribution of fruits and vegetables from the south and west, which are handled on these piers, having a capacity of 700 cars daily.

5:10 A. M.—Visited Erie R. R. piers and noted handling of various perishable commodities arriving at these piers.

5:50 A. M.—Breakfast.

7:00 A. M.—Visited Fulton Fish Market.

8:00 A. M.—Convened in one of the auction rooms where auction was held and a talk on the whys and wherefores of the auction was given by Mr. I. B. Mercadante of Connolly Fruit Auction Company.

8:30 A. M.—Attended auction.

9:20 A. M.—Visited wholesale egg stores.

10:45 A. M.—Visited United Fruit Company Pier to note handling of shiploads of bananas.

12:15 P. M.—Luncheon at Gonfarone's after which Dr. A. E. Albrecht of the New York Office of the Department of Agriculture and Markets gave a brief outline of the volume of perishables coming into the New York Market.

2:30 P. M.—Embarked on New York Central tug for sightseeing trip around the Harbor as guests of the New York Central Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Arrived at Dairymen's League Corp. Assn. and inspected the new offices of the organization.

Tuesday, July 23

9:00 A. M.—Arrived New York Central West Side Stock Yards to note the receiving and handling of sheep, hogs, cattle and calves for slaughter.

9:45 A. M.—Arrived 60th Street Poultry Yards, New York Central R. R. This is the only yard on Manhattan Island where freight shipments of poultry are unloaded.

10:45 A. M.—Arrived J. C. Penney Company for inspection of their 18 story building.

12:30 P. M.—Luncheon—guests of J. C. Penney Company.



MODERNISTIC PILLOW NO. C2055 comes stamped for quilting on green silk rayon. The design is painted on the material in washable, non-fade oil paints. The design is emphasized by outlining the design in black embroidery floss, using the quilting stitch. A black cord or black piping gives a good finish to the pillow. Price, enough material for top and back, \$1.35. Address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

1:45 P. M.—Arrived National Biscuit Company, for general inspection of their plant.

3:30 P. M.—Arrived Hotel Commodore, for inspection of their pantries and kitchens.

Wednesday, July 24

7:15 A. M.—Arrived Railway Express Agency Terminal, where a short talk on the activities at the terminal was given by one of the Express officials.

9:45 A. M.—Arrived at the New

York Stock Exchange, which permitted the opening of the Exchange at 10:00 A. M., spending about fifteen minutes in the visitors' gallery, and then convened in the Board of Governors' Room, where Mr. Jason Westerfield gave a short talk on "What the New York Stock Exchange Represents."

11:15 A. M.—Arrived Orchard Street Pushcart Market to note some methods of serving the great East Side, one of the world's most populous centers. Contrary to common public opinion, the quality of food demanded by pushcart patrons is as high as anywhere in the city. However, they may buy in very small quantities.

1:15 P. M.—Started for trip through Holland Tunnel.

2:00 P. M.—Visited Federal Reserve Bank.

12:00 Mt.—Left hotel for New York Central milk platforms, to note arrival and handling of milk in cans and in tank cars, followed by a visit to the Dairymen's League plant at Avenue "B" and 19th Street.

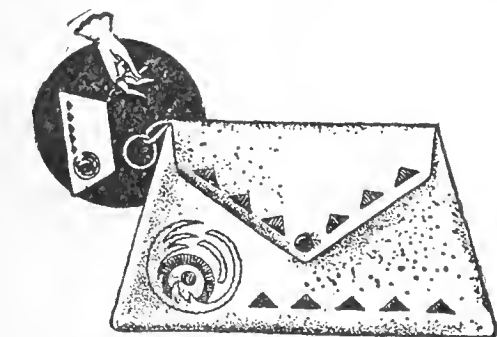
A Practical Press

A PRESS to squeeze the juices out of a fruit for jelly, and for many other purposes is often needed about the home. Here is a way to make one that works very well and costs but little.

Take a board about three inches wide and five or six feet long. Cut it in half in the middle making two pieces. The board should be three-quarters to an inch thick. On one end cut the boards down so as to form handles. Take a couple of pieces of strong material such as harness leather and fasten together with them the ends of the boards, where they have been hewn down.

This should be done rather loosely. Screws are best for the fastening but nails will work all right if driven through the boards and clinched.

To use merely place the ground fruit or what ever is to be squeezed in a bag, place between the boards near the leather and bring the ends toward each other. By squeezing and then shaking the bag and squeezing again, as much juice can be taken out as with a "boughten" squeezer.—F. W. J., Mass.



ENVELOPE PURSE NO. B5228 is of imported tan velour, a fabric highly suited for fall and winter use. The package contains the velour stamped for embroidery, canvas interlining, rayon tafeta for inside lining and pocket, floss for embroidery, wooden button, ring and snap fastener. Price \$1.50. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

of interest closely allied to the business of selling farm-raised products. But this year Mr. Quackenbush has added a new feature to these marketing trips in that he has arranged them for women. Some weeks ago on these pages appeared an account of the inspection trip made by the women members of the Dairymen's League. And now it is the members of the Home Bureaus, county home demonstration agents and 4-H club leaders who made such a trip on July 22nd, 23rd and 24th. From seventeen counties they came, thirty-nine of them and the picture below shows who they are and whence they came. (Two who attended failed to get in the picture).

For three days the buses transported the party from stop to stop, always on time, and carrying them to places often out of the beaten path of the average tourist. It is only on such an organized trip that one can get a comprehensive picture of what it means to handle the enormous food supply of this great city and what needs to be done to get that food to its destination fresh and



The above party went on the three-day marketing trip, July 22, 23, 24, arranged by R. W. Quackenbush: 1. Mr. George Dallas, New York City, 2. Dr. C. S. Goodwin, Bridgeport, 3. Mrs. H. Truberg, Malverne, L. I., 4. Miss Millie Truberg, New York City, 5. Miss Ruth Boies, Penn Yan, 6. Mr. Louis Cooper, New York City, 7. Mrs. A. H. Gross, Cortland, 8. Miss Marjorie Bunting, Jamestown, 9. Mrs. H. B. Strong, Oswego, 10. Miss Carona Torrey, Canandaigua, 11. Miss Ethel Olsen, Owego, 12. Miss Elizabeth Woolley, Cortland, 13. Miss Lois Doren, Cortland, 14. Miss Gladys Adams, Norwich, 15. Mrs. J. L. Truman, Owego, 16. Miss Mabel Milhan, Canton, 17. Mrs. E. L. Fullerton, Medford, L. I., 18. Mrs. William Gainey, Phelps, 19. Mrs. Arthur Graham, Newark Valley, 20. Mrs. C. S. Goodwin, Bridgeport, 21. Miss Virginia Brewster, Canandaigua, 22. Mrs. L. F. Tupper, Elmira, 23. Miss A. Ruth Jonas, Utica, 24. Mrs. M. B. Ellenwood, Whitesboro, 25. Miss M. L. Ford, New York City, 26. Mrs. C. A. Onsrud, Whitesboro, N. Y., 27. Mrs. C. A. Torrey, Canandaigua, 28. Mrs. C. L. Robinson, Chenango Forks, 29. Miss Alta McLean, Chenango Forks, 30. Mrs. R. W. Quackenbush, Ridgefield Park, N. J., 31. Mr. R. W. Quackenbush, New York City, 32. Mrs. E. A. Landon, Vestal, 33. Miss Evelyn Nance, Kingston, 34. Mrs. E. K. Young, Milton, 35. Mrs. Roscoe Pine, Hoosick Falls, 36. Mrs. Grace Hockett, New York City, 37. Mrs. Ann Phillips Duncan.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Lonely Country Reader Wishes Companionship of Elderly Women

DEAR AUNT JANET:

I am a lone widow and would like to get an old lady who needs a good home. I want her to do only light work, wash dishes, as I do all my cooking. But I want some one for company. I would give her board and some clothes. I live in the country and there is only myself. I can give the best reference. I would also like to get an old man to board for the winter, he of course to pay his board.—LONELY.

This request comes from Washington County, New York. If you know of any person who might be interested in Lonely's request, have her send references and, as Lonely states, she is able to do the same. Aunt Janet will provide the complete address to those who are interested.—AUNT JANET.

Tested Recipes

Dutch Beans

String and cut in small pieces, two quarts of green string beans (not necessarily green in color but tender and nice). Cover with boiling water and cook until done, either in the saucepan or double boiler. Add one level teaspoon salt when you add the water. If any water is left on when done, drain. Place one fourth pound of bacon or the trimmings of fat ham, (after being chopped fine) in the frying pan and fry brown. Now remove the browned meat and add to the fat one level tablespoon each of flour and sugar, one teaspoon prepared mustard, and a dash of cayenne and cook stirring constantly, until well browned. Then add to the stirred mixture, four large onions well minced and the beans and mix together thoroughly. Let stand one hour before serving, keeping them warm all the while; or they can be served cold if so desired.

Fine for School



2872

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2872 is excellent for the young girl's wear at the end of summer or for school which is to come so soon. The pretty printed piques, linens or percales would make up to be most attractive as well as serviceable. The pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. In the 8-year size, this style takes 1 3/4 yards of 36-inch material, with 3/8 yard of 40-inch contrasting material. PRICE 13c.

Do not keep them too hot, just warm.—CLARICE RAYMOND, New York.

One's taste must guide as to the amount of sugar added. In seasoning any vegetable care must be taken not to spoil the fresh natural flavor by too much salt or sugar.

* * *

Cream Filling

One half cup sugar, one cup milk and a pinch of salt. After the above boils stir in one tablespoon each of flour and cornstarch which have been blended smooth in one half cup sweet milk. Stir constantly until it thickens. Then remove from the fire and stir in one egg well beaten to a froth and flavoring preferred. Use immediately. (If beaten plentifully after the egg is added it improves the mixture very much.)—CLARICE RAYMOND, New York.

This standard filling may be made richer by adding another egg and perhaps a little cream or butter.

* * *

Corn Kisses

One can use corn so large for this that it is not very good for table use otherwise. Cut the corn down the cob in the middle of each row, then scrape

Slenderizing Lines



2875

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2875 is particularly fortunate for full figures because of its slenderizing lines. Unlike many "stylish stout" dress designs, this one is youthful and has real style to it. The tucked vestee and hip band give an attractive trim while the free hanging tie gives the long lines needed. Since full figures usually appear to best advantage in materials having some weight, flat crepe or other heavy silk is best for this design. Pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material with 3/4 yard of 18-inch contrasting for vestee and 1/2 yard of 36 inch for tie.—PRICE 13c.

out the contents of the kernels. In one cup of corn, thus cut, add one spoonful (heaping) of flour, two well beaten eggs, salt to taste and one level teaspoon baking powder. Drop in small spoonfuls (teaspoons preferably) on a hot griddle or frying pan well greased and turn and fry brown on both sides. A spoonful of brown sugar will better bring out the corn flavor and many prefer it that way. Serve hot with but-

ter and sugar.—CLARICE RAYMOND, New York.

The A.A. recommends level measurements in all cases. Instead of heaping teaspoons use level tablespoons of flour.

Don'ts for Knitted Garments

IN laundering the knitted garments so popular this season, success will depend upon the methods used.

1. Don't stretch the garment while

Sunburst Neckline



2911

BLOUSE PATTERN NO. 2911 with its sunburst effect at the neckline and jabot frills is most becoming and modish for general wear. Made of eggshell crepe and worn with a pleated silk skirt, this blouse would make a charming addition to any woman's wardrobe. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/4 yards of 39-inch material. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c. for our fashion catalogue and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

heavy with water. Lift carefully to prevent stretching.

2. Don't wring or hang on a line to dry. Gently squeeze out water while holding between two hands. Roll between bath towels to absorb excess moisture. Lay out on a soft cloth and shape back to original measurements.

3. Artificial silk (rayon) garments need special care as they are very weak when wet.

Do You Know That—

An easy way to crush nuts is to use a rolling pin on a board.

* * *

To alternate two pairs of shoes is more economical than to wear one pair continuously.

* * *

Carefully scrape soiled dishes and cooking utensils to prevent grease-clogged sink drains.

* * *

Light colored walls in the kitchen reflect and distribute both artificial and natural light.

* * *

To save left-over egg yolks cover them with cold water and keep them in the refrigerator, or drop them in boiling water and cook them until hard. If cooked, when the yolk is cold press it through a sieve and keep it to garnish creamed dishes or salads.

* * *

To save time in making custards, scald the milk before adding it to the egg.

* * *

Careful planning cuts down time in preparation of meals.

Practice true economy . . .

Save yourself!

What if you do save a few pennies on washday, if it means more work for you? Fels-Naptha gives you, not more soap, but more help. The extra help of two active cleaners, joined in a single golden bar. Naptha, the dirt-loosener (smell it!), and good golden soap, the dirt-remover . . . That's what makes Fels-Naptha a better washday bargain. It saves you! Buy Fels-Naptha today . . . at your grocer's.

Nothing can take the place of

FELS-NAPTHA



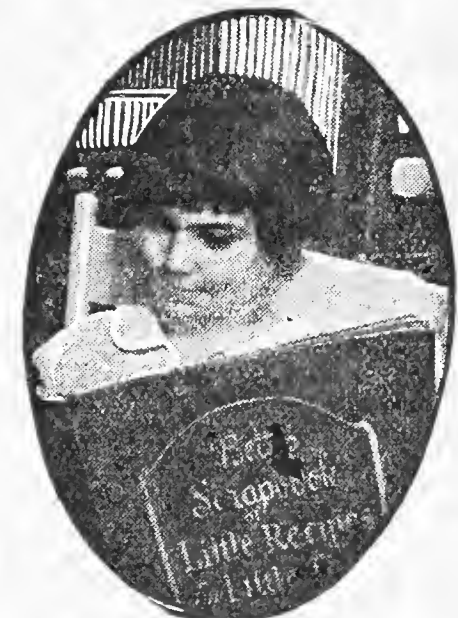
FREE—Write Dept. Z. 1-6, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for a handy device to aid you with your family wash. It's yours for the asking.



Cuticura
OINTMENT
A tried and trusty friend for 50 years.

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BETTY'S SCRAPBOOK



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The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

So tragedy began to move, to build out of death, out of betrayed confidence, out of dishonour and fraud and pitiless murder the American and Canadian nations of the future.

Without declaring war, England was sending General Braddock and an army to kill off the French and their Indians in the American wilderness; and, trying to outdo the other hypocrite, France was sending Baron Dieskau and an army to reap the waiting crop of Colonial lives.

Glorious France!

Honourable England!

Eighty thousand French and more than a million English in the New World cried these untruths as they made ready for the sacrifice. Massachusetts enlisted one man out of eight of her male population. Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, and the others followed her example.

Children, loyal, proud to fight—and hating the French ferociously!

Then came Braddock, preceding Wolfe, to call them worthless trash.

And New France, a glory of sun and land even now gutted of her prosperity by corruptions brought from Louis and La Pompadour, sent out her own sons to fight and kill, valiant, glad, confident—and hating the English implacably!

With them, on both sides, went Indians from almost a hundred tribes—red men who had once found honour in fighting, but who, now, skulking and murderous and vengeful, found their souls in pawn to the White Fathers across the sea who had prostituted them with whiskey, bought them with guns, maddened them with hatreds, and who paid them for human hair.

Proud old England!

Chivalrous France!

Pride and chivalry and love—of these things Jeems was thinking as winter grew into spring and spring into summer. Only love held him from leaping to the temptations which were drawing closer about him, love for his mother whose happiness marked the beginning and the end of all action on the part of her men folk. And in this hour, when three out of four of the fighting men along the Richelieu were preparing to join Dieskau, when half of his acquaintances at the Tonteur seigneurie had already gone to fight Braddock, when the forests trembled at the stealthy tread of painted savages, and when the Frenchman who did not rise to his country's call was no longer a Frenchman, Jeems observed that the strain upon his father was more difficult to bear than his own. For Henri, in spite of his worship of Catherine, was of New France to the bottom of his soul, and now that other men were making a bulwark of their bodies against her enemies, his own desire to make the same sacrifice was almost beyond the power of his strong will to control. In their years of comradeship, Jeems and his father had never come so near to each other as in these weeks of tension.

Almost as painful to them as the sting of a wound was the day when Dieskau came up the Richelieu with a host of three thousand five hundred men and made forever a hollowed ground at the Tonteur seigneurie by camping there overnight.

When she knew they were coming, Catherine had said:

"If your hearts tell you it is right, go with them."

But they remained. For Henri it was a struggle greater than Dieskau fought, greater than that in which Braddock died. For Jeems it was less a torment and more the mysterious madness of youth to tramp to the clash of arms. For Catherine it was the gehenna of her life, a siege of darkness and uncertainty in her soul which gave way suddenly before news which swept like a whirlwind over the land.

God had been with New France!

Braddock and his English invaders

were destroyed! No triumph of French arms in the New World had been so complete, and Dieskau, the great German baron who was fighting for France, moved southward to crush Sir William Johnson and his Colonials and Indians, planning not to stop until he had driven them to the doors of Albany.

With him were six hundred and eighty-four of the loyal men who were beginning to call themselves Canadians.

Tonteur rode over to bring the news to Henri Bulain. To Catherine he recalled his prediction that the English

ily, and some of his habits had changed. He was not as eager for the long liked the warm sun. He was growing content to watch life with Jeems instead of ceaselessly pursuing it. He was not old, and yet he was no longer young. With increasing age, which was leading him down into the shadows slowly, had come a deeper wisdom, sharper instincts, keener visionings even where he did not see so far or so clearly. There remained one thing which did not fail to stir in him the tense fierceness of his youth. This was the Indian smell. He always told Jeems when one of their wilderness

to stir more deeply and with almost a savage insistence the yearnings that and tireless hunts in the forest, and had for so long been smouldering in his breast. Off there was where he wanted to be, where dramas such as he had heard about but had never seen were being played, where men were fighting and where the chivalry and courage of which he had dreamed himself a part were painting themselves in colours of triumph and glory in the history of his world. And there was where he should be.

They came to Lussan's, nine miles from their home. Since Lussan's departure, the place had been abandoned, and in those five years the wilderness had largely reclaimed what man had taken from it. The big green open in which the crowd had assembled and where Toinette and Paul Tache had walked so proudly was overgrown with sumacs and blackberry bushes. Tall grass flourished about the house. Where the gardens had been was a tangle of weeds and briars. A few rose bushes struggled against the inundation, and a single sunflower, a last survival of propagation through many seasons, stood with its black-seeded face toward the western sun. Porcupines had eaten at the doors of the house. Shutterless windows gaped to the winds and rains. The path leading to the barn was cluttered with growth, and at the end of it the barn itself was a dead thing hidden from the sun. A tree had fallen, crushing in its roof; poison ivy festooned its rotting foundations, and shadows were all about it. The cow yard was rank with burdock, ragweed, and thistles. Sections of the pole fence about it had slumped to the ground.

Jeems stood where he had fought Paul Tache, and ghostly whispers crept about him in the stillness. They stirred an aching loneliness in his heart, as if this desertion and ruin were all that remained of his own hopes and ambitions. Then came a feeling of dread, almost of fear. He turned back to the house and to the open, where long ago he had stood with Toinette and all her loveliness so near to him.

The sun had set and dusk was gathering over the land before he drew himself away from the ghosts which haunted Lussan's place. Night could add nothing more to his gloom.

Odd whined frequently in his eagerness to reach home. Sometimes he showed impatience at his master's slowness by running ahead. Jeems did not hurry. He unslung his bow, which was the only weapon he had brought, and carried it ready in his hand. Yet if Odd had hinted of danger he would have paid no attention to the warning. Danger was miles away on the other side of Dieskau and his men. It would come no nearer and he would never have a chance to meet it. In Toinette's eyes he would always remain a renegade and a coward.

Night thickened. The stars came out. Deepening shadows lay about them as they climbed the tallest of the hills, from which they could look over the ridges and woods between them and Forbidden Valley.

From this hill, which was four miles from the Bulain clearing, they had gazed many times upon an amazing world. In all directions but one their eyes could reach over endless miles of unpeopled domain until the sky seemed to touch the timber. But on the point from which they might have viewed the Tonteur seigneurie, trees had grown tall and thick, shutting out their vision.

Because from this hill it was possible to see over the Big Forest which sheltered their farm from the north winds, Jeems and his father called it Home Mountain.

Odd whined as he climbed it tonight. He went ahead of Jeems, and when he gained the crest his whining changed to a howl, so low that one would scarcely have heard it at the foot of the hill.

(Continued on Page 17)

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Catherine Bulain sees and understands the situation to which her husband is blind. Jeems is brooding over the situation as he, his mother and father and Odd, his dog, walk home from a visit to Tonteur Manor.

On their arrival they find Hepsibah, Catherine Bulain's trader brother who visits them at long intervals. After supper he opens his pack and among the presents he has brought is a beautiful piece of red velvet cloth for Jeems to give Toinette. Jeems attends Lussan's auction the next day and resolves to give Toinette his present and to whip Paul Tache. Paul is the victor in the fight.

That evening Hepsibah tells Jeems of his fears that war between the French and English is inevitable. Jeems apologizes to Toinette and Tonteur visits the Bulain home where he and Hepsibah have another friendly (?) battle much to Catherine's dismay.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems.

would never get into this paradise of theirs. Now the whole thing was settled for many years to come, for Dieskau would sweep their last enemy from the Champlain country as completely as a new broom swept her home. A dozen times he insisted on shaking hands with Hepsibah, who was with the Bulains this summer, repeating that he loved him personally and that no ill thought could exist between them. But he was frank in his avowal that he held a mighty grudge against the encroaching English. He had sent almost every man he had to the scene of fighting, and only his wooden leg had kept him from joining Dieskau.

Even Toinette had wanted to go!

This recalled an important matter to his mind. Toinette had entrusted him with a letter for Jeems. Boiling over with his own selfish exultations, he had forgotten it. He hoped it was an invitation for Jeems to come to the seigneurie. He had often told his girl she should be more friendly with the lad.

Jeems took the letter and went off by himself. It was the first recognition from Toinette since the day of the levee. He had not seen her and had tried not to think of her. Alone, he read the words she had written him.

With pitiless coldness and brevity, they called him a renegade and a coward.

On a September morning some days later, Jeems stood watching his uncle as he disappeared into the frost-tinted woods of Forbidden Valley. It seemed to him that Hepsibah's suspicions and guardianship of the valley had become greater with the growing news of French triumphs in the south which so positively assured their safety. Only yesterday Tonteur had brought the latest word from Dieskau. The German had been on the eve of smashing Sir William Johnson and his mob of Colonials and Indians when his messenger had left. By this time the event had probably happened, Jeems thought. Yet his uncle was going into Forbidden Valley with a look in his face which puzzled him.

Restlessness possessed Odd after Hepsibah had gone. Years were beginning to leave their mark on the dog. He was past the prime of his splendid strength, and the hair about his muzzle was graying a little. He was gaunter, shaggier, limped a bit more heav-

visitors was near, sometimes many minutes before the savage appeared from the woods. And he never tired of watching Forbidden Valley. In the dawn he faced it. At midday he dozed with his half-closed eyes turned toward it. In the evening he sniffed its scents. Yet he did not go down into the valley unless Jeems or Henri was with him.

During the morning, Odd's uneasiness began to reflect itself in Jeems. Soon after noon, he left his work and told his mother he was going in the direction of Lussan's place. Catherine walked with him through the young orchard and up the slope. Never had she seemed more beautiful to Jeems. The glory of the day, its warm blue skies, the tinted forests, the golden pools of sunlight over the earth all seemed a part of her. His father was right—this mother of his would always be a girl. From above the orchard, standing on a little plateau that overlooked the Bulain farm, they called to Henri, who was in his turnip field, and waved at him. Jeems stood for a few moments with his arm about his mother. Then he kissed her, and Catherine watched him until he was lost to her sight in the Big Forest.

Jeems did not have the desire to hunt, nor did Odd. Unexplainable impulses were pulling at them both. Odd's restlessness was unlike his master's. Whenever Jeems paused, the dog turned and sniffed the air of their trail, facing Forbidden Valley in an attitude of suspicion and doubt. Jeems observed his companion's enigmatic actions. Odd was not giving the Indian signal. It was as if something without form or substance, a thing bewildering and unintelligible, lay behind them.

The counter impulse in Jeems was to go on. Without a reason or a purpose, except that the disquiet in his mind demanded it, he was heading for Lussan's place. The air was crisp. Fallen leaves rustled under his feet. From the hilltops the country lay about him in sweeping panoramas of reds and golds and yellows and browns, and he began to look back from these hilltops—far into the Indian summer haze which hung like a gossamer veil between him and the adventure-filled country of Lake Champlain and Lake George, where so many things were happening. It was the kind of day, trembling with promise and lure,



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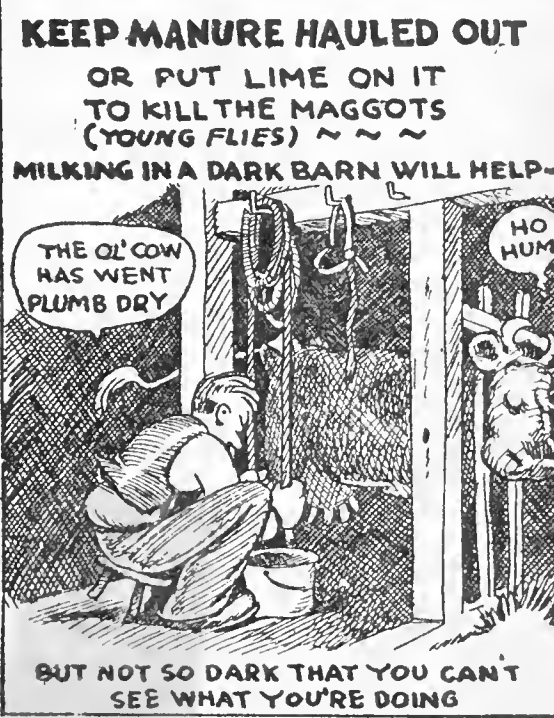
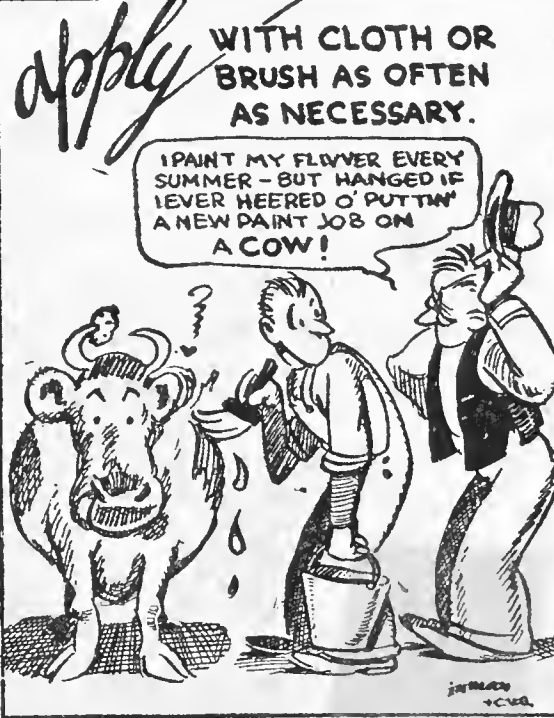
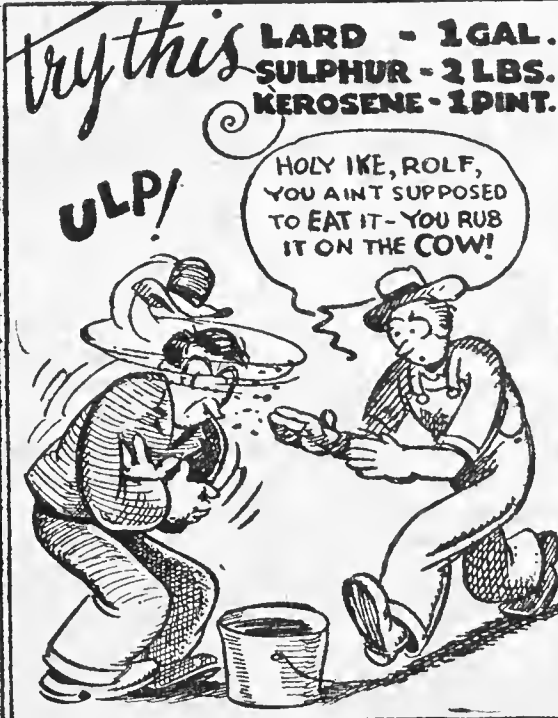
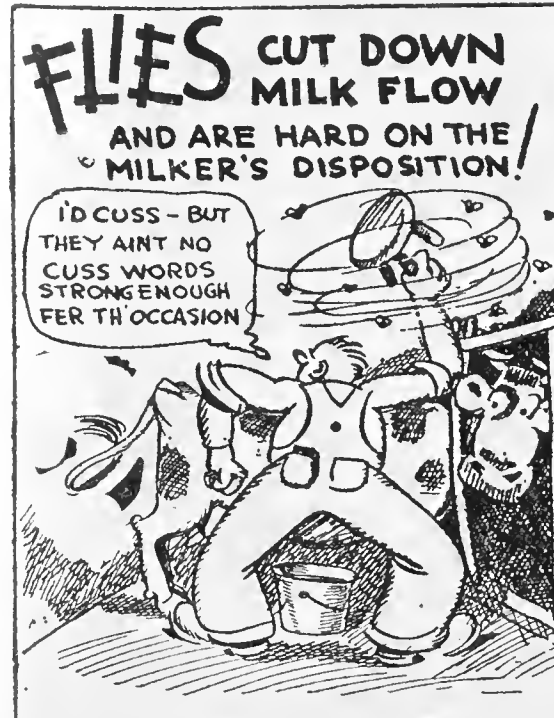
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From New England Accredited stock. Free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.

R. I. Reds.....16c } 100% live
(Special Matings).....18c } delivery
W. Leghorns (Sp. Mat.).....15c } guaranteed
B. Rocks (Sp. Mat.).....20c }

HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm, Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

Quality Chicks

100% Arrival	25	50	100	500
Barred Rocks	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50
R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50

Prompt Delivery

John Shadel Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa. Box 13.



Klines Barred Rocks

Healthy stock. Penna. State College Maies. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches weekly. Low prices. 1,000 lots. **S. W. Kline**, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

BABY CHICKS ORDER DIRECT from

Free Range Bred 25 50 100 500 1000
W., Br., Blk. Leg. & Ancona.....\$2.25 \$4.25 \$8.00 \$39.00 \$75
Wh. & Br. Rocks, Reds & Wyand......2.75 5.25 10.00 49.00 95
Heavy Mixed Broilers.....2.50 4.75 9.00 44.00 85
Light Mixed Broilers.....2.00 3.50 6.50 31.50 60
ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Pa.

CLASS A PULLETS

Healthy, well developed stock from heavy layers. No money down. 100% live arrival. Write for low prices. **BOS HATCHERY**, ZEELAND, MICH. R. 2A

5000, WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 8 to 10 wks. old \$1.00 up. Last chance to get winter layers. Baby chicks, certified Rocks, Reds, Leghorns for winter Broilers. Write. **ELDEN COOLEY**, Frenchtown, N. J.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C.O.D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110
Rocks or Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Wh. Leghorns	3.00	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Light Mixed	2.50	4.00	7.00	32.50	65

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE. Telling all about poultry.

The Commercial Hatchery, Box 75-A (The dependable plant) Richfield, Penna.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

BABY CHICKS

Tancred Strain W. Leg.....\$8 per 100
Wh. Leghorns.....7 per 100
Barred Rocks.....9 per 100
S. C. Red.....9 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....8 per 100
Light Mixed.....7 per 100
500 lots ½ c less: 1000 lots 1c less.
100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for free circular. **C. P. Leister**, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50	\$90.00
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
White Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Heavy Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20¢ deposit, balance C. O. D. **MONROE HATCHERY** Box 15, Richfield, Pa.

(Cash or C.O.D.) 100 500 1000
Barron & Wyckoff Leghorns.....\$8.00 \$37.50 \$70.00
Barred Rocks.....9.00 42.50 85.00
R. I. Reds.....10.00 47.50 90.00
Light Mixed.....7.00 32.50 65.00
Heavy Mixed.....8.00
100% live delivery Postpaid. Circular free giving full details of all breeds. **CLARE SPRING HATCHERY**, McAlisterville, Pa. R. D. No. 2. F. B. Leister, Prop.

The Farm Relief Law

(Continued from Page 2)

(4) Extending membership of the cooperative association applying for the loan by educating the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of cooperative marketing of that commodity; and

(5) Enabling the cooperative association applying for the loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

EDITOR'S NOTE—It will be noted that the law plans to work almost exclusively through cooperative associations. For example, one of the Florida fruit associations recently applied for a loan to the new Farm Board to help it out in its difficulties caused by the Mediterranean fruit fly. The Board replied by suggesting that before a loan would be granted, the association asking for it should unite or join with the other Florida citrus growers' association and that the two work together.

If the same policy is followed, it may result eventually in many cooperatives getting together which are acting now more or less in rival capacities.

The attitude of the Farm Law and of the Farm Board toward cooperation raises an interesting question as to what may happen to the farmer who is selling his products as an individual and not cooperatively.

Stabilization Corporation

SEC. 9. (a) The board may, upon application of the advisory committee for any commodity, recognize as a stabilization corporation for the commodity any corporation if—

(1) The board finds that the marketing situation with respect to the agricultural commodity requires or may require the establishment of a stabilization corporation in order effectively to carry out the policy declared in section 1; and

(2) The board finds that the corporation is duly organized under the laws of a State or Territory; and

(3) The board finds that all the outstanding voting stock or membership interests in the corporation are and may be owned only by cooperative associations handling the commodity; and

(4) The corporation agrees with the board to adopt such by-laws as the board may from time to time require, which by-laws, among other matters, shall permit cooperative associations not stockholders or members of the corporation to become stockholders or members therein upon equitable terms.

(b) Any stabilization corporation for an agricultural commodity (1) may act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members in preparing, handling, storing, processing, and merchandising for their account any quantity of the agricultural commodity in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, may prepare, purchase, handle, store, process, and merchandise, otherwise than for the account of its stockholders or members, any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members.

(c) Upon request of the advisory committee for any commodity, the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity for working capital to enable the corporation to act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members as hereinbefore provided.

(d) Upon request of the advisory committee for any commodity, the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity to enable the corporation to control any surplus in the commodity as hereinbefore provided and before meeting carrying and handling charges and other operating expenses in connection therewith. The board shall require a stabilization corporation to establish and maintain adequate reserves from its profits from its surplus control operations before it shall pay any dividends out of such profits. All losses of the corporation from such operations shall be paid from such reserves or if such

reserves are inadequate, then such losses shall be paid by the board as a loan from the revolving fund.

EDITOR'S NOTE—You will see here that it is not the plan of the Federal Board to buy products and store them itself in order to stabilize the market, but it is planned to help cooperative organizations by loans and otherwise to store their surplus products so that they can distribute them on the market more evenly without glutting the markets.

Where it is not practical to use the cooperative organizations as such stabilizers, then the Board will recognize and support any corporation, under certain conditions, which will help stabilize the market by buying and storing farm products. For example you will read on page 5 in this issue how the Farm Board has already proposed to the various grain cooperatives that they organize a \$20,000,000 grain corporation for stabilizing the grain marketing. Such a corporation would be eligible to receive loans and other support from the Farm Board.

Clearing-House Associations

SEC. 10. Upon application of any cooperative association handling an agricultural commodity or of producers of an agricultural commodity, the board is authorized, if it deems such association or producers representative of the commodity, to assist in forming producer-controlled clearing-house associations adapted to effecting the economic distribution of the agricultural commodity among the various markets.

Price Insurance

SEC. 11. The board is authorized, upon application of cooperative associations, to enter into agreements, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, for the insurance of the cooperative associations against loss through price decline in the agricultural commodity handled by the associations and produced by the members thereof. Such agreements shall be entered into only if, in the judgment of the board, (1) coverage is not available from private agencies at reasonable rates, (2) the insurance will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, (3) the agricultural commodity is regularly bought and sold in the markets in sufficient volume to establish a recognized basic price for the market grades of the commodity, and (4) there is available with respect to the commodity such market information as will afford an accurate record of prevailing prices for the commodity covering a period of years of sufficient length to serve as a basis to calculate the risk and fix the premium for the insurance. The agreements shall require payment of premiums so fixed and shall include such other terms as, in the judgment of the board, are necessary. The board may make advances from the revolving fund to meet obligations under any insurance agreement, but such advances, together with the interest thereon, shall, as soon as practicable, be repaid from the proceeds of insurance premiums.



SHE—It's going to storm, dear. Did you shut the windows downstairs?—LIFE.



Auto Insurance Not Compulsory

Will you kindly explain to me in regard to the new automobile insurance law. The insurance agents tell me it is compulsory. Is this so?

THE new law, commonly called the Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law which was enacted last April and which will become effective September 1, is not a compulsory automobile insurance law in spite of the fact that it seems to be a general understanding that such is the case.

There is no legal necessity for anyone taking out liability insurance so long as one does not have an accident or be convicted of certain violations of the motor vehicle law, including reckless driving, causing an injury to a person or property, driving while intoxicated, leaving the scene of an accident without making known one's identity or driving a car without a driver's license.

If a driver does have an accident and a court judgment for damages is given against him, it will be necessary for the driver to show ability to satisfy the judgment to the extent of five thousand for injury or death to one person, ten thousand for death or injury to two persons and one thousand

for property damage. The Bureau of Motor Vehicles will suspend a driver's license and car registration certificates unless such financial responsibility can be shown. The possession of an automobile accident insurance policy is one way of doing this.

Deposit Returned

SOME time ago I wrote to you concerning a deposit of \$25.00 paid to the _____ Company. In due time we received a return of the deposit, due to your efforts, and I assure you I am very grateful to your paper, and the Service Bureau for what you have done for me.

Wishing you success in the future as in the past, I remain.

While we are thoroughly in sympathy with the idea of liability insurance and believe that it is advisable for every driver to have such a policy, we cannot emphasize too strongly that the new law which goes into effect September 1, is not a compulsory insurance law.

Another Clipping Service

Can you give us any information concerning the Schenectady Clipping Service. We recently received a card from them saying they had a news article which appeared in one of the daily papers which would be of interest to us. It would cost us 25c. Is this a money making scheme?

THERE are many concerns such as the Schenectady Clipping Service, and on most occasions it is found that the item is simply a very minor item, probably taken from some local paper. We have always recommended to our subscribers that no attention be paid to these notices, as they are seldom of any interest.

Books On the Installment Plan

THIS is the time of year when book agents are especially active among the new crop of girl graduates from teachers' training classes and colleges. To a girl whose income has been lim-

ited for four years it looks absurdly easy to meet the monthly payment for a set of books. At the same time these new teachers are ambitious to make good and are easily convinced that these books are essential to their success.

Judging from the letters we have received in the past, many of them later find that the installments are far from easy to pay and that the books they have purchased are of doubtful value to them in their work. We suggest to them that they consider the matter very carefully before entering into any such contract. Many times they change their minds and attempt to cancel the order, only to find that they have signed a binding contract.

We Get a Few "Knocks"

"I was more than surprised when I received your letter, to note that you had taken sides with the Express Company in regard to my claim."

"We have a feeling that many of your subscribers use the farm paper service bureaus unfairly in sending them claims which are entirely unreasonable. We have no objection to settling a claim which is justified, but do not like to be held up when we know that these subscribers are in the wrong."

THE first of the above letters came from a subscriber who put in a claim through the Express Company for eggs shipped and damaged in transit. The Express Company, after an investigation, reported that the eggs had been sent in a second-hand case and fillers and that their regulations plainly stated that they did not accept responsibility in such cases. Our taking sides in this case consisted of writing to our subscriber that whereas we had found the Express Company fair in making adjustments where liability could be shown, that there was little chance of getting them to reconsider after they had made an investigation and arrived at a decision.

The second letter comes from an advertiser in reply to a complaint which we forwarded to him. In this case, our subscriber bought a tire which soon went bad. The company was reliable and the tire was returned to them. They reported that it showed unmistakable evidence of a bruise caused by running when under-inflated. No tire company will make adjust-

ments except for defective materials or workmanship.

We are printing the two letters for a purpose, namely to show that the task of a peacemaker is not any easy one. As a matter of fact, we do our utmost to be fair both to our readers and to commercial firms.

No Security for Money Paid

THE National Better Business Bureau has published a warning urging investors to consider carefully before investing in the European subsidiaries of the Ford Motor Company under the plan being offered by a certain New York City firm. This firm solicits investors by letter, telephone, and telegraph. The investor is required to make a deposit of from \$3.00 to \$7.00 a share, and in some cases is required

A Friend in Need

HAVE received the draft for \$30 on the North American Accident Ins. Co. which I acknowledge with "thanks." A friend in need is a friend indeed. I always have a good word for your paper and the insurance.

Yours truly,
George Erickson,
Flanders, N. Y.

to pay \$1.00 per share as a service charge, which is believed to be excessive. As we understand it, investors are really paying for what might be called an option on these shares, as at this date no complete definite announcement of financing plans of the Ford Motor Company subsidiaries has been made in this country. It is possible that these firms will not receive any stock except by purchases on the open market, which makes it necessary that an investor placing such an order should make certain that the deposit will be returned in case the stock cannot be delivered.

U.S.D.A. Warns Against Fake Insecticides

THE United States Department of Agriculture publishes a warning against certain types of insecticides which are being offered for sale.

First, Do not buy preparations to be added to feed and drinking water, which is claimed to control external parasites on poultry and other animals.

Second, Avoid preparations designed to be absorbed by the sap of trees for the purpose of controlling fungus diseases, and to kill insects.

Third, Preparations to be hung in the home, to drive away household

How Banks Are Supervised

RECENTLY, rather sensational failures of several banks in the Metropolitan area have turned the attention of the depositors toward banks in general. For the information of our subscribers, we are giving a little information about the organization of banks.

There are five different types of banks operating in New York City, namely, national banks, state banks, trust companies, savings banks, and private banks.

Considerable attention has been focused on the private banks due to the failure of the Clark Brothers bank in New York City. Under the State Law, the Banking Department has control over private banks only when they use the names "bank", "banking", and similar titles in their business, and where they pay interest on deposits of less than \$500. Otherwise the State Banking Department has no supervision over them, which accounts for the fact that many large Wall Street banking firms are not supervised by the New York State Banking Department. As a matter of fact, the state for some time has discouraged the formation of private banks.

To all practical purposes, state banks and trust companies do not differ much. Originally, a trust company

was a corporation to act as executor of wills, and as trustees and administrators of estates of deceased, minor, or lunatic persons. However, competitive conditions have resulted in changes which make the two practically identical in the business they do.

In the same way, the national bank has little practical difference from a state bank, or trust company. However, national banks are in general more rigorously supervised than any other bank in the country. They are required to be members of the Federal Reserve System, while other banks are allowed to be members or not, as they may choose. National banks are under direct control of the Comptroller of the Currency, whose examiners may go to the bank at any time, and who have wide powers over the bank, in case their business seems to be a little shaky. At one time the national banks had the power of issuing paper money, but this practice is decreasing, and ultimately the Federal Reserve currency will be the only bank notes in circulation.

The State Banking Department has similar control over state banks, and whereas no law can ever be passed which will insure absolute safety to bank depositors, the supervision is much stricter than it used to be.

The Easy Way to Kill Lice on Poultry



No matter how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush, a can of "Black Leaf 40" and a few minutes time for "painting" it on top of the roosts are required to rid an entire flock of body-lice.

Do away with old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping and greasing!

Paint the Roosts

Just Paint the Roosts with "Black Leaf 40"

About a half hour before fowls perch, "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When fowls perch upon roosts that have been so "painted", fumes are slowly released that permeate the feathers, killing the lice. The treatment is so easy, effective and cheap that poultry owners need never be bothered by lice on their flocks. Think of the time, labor and expense that this method saves! There is no individual handling of fowls. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by poultry supply dealers. \$1.25 size treats 100 feet of roost. Ask your dealer or write us.



Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp.
Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.

"Black Leaf 40"
WORKS WHILE CHICKENS ROOST

PATENTS Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured.
WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer
724 9th Street, Washington, D. C.

pests, and purify the air, and prevent diseases are branded as useless by the U. S. Department of Agriculture officials.

It is found that one preparation sold which can be purchased at \$.18 a gallon, was retailed at \$64.00 a gallon. Neither this preparation nor other similar ones could possibly produce the results claimed for them.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 14)

Jeems came to him and stopped.

For a space, there was no beating of a heart in his breast—nothing but a stillness that was like death, a shock that was like death, a horror that could come only at the sight and the feeling of death.

Rising from the far side of the forest into which Hepsibah had gone that morning was a distant glow of fire. Nearer, over the rim of Forbidden Valley, the sky was a red illumination of flame. And this illumination was not of a burning forest. It was not a torch of burning stumps. It was not a conflagration of dry swamp grass reflecting itself against a moonless heaven. It was a tower of blazing light, mushrooming as it rose, flattening itself in a sinister scarlet radiance under the clouds, dripping at its edges into colours of silver and gold and blood.

His home was burning!

With the cry that came from his lips, there leapt madly into his mind the words that Hepsibah had spoken to him a last time that morning: "If ever I'm off there and you see a fire lighting up the sky by night, or smoke darkening it by day, hurry to the seigneurie with your father and mother as fast as you can go, for it will mean my hand has set the heavens talking to you and that the peril o' death is near."

CHAPTER IX

FOR a space Jeems could not move as he gazed at the crimson sky. Doubt might have eased the thoughts that crowded on his senses, but during the time in which he stood numb and voiceless there was no doubt. His home was in flames. This alone would not have deadened him with horror.

(To be Continued Next Week)



The Sign of Protection

Pure Milk Saves Lives of Thousands

(Continued from Page 3)

popular with milk dealers for it enabled them to sell as sweet and fresh milk which was several days old.

Laboratory investigation by Professor Park and his colleagues showed that this form of pasteurization was absolutely insufficient to kill the tubercle bacilli and other resistant disease germs. Inasmuch as bovine tuberculosis was very prevalent on farms supplying New York City, and since 10 per cent of the milk sold in the city was then found to contain living tubercle bacilli, the Department of Health determined that all milk sold in New York City should be *effectively* pasteurized. On the basis of Park's investigations, the Board of Health decreed that effective pasteurization meant holding the milk at 143 degrees Fahrenheit for thirty minutes.

Must Have Permits

In order to control effectively the milk supplied to the people of New York City the Board of Health had enacted a law which provided that no milk could be sold in the city without a permit from the Board of Health and subject to Board of Health regulations. Among these regulations was the requirement that milk should be kept at 50 degrees Fahrenheit from the time of production to its delivery to the city consumer. This requirement aroused a great deal of opposition and was contested in the courts.

A shipment of milk in which the requirement was not met was stopped as it entered the city and dumped into the gutter. The affected milk dealer contended that this act constituted confiscation of property without due process of law. The case finally came before the United States Supreme Court which fully upheld the right of the health authorities to regulate the sale of milk by a system of permits.

This pioneer step of the New York Board of Health, to prevent the sale of milk except under a permit, has since been copied by states and municipalities elsewhere and constitutes the basis on which health authorities everywhere in this country now deal with the milk supply.

Hand in hand with the work of improving the production and handling of milk on its way to the city, the Board of Health took steps to improve conditions in the city. The use of dipped milk purchased from dirty grocery stores was discouraged. Permits for the sale of milk in the city were given only to those who would provide cleanly conditions and keep the milk properly cool.

An intensive campaign of education was carried on so that mothers would appreciate the value of clean milk for their babies. Facilities were established where poor mothers could purchase at reduced prices milk suitable for infant feeding.

It is interesting in this connection to remember that many mothers eagerly desire to give their babies human milk. Human milk, of course, suits the needs of the baby better than the purest cow's milk. For delicate babies it is sometimes imperative. Therefore, the

city has established stations where human milk may be bought for babies whose health demands it and whose mothers are unable to supply it. The milk is drawn from healthy mothers and tested for its quality. The milk thus collected is mixed so that no one mother's milk is sold alone. Monthly analyses are made of the pooled milk to determine its quality. The mothers who supply it are paid 15 cents an ounce and it is sold for 30 cents an ounce to those who can afford to pay. Others may get it at a reduced cost, or, in very needy cases, free of charge.

With the introduction of methods for the thorough pasteurization of milk, I am glad to say, there has not been a single epidemic of milk-borne typhoid fever or other milk-borne disease in the City of New York. As Commissioner of Health of New York City, I am equally proud of the fact that this city was the first municipality to take steps to guarantee its citizens, and particularly its babies, a safe and wholesome milk supply.

Health officers for many years have studied carefully the infant mortality rate. In New York City the rate last year was 66, which means that out of every thousand babies born 66 died during the first year of life. This figure marks an increase of ten over the year 1927, for in 1927 only 56 babies died out of every thousand born. The Health Department, therefore, is spurred to further efforts to increase the health and happiness of its infant population.

The infant mortality rate of New York City, however, compares favorably with that of the country as a whole, which last year was 68 per 1,000, two points higher than that for the city. And New York City's infant death rate also compares favorably with other municipalities.

Still Chance for Improvement

The fact that in some cities the infant death rate is lower than it is in New York City makes the Health Department strive to improve the good showing it has already made. It must be borne in mind, however, that New York is a city of six millions, many of them living in crowded tenement districts. It cannot be expected that such a city's death rate could ever be made as low as those of cities in which the greater part of the population enjoys the blessings of a detached house with a little garden.

When you consider New York's crowded living conditions it seems remarkable that the infant death rate should be as low as it is. Not the least of the elements contributing to the health of New York babies is the New York City milk supply. Thanks to the fact that today this supply is wholesome and uncontaminated, many a young life is saved and many a little one is spared the unnecessary suffering of the past.

Feed Has No Relation To Garget

"What causes garget in dairy cows? Is it ever caused by feed? We have a severe case of it in our herd and we cannot see where it came from. How should garget be treated?"—L.P.H., New York.

CONTAGIOUS garget is caused by bacteria that gain entrance to the udder and multiply there. It is spread from one cow to another through the bedding or by the milker's hand or milking machine. There is no relation between feed and true garget, although of course, feeding an animal just before she freshens on heavy, heating foods, will cause serious congestion in the udder. This, however, is not true garget.

Garget should be treated by milking the affected animal frequently and throwing the milk outside the barnyard where there can be no chance of its infecting other cows. The udder can also be massaged frequently and animals can be given a laxative. If the trouble persists it is usually best to consult a good local veterinarian.



"A fine sailor you are! Doesn't anything around here look familiar?"—JUDGE.

A PROMISE MADE A PROMISE KEPT



Many years ago we made the promise of unchanging quality—stating in simple terms a policy that has always been in operation in the manufacture of Larro Feeds.

We made this pledge to our customers for two reasons—we knew it to be correct and we knew we could keep the promise.

When a dairyman or poultryman has used a feed with success, he has a right to expect exactly the same feed whenever he asks for it by name. Users of Larro Feeds know that Larro formulas do not vary—In spite of the natural variation in chemical analysis and texture of various ingredients, the special machinery used in the Larro Mill enables us to make Larro Feeds so that they are always the same in chemical analysis, texture and feeding results.

The great LARRO RESEARCH FARM is constantly studying the problems of animal nutrition—ever at work proving feeds of all kinds—testing new ideas—abreast of every new feeding theory and practice. Some day even Larro formulas may be improved. If better feeds can be made, they will bear the Larro name—until then, Larro Feeds will not change.

LARROWE MILLING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
for
DAIRY, POULTRY AND HOGS

Buy the Advertised Article!

You want to get full value for every dollar spent. That is natural—all of us do.

You will find it pays to buy standard, trademarked goods. Let The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertising columns serve as your shopping guide. They contain the latest information regarding farm machinery, household helps, work, clothing and other merchandise of interest to farmers.

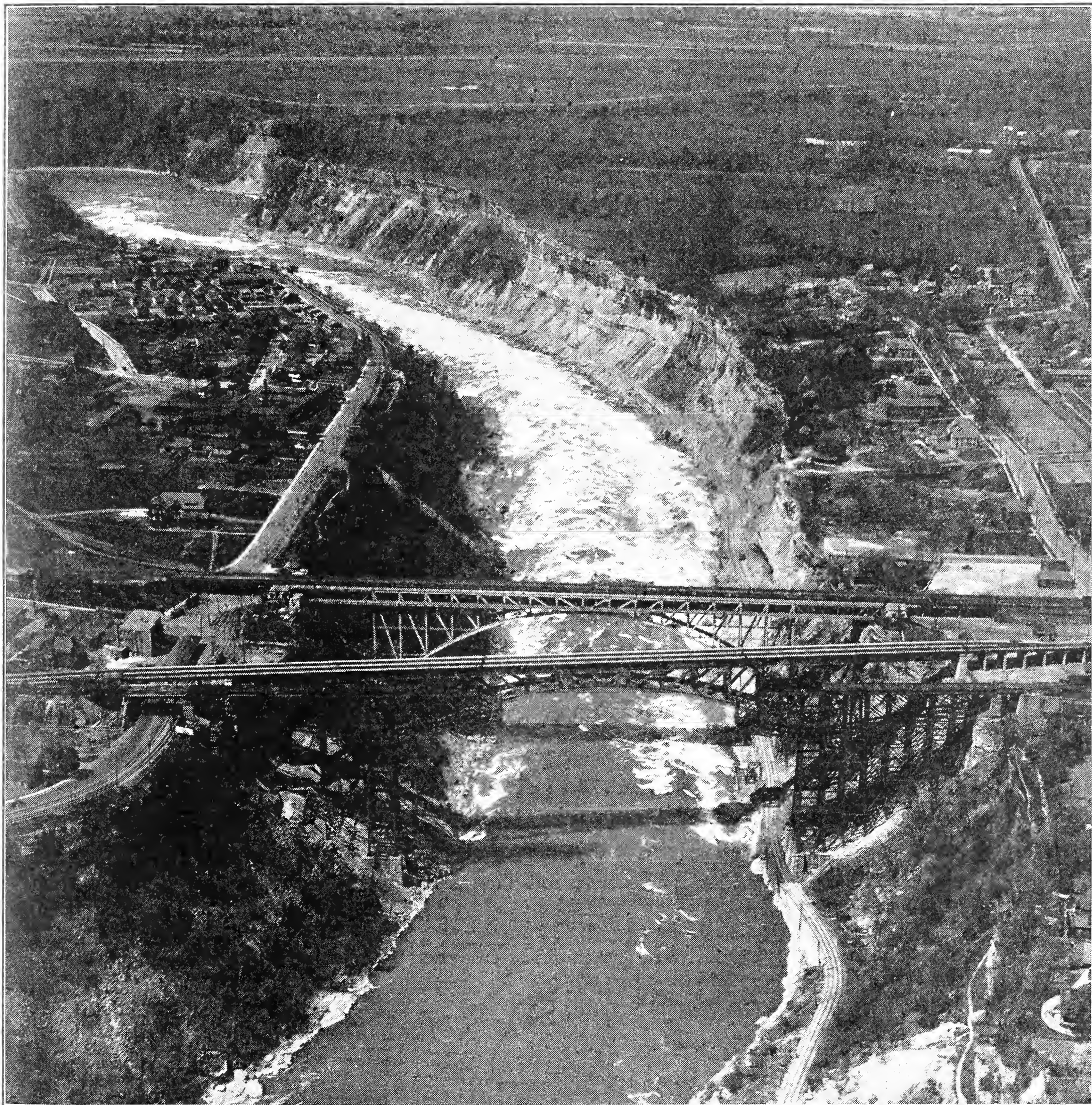
The American Agriculturist Advertisers Are Reliable

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

August 17, 1929

Published Weekly



—Courtesy, the New York Central Railroad

Beauty Spots of the East—*The Gorge and Whirlpool Below Niagara Falls.*—See Editorial

“Let’s you and me go *partners*”



FROM the age of six onward Man feels the need of a partner—someone to work with him, play with him, share his troubles and his success.

The need also applies to the feed business, for the successful business *must* “go partners” with its customers. Prosperous customers ensure prosperity for the firm, so the firm must co-operate by doing its utmost to insure profits for its customers.

Not only does this mean supplying a good feed, but it also means giving those “extras” of service that are so valuable.

For instance, The Park and Pollard Company maintains a Service Department for the use of its hundreds of thousands of customer-partners. Any question relating to poultry-keeping or dairying is answered by this department, which is composed of nutrition experts technically and practically trained. There is evidence to show that this service has helped to benefit the poultry and dairy industries, and consequently the firm of Park and Pollard.

Research laboratories and experimental farms under the direction of national authorities on nutrition are also maintained to advance feeds and feeding practice. Much pioneering has been accomplished—several revolutionary discoveries have been made that even now are putting more dollars into the pockets of customers.

The success of The Park and Pollard Company is a mirror of the prosperity of the countless customers who have become its partners.

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust
Dry Mash ✓ Red Ribbon Scratch
✓ Growing Feed ✓ Intermediate
Chick Feed ✓ P & P Chick Scratch
✓ P & P Chick Starter—Dairy
Rations: Overall 24% ✓ Milk-
Maid 24% ✓ Bet-R-Milk 20%
✓ Herd - Helth 16% ✓ Milkade
Calf Meal—Other Feeds: P&P
Stock Feed ✓ Bison Stock Feed ✓
Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration ✓
Pigeon Feed ✓ P & P Horse Feed ✓
Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

The Park & Pollard Co

Boston, Mass. Buffalo, N.Y.

*To be sure of profit-making feeds look
for a Park and Pollard dealer!*

Latest Developments in Vegetable Growing

State Association Holds Annual Summer Meeting at Geneva

By PAUL WORK

Professor of Vegetable Gardening

THE New York State Vegetable Growers' Association held its Annual Summer Meeting as guests of the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva on July 31. The day could not have been finer, and the central location made it possible for growers to attend from practically all of the up-state territory. At least fifteen producing centers from Albany to Silver Creek, and from Elmira to Oswego were represented by delegations and there were many from scattered points, the total attendance aggregating about 250.

The growers assembled in Jordan Hall and were warmly welcomed by Director U. P. Hedrick who referred to the early vegetable work of the first director, Dr. E. L. Sturtevant. He also pointed to the vigorous development of the station activities in this field during the past half dozen years. The staff now numbers at least eight men who are giving practically their full time to vegetable investigations and a number of others are devoting part time. New York is fortunate in having the services of the largest staff of vegetable men of any state in the Union.

The time until noon was taken up with brief reviews of investigations in progress and summaries of outstanding results. Professor C. B. Sayre who is assisted by P. V. Trap-hagen has been carrying on for four years a most extensive series of studies on fertilizers, rotations, rate of seeding, planting methods and crop improvement. This work deals with tomatoes, sweet corn, beans and

peas with special reference to canning requirements. At the same time, most of the studies are of equal interest to most growers of these crops.

Professor F. H. Hall announced the publication of the first section of the "Vegetables of New York." Three volumes similar to the "Fruits of New York" are projected and this first section deals with peas. It includes careful descriptions of practically all of the existing varieties and the more important ones receive special consideration. Beautifully colored plates illustrate the types of vines and pods. This very valuable book cannot be distributed as the ordinary bul-

letins and is available at a cost of \$2.50. A few copies are in the hands of state assemblymen and senators for distribution.

Professor Hugh Glasgow reported particularly upon the excellent progress which has been made in the control of onion maggots by means of oil sprays, using an emulsion of 2% oil at the rate of about 150 gallons per acre. Three to five applications are made and a special boom has been devised which is carried through the narrow rows by two men and is connected with any powerful spray rig. Knapsack sprayers may be used on small areas.

Mr. J. G. Horsfall spoke of the serious damage caused by the root rot and blight of peas. Special study is being made of the influence of moisture and temperature upon the severity of the disease attacks. Dry weather is especially favorable for the disease.

Professor W. O. Gloyer reported upon bean diseases and Mr. R. Cecil reported that the Mexican bean beetle has invaded the state of New York, although its damage thus far is confined to southwestern New York. It is not yet known how serious this enemy is likely to be in our state, but it has proved very serious all the way from Alabama northward.

Professor M. T. Munn told of the seed control work which is carried on in his laboratory. The tests are concerned primarily with purity of seed and are now being extended

(Continued on Page 7)

Vegetable Growing Increasing

IT is doubtful if even the vegetable growers themselves realize the extent to which their business has grown in the last few years. Even back when the census of 1919 was taken, the value of the vegetables, including potatoes, represented one-fourth of the total value of all farm crops of New York. Of course, the proportion is much greater at the present time. New York is the leading vegetable growing state; 75,000 farmers in New York produced potatoes for sale in 1919, and 35,000 produced other vegetable crops in commercial quantities. In 1928, more than \$41,000,000 worth of vegetables, including potatoes, were grown in New York.

It is a live, modern business, and its growth has been largely due to the growth of the cities and the increasing demand of city consumers for a larger amount of vegetables in their diet. Probably no class of farmers work harder than the truck growers, nor is there any class that is more progressive.

To prove this statement, one needed only to have attended the splendid meeting of the New York Vegetable Growers' Association at Geneva, July 31.

Whether you grow vegetables or not, you will like Professor Work's article on this page telling of some of the latest developments in the growing of truck crops which were brought out at the meeting.

Are You Building a Silo Next Fall?

Plan Now as to the Proper Size and the Right Materials

By I. W. DICKERSON

MANY farmers in considering the erection of a silo, think of it from the standpoint of whether or not they can afford one. It seems to me that this is wrong and that they should rather ask whether they can afford not to build a silo. It is comparatively simple matter to figure out the yearly cost of the silo, since this consists of interest on the investment, depreciation based on the number of years' service the silo will give with ordinary repairs, the cost of upkeep, the taxes, the insurance, and so on.

On the other hand, it is not so simple to work out closely the cost of the feed put in the silo as compared with commercial feeds, and of the dairy revenue lost by not having available the palatable and milk-producing feed which silage provides. It is now pretty generally admitted that no dairy farmer can afford not to have a silo, and that most feeders can increase their profits by the judicious use of silage as a part of the ration.

What Size to Build

The first question to be decided is the proper size of silo, both as to diameter and height. The diameter should be governed entirely by the number of cattle and other livestock to be fed, since at least three inches of silage must be removed each day in summer to prevent surface spoilage, while 1½ to 2 inches is sufficient in winter. Dairy cows will eat about 30 to 35 pounds of silage per day.

It is very much to be preferred to have the silo small in diameter rather than too large, and the tendency is now to build smaller silos instead of the larger diameters so common several years ago; and the dairyman with the 50-cow dairy now is likely to build two 14-foot silos, rather than one 20 feet in diameter. The

height to which the silo will be built will depend on the number of cows to be fed, their ration of silage, the length of the feeding period, and to some extent on the material used in constructing the silo.

The following table gives the sizes recommended for the 200-day winter feeding period

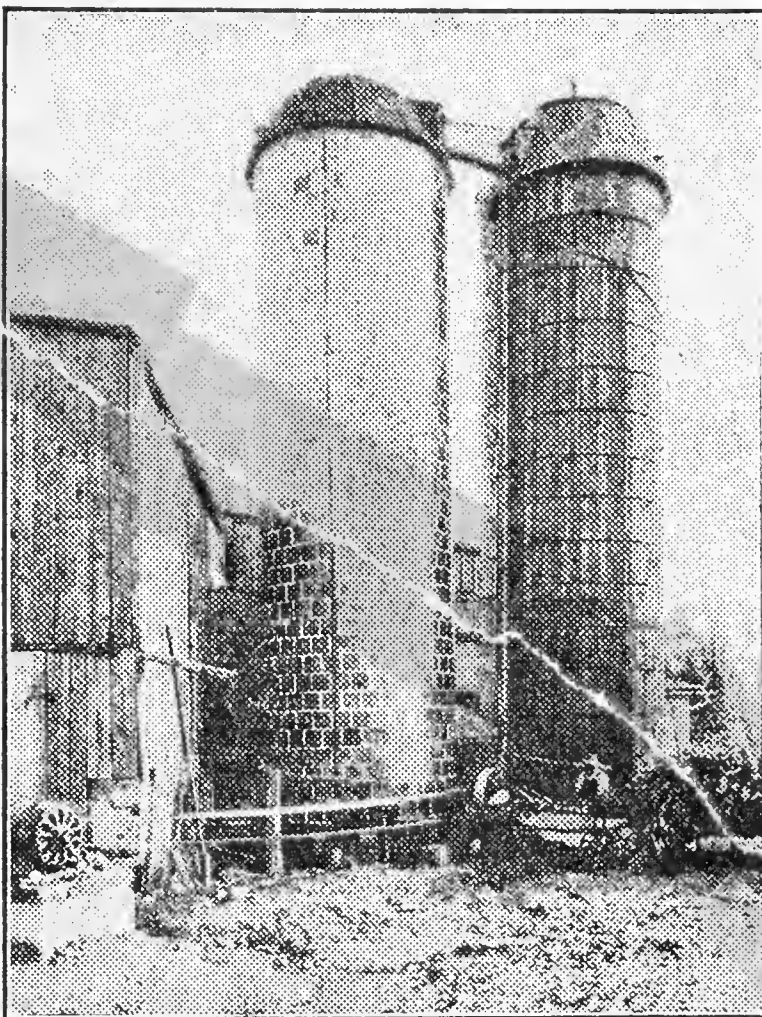
using 30 to 35 pounds per cow per day:

SIZE OF SILO			
Number of Cows	Tons Needed	Diameter	Height
10	34	10	27
12	40	12	24
15	56	12	30
20	66	14	28
25	80	14	32
30	100	16	30
35	116	16	34
40	121	16	36
50	152	16	40

What Kind of Silo to Build

This phase of the question is one on which there is a very wide difference of opinions, and is one which the farmer finds very hard to decide. There are so many excellent silos now on the market that the farmer should look with suspicion on anyone who tries to tell him that there is only one which he should build. Among the silos ordinarily classed as permanent because of their long service are the hollow clay tile, brick, stone, monolithic concrete, concrete block, and concrete stave; while the pressure creosoted wood stave and the metal silos should perhaps be included in this same list. All of these will give almost unlimited service if properly erected and given reasonable attention. It is very essential that all masonry silos be thoroughly and completely reinforced, since the reinforcing must take practically all the outward pressure of the settling silage. All concrete silos must be built of a rich dense concrete, preferably using one bag of cement, two cubic feet of clean sand, and three cubic feet of coarse pebbles or broken stone, with just enough water to make an easily handled but not slushy concrete. Concrete of this type will not give trouble from peeling or crumbling from the effects of the very weak acid in the silage. All built-up masonry silos must be laid in a rich cement mortar and especial care

(Continued on Page 6)



"It is now pretty generally admitted that no dairy farmer can afford NOT to have a silo..."

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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The Soil Makes a People

SOMEONE has said, "Tell me the kind of soil in any country or community, and I'll tell you the kind of people that live on it." When you ride into a strange farm neighborhood and find that the buildings are large and well kept, and that there is a general appearance of prosperity, you can usually figure that those farmers have an especially good soil. The capacities of barns are great, not because the owner is rich and prosperous, but rather because he and the farmers who have lived there before have been fortunate in having good soil. They need the barns to take care of the great crops that the rich ground has produced. Let several generations of people live on good land, and you will find it affects the folks themselves. They make more money, gradually raise their standards of life, and have more time for social affairs and education.

But too little is known about soils. It is said that half the apple trees are planted in the wrong kinds of soil.

These are some of the reasons why Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission has recommended to the Governor that a complete soil survey of the State be made as soon as possible in every farm county, and that all of the lands be classified as to their use for agriculture and reforestation.

You will be interested in the full report of the last meeting of the Commission given on Page 5.

Dangerous and Costly Bugs

O. M. KILE, our Washington correspondent, calls attention to what the farmer is up against in his annual fight with the bugs. It does not take much imagination to picture the tragedy of the Florida citrus growers when they have lost their entire season's crop, and in some cases even their orchards, in the campaign against the terrible Mediterranean fruit fly, an insect pest which, unless controlled, will destroy the entire citrus fruit industry of America.

"But," says Mr. Kile, "the vigorous attempts to fight the Mediterranean fly have diverted attention from some of our other insect invaders, for example, the European corn borer, the Japanese beetle, and the Oriental fruit moth, all of which still march steadily onward in their work of destruction."

Take the corn borer. Ten million dollars were

spent two years ago in trying to stop its westward and southward march. But now scientists have no hope of keeping it out. The most that can be done is to keep it somewhat under control.

The Japanese beetle quarantine now includes New Jersey, Long Island, two-thirds of Delaware, and most of Pennsylvania east of the Susquehanna River. It is only a short time when this pest will be common in all the eastern half of the United States. It feeds on many different varieties of plants and fruits.

It is interesting to know that the Oriental fruit moth, another pest, the dangers from which are increasing, was first started in America from the Japanese cherry trees which were a gift from the Mikado of Japan to Mrs. Taft, the wife of the President.

The older a country grows in civilization, the more its pests and diseases of plant and animal life increase. Fortunately, however, our great army of scientists sooner or later learn how to keep them in control.

Beauty Spots of the East—Niagara Falls

THOUSANDS and thousands of tourists visit Niagara Falls and the Gorge every year. At one time it was noted for the number of honeymoon couples it attracted, but we understand that it is no longer "the style" to go there for a wedding trip.

How frequently we neglect to see those wonders that are near at hand. Tourists come across the continent to see the Falls but thousands of New York State residents may go any time, so the trip is always put off until next year. Why not plan now to see "what lies over the hill" this summer or fall?

Raining Dollars

PROBABLY nearly everyone has wished at some time that it would actually rain silver or golden dollars. If it did, silver or gold would no longer be rare and would have no value. But the rains of the past two weeks will actually put millions of dollars more into the hands of farmers, for they have saved many crops which, in some sections, could not have stood the drought very much longer.

How the weather affects us all, and particularly those who dwell in the country! Talk with a farmer after a long period of rain, when he has been waiting anxiously to get his crops in, or after a long time of drought when his crops seem likely to fail, and you will find one of the most pessimistic, despondent creatures in all the world. Meet him again when the rains are over and the sun is shining, or when the drought is ended, and you would not believe that he could be the same man.

There Should Be No Tariff on Potash

THE Federal government set out to help agriculture by increasing the tariff on strictly agricultural products. It ended by drawing a bill, now before Congress, placing so many higher tariffs on the supplies that farmers buy that, if passed, this new tariff bill will injure agriculture far more than it will help it.

A good example of what may happen with this tariff bill is the potash situation. Great quantities of potash are found in Germany. During the war, many potash industries sprang up in the United States. When the new tariff schedules were being made up in the present bill, these potash manufacturers of America began to bring pressure on Congress to put heavy duties on imported potash. Many articles have been written, and much dust has been thrown, trying to prove that the German potash industry is a great trust, determined to obtain exorbitant prices for potash from American farmers, and that therefore this so-called trust should be cut out of the United States by a heavy tariff duty.

We hold no brief for the German potash in-

dustry, but we fail to see any common sense in the argument that a higher tariff on potash would mean lower prices to American farmers. Exactly the reverse would hold. Higher tariff always means higher prices to the consumers, and the chief reason why American manufacturers want a tariff is to cut out competition and keep prices up.

As to the Germans keeping prices up at present, consider the fact that during the past five years the average price of muriate of potash was \$32.61 a ton, delivered in bags at Atlantic and Gulf ports. This is approximately \$5 less than the average of the five years preceding the war.

Pasture Improvement Needed

DAIRYMEN in this section are turning to pasture improvement as one means of cutting down production costs. As John Abbott of the National Fertilizer Association recently said, "Dairymen have been continually urged to feed more during the short pasture season and at the same time many authorities are apparently convinced that dairymen cannot afford to buy fertilizer to put on pastures."

As yet, it is impossible to make a definite recommendation that will fit all sections of the country. A considerable number of experiments have been done and it is safe to say that poor pasture is due to a lack of fertility or a lack of lime. For years, cattle were allowed to run on pastures and nothing was added in the way of plant food. The result has been a gradual decrease in fertility until many of the best pasture grasses will no longer grow.

One of the first things that can be done is to fence cows out of land which is so poor that it can never be made into a profitable pasture and grow trees on this land. Our second suggestion is to get in touch with your Farm Bureau Agent to determine whether tests have been made in your own county and if so, just what treatment has given best results. The majority of pastures in the New York milk shed undoubtedly need lime. In some cases, superphosphate may give excellent results, but in general, there seems to be a feeling that on most farms a complete fertilizer is necessary. Mr. Abbott has secured some excellent results on his farm near Bellows Falls, Vermont, by the use of lime and a fairly heavy application of the complete fertilizer analyzing 5-10-10.—H.L.C.

Let Us Work Together

"The longer I read AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the better I like it, especially for the reason that it does not condemn everything and everybody."—L.R.

WE happened to run across the above statement in a January issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST printed way back in 1893, more than thirty-six years ago.

As this has always been the policy of the "Old Reliable" so will it always continue to be, at least while the present administration has anything to say about it. Agriculture is a many-sided business with many problems, and there is enough for everyone to do without tearing down the work of somebody else who may be working differently but toward the same end.

Eastman's Chestnut

COMMISSIONER BERNE A. PYRKE of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets was telling me of an experience he had the other day that is good enough to pass on. He does not often get shaved by a barber, but a short time ago he was in a hurry and went into a shop for a shave. During the process, he became rather nervous and called the barber's attention to the fact that his hand was shaking, and that he certainly was not doing a very efficient job.

"Maybe that's so," agreed the barber. "I was out on a wild party last night, and you're only the second man I've shaved this morning. The first one I couldn't even see!"

Roosevelt's Commission Recommends Survey

Asks for Studies of Land, Soils and Farm Resources of New York

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S Agricultural Advisory Commission is busy again. It will be remembered that it was largely through the work of this Commission, cooperating with the New York legislature, that so much important and helpful farm legislation was passed last winter.

Since the close of the legislature, the Commission has held no sessions, in order not to interfere with the work of its members, most of whom are farmers. But it will not be many months now before another legislative session will begin and the Commission is determined to be prepared by planning carefully a further program of legislation beneficial to agriculture, the rural districts, and the whole state.

We Should Know More About Our Soils

The Commission feels that one of the first things to be done is to complete a soil survey of the State. A knowledge of the kinds of soils in every county and every neighborhood and on every farm is necessary for farm success. For example, it is said that more than half of the orchards of Western New York are planted on the wrong kinds of soils. If a knowledge of these soils had been available through a soil survey, one member of the Commission, who is a fruit grower, stated, it would have saved fruit growers of Western New York millions of dollars. With the increasing specialization in crop growing, it is becoming more necessary than ever before to know the types of soils in each community and what crops they are best adapted to grow.

As many of our readers know, soil surveys have been going on for a number of years, and have been completed in the last ten years in Tompkins, Cayuga, Genesee, Herkimer, Columbia, St. Lawrence, Suffolk and Nassau Counties. Surveys are being taken at the present time in Erie and Delaware Counties. At the present rate, however, soil surveys in all of the farm counties of the State will not be completed for thirty years, which is a little late for most of us to make use of! It takes as long as five years under the present plan to get the completed soil maps from the United States Department of Agriculture after the completion of the county survey.

Surveys are conducted by the State College of Agriculture in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Commission plans to recommend an increased State appropriation whereby the soil surveys can be completed within the next few years. This work must be speeded up.

Farmers Use the Information

When the survey is being made it is planned also to get the present crops that are growing in each locality and on the different types of soils. All of which information will be mapped and put in bulletins and made available to the farmers of each county when the survey is completed. Such bulletins are available in most of the counties where surveys have been finished, and hundreds of farmers make use of these bulletins and information in planning their crops.

In connection with the full soil survey, special studies will also be made of the present uses and adaptations of land and crop yields on each soil type, to include:

- a-survey of soils and climatic conditions suitable for orcharding,
- b-survey of climatic conditions suitable for vegetable crops, and

c-survey of New York pastures.

In the study of orchard soils, it is necessary to make excavations in order to find out about conditions both of the surface soils and also of the sub-soils down to where the tree roots extend.

Vegetable Crops Increasing

Few persons realize the great increase in the growth of vegetable crops in the last few years, and in this business of vegetable growing, it is especially necessary to have a knowledge of soil types and conditions.

The value of the vegetables produced on the farms of New York in the last census year, 1919, represented one-fourth of the total value of all farm crops, and the proportion is probably much greater at the present time. New York leads in the production of vegetables, including potatoes, and grows about one-twelfth of all the vegetables produced in the United States. Way back in 1919, when we had our last figures, there were 75,000 farmers who produced potatoes for sale, and 35,000 in New York State who produced other vegetable crops. Hence the need of some wise planning for the future development of this particular kind of farm business.

Pastures Need More Attention

Little needs to be said in this great dairy state of the importance of our pastures. Every dairyman realizes that we know too little about them. There are 7,403,000 acres in pasture land. What kinds of grasses grow on these pastures in each county and in each community? Can other better pasture grasses be substituted? In general, how best can these pastures be improved? What greater part can the pastures of New York be made to play in the great dairy industry of the State?

These, and many others, are the questions we need to know how to answer.

Next to soil, the most important factor in the growth and yield of crops is the weather. Possibly it is even more important than soils. No matter how much care a man may give to his crops, or how many acres he may plant to them, too much or too little rain has often upset all of his calculations.

We cannot change the weather, but we can know a lot more about it and its effects on our crops. The Gov-

ernor's Commission advises that steps should be taken to assemble and analyze all available weather data and to develop new information wherever possible. These data about the weather which are now available have been gathered from only about ten points in the State, and are far from being enough for much assistance in crop planting or estimating.

Where Are the Forest Lands?

The Commission proposes that in all the counties where there is a large amount of waste land, such land be surveyed and classified as suitable for forests, for residential purposes, and for recreation. There has been a good deal of talk and some legislation on reforestation of the waste lands of the State, but there is little detailed knowledge of where this land is, what its boundaries are, and what kinds of trees should be planted on it for the best returns.

It is recommended also that an inventory of the forest resources of New York State be taken. One of the results of such a study would be to furnish a balanced plan for the annual yield of local wood lots for wood and lumber consuming industries. This would assure the farm wood lot owner a dependable market for his forest crop.

In 1929, a survey of the wood using industries of Broome, Chemung and Tioga Counties was carried out, and it was found that there were sixty-six wood using industries in the three counties using a total of 90,000,000 board feet of lumber annually. Of this, only a little over 10,000,000 board feet of local lumber were used, while at the same time 30,000,000 board feet of locally grown lumber were shipped out of these counties. These wood using industries signified their willingness to use 20,000,000 board feet of locally grown material in 1929, if it were offered them.

A forest resource inventory would show how much the local wood lands could furnish for the local demand without over-draining the timber resources.

Commission Getting Prepared

This brief report will give you some idea of the careful study that the Governor's Commission is making and of the great details it is going into on all questions that it takes up before any recommendations for legislation are made.

It should be remembered that agri-

culture is going through a great revolution. Never have there been so many changes in farming in the same period as in the last twenty-five years. These changes will continue at least for the next few years. In order to meet them, it is necessary for farmers to consider as never before the fundamentals of their business.

These are the reasons why the Commission feels the need of having a careful survey of the lands and soils of the State completed as soon as possible and all of them classified properly for their use in agriculture, for forests, and other purposes. Then, after such studies and surveys are made, the information will be printed and made available to farmers with proper recommendations.

To Study Cost of Producing Milk

Another subject considered by the Commission on August 2nd was the need of knowing more about the costs of producing milk in different regions of the State. This connects up some what with the studies of pastures. Some sections are naturally adapted to producing winter milk. Others, where pastures are good, can produce milk cheaper in the summer time. But too little is known about the details and the costs of producing milk under these various conditions and in different sections, so the Commission is recommending that a careful study of this milk producing cost problem be made immediately.

A resolution was also passed recommending that every item on the agricultural schedule of the next Federal Census be tabulated by townships for New York State. This is considered necessary in order to get working and scientific information not only for counties and states as a whole but for practically every locality. For example, a county may have little dairying as a county, but in that county there may be one township where dairying is the chief industry. This fact should be recorded and available.

The Governor's Commission will meet again at Geneva, New York, on September 19th, when the work of the Geneva Experiment Station will be given careful study, and then later in the fall an important meeting will be held at Albany for the purpose of considering plans of making electric power and light more easily available to New York State farmers.

As stated above, it is planned to get many of these problems worked out before the legislature meets this next winter so that any new laws asked for will be based on a thorough knowledge of the real needs of farmers and rural districts.

Those Attending the Meeting

Members of the Governor's Commission who attended the Ithaca meeting were: Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Fish-kill, New York, chairman of Commission; Assemblyman D. P. Witter, Berkshire, New York, chairman, Assembly Committee on Agriculture; Senator Seabury Mastick, Pleasantville, New York, chairman, Senate Committee on Taxation; M. C. Burritt, Hilton, New York, Master Farmer; Senator Leigh Kirkland, Randolph, New York, chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture; Director Martha Van Rensselaer, Ithaca, New York, director of College of Home Economics; Jared Van Wageningen, Jr., Lawyersville, New York, Farmer; C. R. White, Ionia, New York, president, New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus; J. Roe Stevenson, Cayuga, New York, Master Farmer; Assistant Commissioner Norgood, Albany, New York, representing Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, New York State Department of Agriculture; Mrs. Eliza Keates Young, Milton, New York, president, New York State Federation of Home Bureaus; C. W. Halliday, North Chatham, New York, secretary, Sheffield Producers' Cooperative As-

(Continued on Page 14)

My Favorite Poem

ONE of our friends who listens in every Thursday at noon to the selections of poems prepared by E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and broadcast over station WGY, asked that her favorite poem, "Crossing the Bar", by Alfred Lord Tennyson, be broadcast.

We take pleasure in printing it below and will broadcast it later. Nothing more beautiful or more comforting has ever been written.

Please remember that we are glad to have your favorite poems and songs, not written by yourself, and all that we have room for will be published here and broadcast over the General Electric Company's station, WGY, at Schenectady at noon on Thursday.

Crossing the Bar

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell
And after that the dark,
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.



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Tancred Strain W. Leg.....\$8 per 100
Wh. Leghorns.....7 per 100
Barred Rocks.....9 per 100
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August Delivery 500 lots ½¢ less; 1000 lots 1¢ less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad, or write for free circular.
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Barron & Wyckoff Leghorns.....\$8.00 \$37.50 \$70.00
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From extra heavy layers ready for immediate shipment. No money down. 100% live arrival. Catalogue free. A fair and square deal guaranteed.
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STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C.O.D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$57.50	\$110
Rocks or Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Wh. Leghorns	3.00	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Light Mixed	2.50	4.00	7.00	32.50	65

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE. Telling all about poultry.

The Commercial Hatchery,
Box 75-A (The dependable plant) Richfield, Penna.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

Quality Chicks

100% Arrival	25	50	100	500
Barred Rocks	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$47.50
R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50

Prompt Delivery

John Shadel Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa. Box 13.

Klines Barred Rocks

Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches weekly. Low prices. 1,000 lots.
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Better quality Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes at 12c. Prepaid. Live delivery. Hatches weekly of strong chicks guaranteed.
SEIDELTON FARMS, WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

5000, WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 8 to 10 wks. old \$1.00 up. Last chance to get winter layers. Baby chicks, certified Rocks, Reds, Leghorns for winter Broilers. Write. ELDEN COOLEY, Frenchtown, N. J.



With the A. A. Dairyman



Fertilizing Pastures

FOR ten years or more the National Fertilizer Association has made a practice of holding regional "Fertilizer Salesmen's Schools" to familiarize fertilizer salesmen with the latest scientific developments relative to the use of fertilizer. Usually these schools are held at some experiment station; but this year the New England school furnished an innovation, the salesmen, in place of going to an experiment station, are being taken on an automobile tour to inspect and study eleven pasture topdressing tests on working dairy farms in the Connecticut valley within a radius of 50 miles of White River Junction, Vermont. There were on the trip 28 fertilizer men, 10 experiment station and agricultural college men, 5 county agents and three representatives of the National Fertilizer Association.

The pasture top-dressing tests which were visited, which were initiated by representatives of the fertilizer industry in the first place and which are being carried on with the cooperation of the county agents, were all laid out and treated according to the following standard plan:

Plot 1	phosphoric acid
Plot 2	lime and phosphoric acid
Plot 3	lime, phosphoric acid and potash
Plot 4	lime, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash
Check	no treatment

The amounts used supply 50 pounds of actual nitrogen, 100 pounds each of phosphoric acid and potash and 2000 pounds of hydrated lime or equivalent per acre, making the complete fertilizer treatment of plot 4 equivalent to 1000 pounds per acre of 5-10-10 analysis.

In each case a portion of each plot is fenced off to prevent grazing and permit observation of the growth and determination of yields. Yields are being determined by clipping small areas four to six times during the season so as to simulate pasture conditions rather than hay conditions. Final yields, of course, were not available; but in order to give some idea as to the trend of results square yard areas were harvested and weighed up green at the first four demonstrations visited with the following results:

	Check	No. 4, LNPK (Lime, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potash)
H. Armstrong, White River Jct.	11 oz.	56 oz.
Fred Howard, E. Thetford, Vt.	3 oz.	33 oz.
Frank Putnam, Bethel, Vt.	16 oz.	36 oz.
Gordon LaBounty, Randolph, Vt.	17 oz.	46 oz.

County Agent Soule reported that he made the first harvest of four tests rather early when the grass had made a big start on the complete fertilizer plot No.4 but not elsewhere and got an average yield of 2 oz. from the check plots as compared with 24 oz. from the No. 4 plot with complete fertilizer. It was pointed out that this early start permits turning the cows out a couple of weeks earlier and saves just that much barn feeding which goes a long way to pay for the cost of the fertilizer. In this connection it was repeatedly emphasized that, in the case of the milking herd, fertilizer is competing with manger feeding rather than with cheap land since sufficient cheap land is seldom available within working distance of the stable. Fertilizer may not be able to compete with cheap land as a means of providing feed for young stock and dry stock but it certainly is able to compete successfully with manger feeding of silage, green feed, hay, etc.

Complete Fertilizers Gave Best Results

The second day of the trip was largely a repetition of the first so far as results were concerned. In general, neither superphosphate alone nor superphosphate and lime appear to

have produced pasturage of sufficiently high quality for a milking herd, superphosphate lime and potash have brought in tremendously increased amounts of white clover and the complete fertilizer has, as might be expected, produced far more striking results. Of course it has cost more money; but in view of the barn feeding saved by the extra early and extra good pasturage there seems to be a good chance that it will prove the most profitable in many cases.

However, final conclusions are not to be drawn from such a short period of experimentation. The tests are to be carried on for at least a couple of years more and it is confidently expected that they will contribute substantially to our knowledge of pasture treatment.

In the case of the last test visited, that of H. F. and G. H. O'Brien of Rockingham, Vt., Mr. Abbott reported that he had determined hay yields, green weight, with the following results:

	Pounds Green Weight per A.
Check	2420
P (Phosphorus)	5740
LP (Lime, Phosphorus)	8575
LPK (Lime, Phosphorus, Potassium)	12402
LNPK (Lime, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium)	15730

In the case of this test, which was undertaken in 1928 and only the nitrogen reported in 1929, every treatment was giving results. On the other hand a test on Mr. Abbott's own farm less than a mile away showed little or no response from either P or LP but a very satisfactory response from LPK and LNPK though it was started the same day as the O'Brien test.

If any conclusion is to be drawn at present it is that lime and complete fertilizer, if applied early in the spring on a good sod and soil may be depended upon to give a big growth response practically every time; but that omitting any part of the treatment can be advised only on the basis of a local test.

Are You Building a Silo Next Fall?

(Continued from Page 3)

must be taken that the vertical joints are completely filled with mortar and well pointed inside and out. Most of the complaint about this type of silo has come from neglect of the vertical joints.

The various types of untreated wood silos give excellent satisfaction when properly erected of good materials. Although they can not be classed as permanent, they will, with proper attention and upkeep, give service for many years and are usually less expensive than the more permanent types.

Claims are often made that silage will freeze less in wooden silos than in the masonry types, and there is no doubt some difference; but my observation has been that freezing occurs mostly from above, and that if the silo is kept tightly closed at the top, the silage kept pulled away from the wall and rounded in the center, and some covering be kept over the exposed surface, that the difference in freezing among the different silos will be scarcely noticeable.

Hence the best silo for any particular farmer to select will depend very much on what material is most reasonable in price in his particular locality, depending largely on freight rates and the location of manufacturers, and how much he wishes to put into his silo.

Tests show that Griton alfalfa is more winter-hardy than the best common alfalfa and produces, on an average, three-quarters of a ton an acre each year more than common alfalfa.

Latest Developments in Vegetable Growing

(Continued from Page 3)

to include trueness to type and germination.

E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist, in a brief word of greeting, told the group that probably more than any other class of farmers vegetable growers had fitted their business to market demands. Living close to the cities, they have learned from experience what all farmers must soon learn to survive, and that is to give the consumer what he wants when he wants it.

The visitors enjoyed picnic lunch on the Station grounds and then visited the greenhouses where a new hothouse cucumber has been developed and which does not require pollination by bees. This cucumber is similar to the Abundance and Deltus in size and shape, but is of somewhat lighter color. Absence of pollination by bees does not affect the shape as with most varieties.

Visit the Geneva Experiments

The party also witnessed demonstrations of the onion spray equipment mentioned above and of dusting machinery for the Mexican bean beetle. A new device for applying corrosive sublimate to cabbage plants was also shown. This consists of a tank mounted on a wheelbarrow with a siphon outlet which permits rapid work.

The party next turned to the variety trials under the guidance of F. H. Hall and L. R. Hawthorn. Some 450 samples of tomatoes are under test along with 170 peppers, 96 carrots and also samples of several other vegetables. Part of this work was found next to Jordan Hall and part near the Oak Corners Farm.

The Best Fertilizer

The visitors found considerable interest in the extensive layout of experiments on the canning crops farm. Professor Sayre has achieved very clear-cut results in a number of directions and many of the differences were quite conspicuous in the plats. The highest net returns for cabbage and tomatoes were realized with 1200 pounds per acre of a 4-16-4 fertilizer; 600 pounds was the most practical for snap beans and beets; with sweet corn 300 pounds and 150 pounds for peas. One of the most interesting features was a series of experiments concerned with the application of fertilizers to tomato plants in the flats prior to field setting. Single elements—nitrogen, phosphorus and potash—did not give as good results as the same composted soil without fertilizer, but all three together yielded decided improvement in hastening the development and growth of the plant in the field.

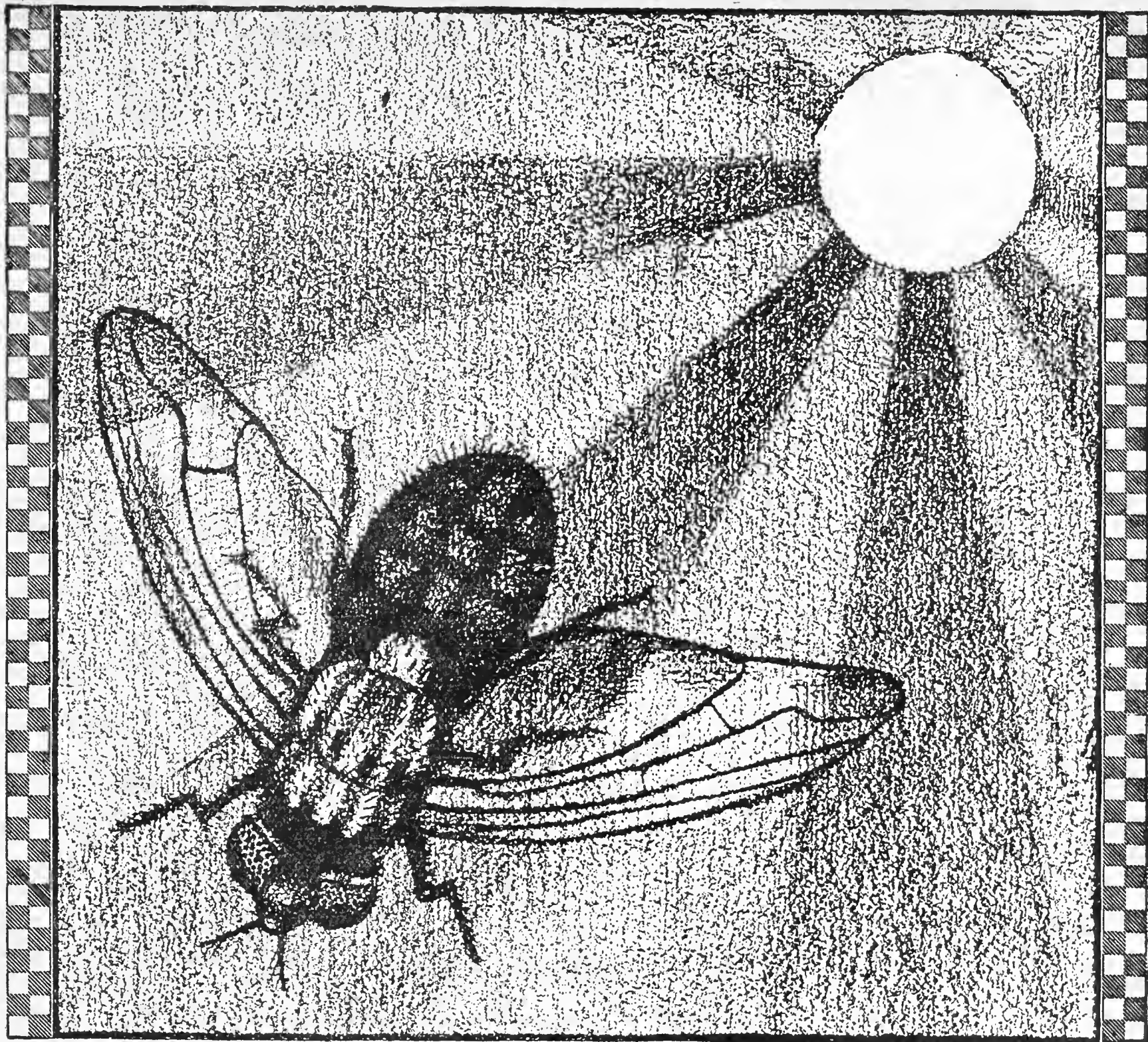
It is true that wrinkled peas may be planted as early as the ground can be worked just as is usual with smooth seeded varieties. Delay in planting reduces yields. Five bushels of seed per acre is the best rate of planting where the seed is drilled as is usual for canning crops. Peas, and particularly beans, are seriously injured if fertilizer is drilled in with the seed. Separate applications of fertilizer just before planting increases yields.

Golden Bantam corn planted in hills with 30-inch spacing and 4 plants per hill is best. In drills, 8-inch spacing gave the best return. Evergreen gave better results in hills 3 feet apart each way and 4 plants per hill.

Tomatoes, as grown for cannery, using usually 100 per flat should not be started too early. March 25 gave better results than March 10 or April 10. Tomatoes have not suffered when grown on the same land four years continuously, but peas were a total failure the third year and thereafter.

The growers were deeply impressed with the comprehensiveness of the work at Geneva and with the clear-cut results which are being achieved. Growers may write to the Station for bulletins and mimeographs on the various topics which are being studied.

Vegetables that are not good when they leave the field are never any better. It does not pay to put poor vegetables on the market for they lower the price of the whole shipment.



Meet August Perils

The lowest milk production of the year comes this month. Flies are worrying the cows, heat saps their vitality and dried up grass deprives them of milk-making food material.

Cool off your cows with Purina Bulky-Las. It is made to keep cows cool and

in condition. Keep them milking with Purina Cow Chow. It furnishes the food materials needed to make milk.

Order from the store with the checkerboard sign.

PURINA MILLS, 898 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sold at the stores with the checkerboard sign in the United States and Canada

PURINA CHOWS

16% COW CHOW 20% 24% COW CHOW 34%
... CALF CHOW ... BULKY-LAS ...



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ABSORBINE will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, or muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a splint or soft curb. No blister, no hair gone, and horse can be used. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Interesting horse-book 2-B free.

From a race horse owner: "Used Absorbine on a yearling pacer with strained tendons. Colt all over lameness, though for a time couldn't take a step. Great stuff."

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For Nature has a way of making up for lost time. Don't let Her catch you napping. Get a Unadilla now and be ready for any kind of an emergency. If your corn is good—good! In a Unadilla it will become the best of winter milk-producing feeds. If your corn becomes infested with the corn borer—ensile it—a positive death to the pest and a profitable saving for you.

The Unadilla is the strongest, the easiest to erect and the safest silo. Every dollar put in it—for both construction and roughage—is money that returns to you time after time during the long life of the silo.

But don't wait! Order now—immediate shipment, any size Oregon Fir and Spruce. Materials dry and of the best quality. Discount for cash on delivery. Terms if wanted. Send for big free catalog and prices.

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Now is the Time to Ship FOWLS, BROILERS, CALVES, EGGS

We remit daily at top market. Write for coops, tags, information on market prices, etc. Our Mr. Berman has satisfied thousands of shippers for 25 years. Compare our sales with others.

Joseph C. Berman, Inc., West Washington Market, N. Y. City Merchant

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

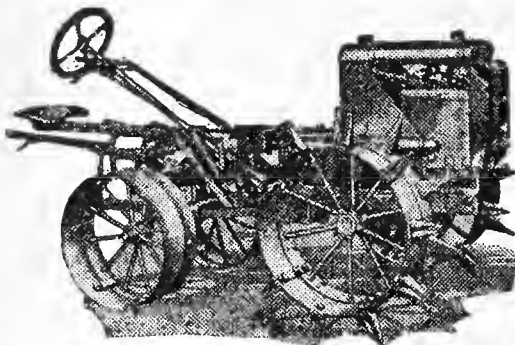
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Farmers Supplied with STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

For Hay and Straw Baling, Etc.
Quality Guaranteed

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CENTAUR TRACTOR



The small-size, big-capacity tractor that has made good on large and small farms, in orchards, vineyards, groves, and on truck farms. Power enough for heavy work, yet small enough for between row cultivation. Operating cost very low.

Write today for free catalog.

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County _____

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

The following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk.....	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream.....		2.10
2A Fluid Cream.....	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk.....		
Soft Cheese.....	2.51	
3 Evap. Cond.....		
Milk Powder.....		1.95
Hard Cheese.....	2.25	
4 Butter and American cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1928 was \$2.90 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.70 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Prices Unchanged

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 9, 1929	Aug. 1, 1929	Last Year
Higher than extra....	44 -44 1/2	44 -44 1/2	47 1/4 -47 3/4
Extra (92sc).....	43 1/2 -	43 1/2 -	46 3/4 -
J4-91 score.....	39 -43	39 -43	42 3/4 -46 1/2
Lower G'ds.....	38 -38 1/2	38 -38 3/4	40 -42 1/2

There has been no material change in the butter market since last week. On the 6th and 7th business was so sluggish that it was deemed advisable to lower the price on creamery extras to 43c, in order to move some butter.

Market Reports Daily by Radio

Up-to-the minute market information and prices are broadcast daily for your benefit by American Agriculturist co-operating with the New York State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, through station WEAJ. The reports are broadcast at 12:30 standard time.

This circumstance was due to a combination of heavy posted receipts, declines in the West and sluggish trading in New York. The decrease stimulated business, for there was some renewed speculative buying on the part of those who had not already put away sufficient stock this summer and to whom the present rates appeared attractive. However, as soon as this buying interest became evident prices were soon bid up to the original mark of 43 1/2c which again caused a recurrence of quiet conditions.

Advices indicate that there is continued shrinkage in production. This week supplies have not shown any decrease but if the situation continues as it is at this writing we are going to have less butter in New York next week, providing, of course, butter from other markets is not diverted here. At the present time we are getting too much butter for the trade and the pressure is to sell. The heavy cold storage holdings are working against the market. On August 2, the four cities reported 62,433,990 pounds, while on the same day last year those same cities reported 50,617,357 pounds.

Cheese Market Shows Increasing Firmness

STATE FLATS	Aug. 9, 1929	Aug. 1, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy.....	22 1/2 -24 1/2	22 1/2 -24 1/2	25 -26
Fresh Av'ge.....			23 -24
Held Fancy.....	27 1/2 -29 1/2	27 1/2 -29 1/2	
Held Av'ge.....			

The trend of the New York cheese market is to a firmer position. Western advices are quite firm with a very limited quantity of stock being offered. There is a rather limited amount of business being done in fresh State cheese but due to the fact that the supply is rather limited prices are holding. During the recent hot spell a number of factories shut down due to the increased demand for market milk. Factories have been opening and closing intermittently which has interfered with steady production. However, the market is not calling for a great deal of cheese which keeps the price level fairly uniform.

The cold storage situation is a great deal better than it was a few months ago. On August 1, we had in storage 18,816,000 pounds of cheese in the ten

cities making daily reports. On the same day a year ago the same cities reported 15,893,000 pounds. Furthermore, the into storage movement shows a decrease compared with last year giving us a little brighter outlook.

Cooler Weather Helps Egg Market

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 9, 1929	Aug. 1, 1929	Last Year
Henney			
Selected Extras.....	45-48	43 -47	44-47
Average Extras.....	44	40 -42	40-42
Extra Firsts.....	37-41	37 -39	36-39
Firsts.....	34-36	34 -36	33-35
Undergrades.....	33-	33 -	32-
Pullets.....			
Pewees.....	22-28	22 -28	25-26
NEARBY BROWNS			
Henney.....	40-46	38 -44	39-43
Gathered.....	34-39	33 -37 1/2	31-38

The break in the heat wave did a lot for the egg market. It relieved the pressure to sell. Temperatures were such that it was possible to hold eggs on the floor of the stores for a while without suffering deterioration. Average extras and higher grades have sold better and gained in price holding a slight advantage over prices of a year ago. When we get below these medium and top grades however, there is a lot of pressure to sell and a great many eggs are looking for buyers. Although the top grades are moving more freely receivers are not inclined to ask higher prices being anxious to clear receipts as closely as possible. If the present situation continues we look for another advance. At this writing the trend is upward.

The egg situation as a whole is bright. On August 2, the ten cities making daily reports had on hand 4,802,000 cases of eggs, whereas on the same day a year ago the same cities reported 5,465,000 cases.

Live Fowls Lower; Broilers Higher

FOWLS	Aug. 9, 1929	Aug. 1, 1929	Last Year
Colored.....	28-30	29-31	28-30
Leghorn.....	25-27	25-29	20-25
CHICKENS			
Colored.....			
Leghorn.....			
BROILERS			
Colored.....	22-37	22-29	27-40
Leghorn.....	25-29	24-26	25-35
CAPONS			
TURKEYS.....	25-35	20-30	
DUCKS, Nearby.....	20-26	-22	20-24
GESE		-15	

Live fowls are just a shade cheaper than they were last week. Sentiment has held the market down and earlier in the week things were pretty blue. The Jewish people are celebrating a fast and it appears that we were going to have too much poultry. However, it was not as bad as we first expected and the market held fairly firm. Broilers are increasing very rapidly in supply and average qualities are experiencing pressure to sell. Leghorns are doing particularly well and fancy colored stock is higher. Those fellows who are shipping in small, scabby stock are taking an awful lot of punishment these days, for the prices realized on some birds hardly pay for transportation and selling commission.

Fruits and Vegetables

Early variety basket apples steadily increased from the Hudson Valley during the week. Good quality large sized fruit met a ready sale with the tone of the market steady. Clapps Favorite pears were in more plentiful supply and values tended lower on ordinary quality and medium to small sized fruit, in a weak market at the close of the week. The season on all varieties of berries and cherries is fast drawing to a close.

APPLES—Hudson Valley: Duchess, Wealthy & Wm. Reds—per bushel basket, U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/2 inch and upward \$2.25-2.75, 2 1/4 inch \$1.75-2.25, 2 inch \$1.25-1.75; unclassified, various sizes ranged from \$1.00-1.75; various other kinds of apples of U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch and upward \$1.50-2.50, and ungraded fruit \$1.00-1.75.

PEARS—Hudson Valley: Clapps Favorite, per bushel basket, fancy pack, best \$2.75-3.00, few fancy large \$3.25-3.50, fair quality, medium to small size \$2.00-2.50, poor \$1.50-1.75; per 12 and 14 quart 75c-1.25.

String bean prices except on strictly fancy tender offerings, declined toward the latter part of the week. Arrivals were liberal from numerous upstate points.

Western New York new crop cabbage made its season's first appearance during the week and found a prompt outlet. The undertone of the market was strong. Cut beets and carrots were higher. Upstate New York green peas and cauliflower were sharply competed against by shipped in stock from Washington and Colorado. Prices were lower at the end of the week. Little activity prevailed throughout the week on celery either in the rough or bunched. Scattering lots of rough celery have commenced to arrive from Oswego County and carlots from the Western part of the State. Cucumbers and pickles advanced in prices, especially on attractive quality offerings. Big Boston lettuce and romaine prices slumped during the latter part of the week. Supplies were liberal and the demand was rather slow. Spinach held steady on fancy quality. Tomatoes increased in volume and improved in quality from the Hudson Valley district. The local market, however, was in a chaotic condition at the close of the week due to liberal supplies, particularly from New Jersey. The demand was insufficient to absorb these offerings and in consequence the price obtained was of less importance than that of finding buyers. Mushrooms steadily advanced in price this week. Receipts were light. State onions of all kinds were in light receipt. Trading, nevertheless, was slow in a dull and weak market. Prices tended downward.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Aug. 9, 1929	Aug. 1, 1929	Last Year
Wheat (Sept.).....	1.34 3/4	1.47 3/4	1.09 1/4
Corn (Sept.).....	1.03 1/4	1.06 1/4	.92 1/4
Oats (Sept.).....	.48 3/4	.52 3/4	.37 1/4

CASH GRAINS (At New York)	Aug. 10, 1929	Aug. 1, 1929	July 14, 1928
Wheat, No. 2 Red....	1.45	1.59 1/2	1.49 1/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel.....	1.21 1/4	1.24 3/4	1.19 3/4
Oats, No. 2.....	.60	.64	.51 1/2

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Aug. 10, 1929	Aug. 1, 1929	July 14, 1928
Gr'd Oats.....	34.50	36.00	46.00
Sp'g Bran.....	31.00	32.00	30.50
H'd Bran.....	33.00	34.50	34.00
Stand'd Mids.....	34.00	34.50	36.00
Soft W. Mids.....	38.00	39.50	45.00
Flour Mids.....	36.00	37.00	44.00
Red Dog.....	39.00	39.00	46.00
Wh. Hominy.....	45.00	44.50	43.00
Yel. Hominy.....	44.00	44.00	43.00
Corn Meal.....	45.00	45.50	43.50
Gluten Feed.....	40.00	40.00	43.75
Gluten Meal.....	48.00	48.00	59.75
36% C. S. Meal.....	41.00	42.50	53.00
41% C. S. Meal.....	45.00	45.50	58.00
43% C. S. Meal.....	48.00	48.50	60.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal.....	56.00	55.00	50.50

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

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RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
7 TO 8 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.25
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.50

Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

PIGS FOR SALE. BIG TYPE STOCK.

For the next few months we will have 200 or more every week ready for immediate shipment. Poland China and Chester crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed. Two months old \$5.00 each. These pigs, I am sure, will please you. They are the heavy western type of hog and have the size, quality and breeding. We ship any number you want C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. Express prepaid on 50 or more pigs.

MCCADDEN BROTHERS, NORTH, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS. OFFICE 16 SEVEN PINES AVE.

PIGS FOR SALE OLD RELIABLE STOCK

Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed. Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old, \$4.75 each. Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. We ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

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FARMERS BUY FROM FARMERS

Let us suggest to you as breeders the best kind of a pig to start to raise is a good one. You save time and money. We sell all pigs with a trial of two weeks, and then if dissatisfied, return pigs and we will return your money.

6-7 wks. old, \$4.25 ea.; 8-10 wks. old, \$4.50 ea. Breeds—Chester and Yorkshire cross, and Berkshire and Chester cross. Crating free. These prices F.O.B. our depot. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order.

MISHAWUN STOCK FARM, MISHAWUN ROAD, WOBURN, MASS. P. S. No pigs sold at the farm; only by appointment.



NEWTON'S Compound
For horses, cattle, hogs

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Horses money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

Farm News from New York

Milk Dealers and Cooperatives Object to Philadelphia Price Plan

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In our August 3rd issue, we reported a meeting of milk dealers and representatives of cooperative organizations with Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, health commissioner of New York City, when Dr. Wynne outlined his suggested plan for changing or modifying the present classified plan on which milk dealers are paid for their milk in the New York milk shed.

Dr. Wynne suggested that certain features of the Philadelphia "Basic Surplus" plan might work in this territory and help to prevent the present milk shortages in November by equalizing production. The Philadelphia plan is a basic surplus plan whereby dairymen are paid prices for the entire year based on their production during the short periods of the year.

Dr. Wynne's plan also included some other features, one of which was to require all milk dealers to show the Health Department contracts indicating where they were going to get all of their milk for the entire year. This, in the opinion of Dr. Wynne, would prevent price cutting during surplus times and bootlegging of milk and cream during the short periods.

Western Threat Still With Us

At the meeting on July 24, the producers' and dealers' representatives were asked to return on August 6 and make a report on Dr. Wynne's suggestions. On August 6 the producers' organizations and milk dealers were represented in a meeting in Dr. Wynne's office, and made the report which we give below.

After this report was read, Dr. Wynne said that of course it made no difference to him what prices were paid to farmers or how they were paid, but it did make a difference as to whether New York City had enough good milk at all times. "Therefore," said the Commissioner, "if we do not get enough milk and cream next November, I shall make plans to approve western plants and bring in whatever supplies are needed, and these plants will be approved on a permanent basis."

The producers' and dealers' committee told the Commissioner that they had been doing their best to get farmers to increase their supplies and that they would give further study to plans for equalizing production, or at least increasing production during the short periods, and would make a further report to the Health Department.

Here is their report objecting to Dr. Wynne's suggestion for another plan of establishing prices for producers:

Committee Report to Dr. Wynne

As a result of the meeting held in your office on Wednesday, July 24, 1929, in the course of which you discussed the present method of arriving at price and ultimate financial returns to dairy farmers for milk produced by them in the New York milk shed, at the same time indicating how certain changes might be made in that plan, your Committee respectfully submits the following report:—

In its studies and deliberations your Committee has been guided by the thoughts expressed by you that you wished it to consider a plan of purchase for the New York milk shed that would create in advance a price that the producer would receive for the quantity of milk that he produced each month of the year equal to his average production during the fall months and that for such excess production over the quantity produced in the fall the producer would receive surplus price as determined by the value of manufactured products. You stated that you believed such a plan would stimulate fall production and minimize spring and early summer surplus, and you asked the Committee to consider details and to report to you whether such a plan could be devised and put into practical and satisfactory operation in the New York milk shed.

Your Committee has, therefore, studied all of the features of what are known in the dairy industry as "basic-

surplus" plans of milk purchase, and inasmuch as Philadelphia uses a basic-surplus plan, that includes in its operations those features described by you, your Committee has studied the operation of the Philadelphia basic-surplus plan, particularly from the standpoint of its possible application in the New York milk shed and New York milk market, as well as its effect on the producers in this shed and its ability to meet New York City's peculiar and unusual requirements.

Hear Users of "Basic-Surplus" Plan

Believing that a change in methods of purchasing milk would have an effect on the financial returns of producers and that the producers' ability to adjust his monthly and seasonal production to the proposed plan are matters of paramount importance, your Committee invited directors and executives of the two largest producers associations to appear before the Committee so as to express their views as to the ability of their members to meet the proposed conditions and their willingness to accept the provisions of a basic-surplus plan (such as the Philadelphia plan) in this milk shed. The dairymen represented by these executives and directors number approximately 42,000 producers in the case of one organization, and approximately 12,000 producers in the case of the second organization, or a total of 54,000 which is approximately 80% of the dairies under New York City Board of Health inspection.

In addition the Committee interviewed an official of a large Philadelphia distributing company, who has been closely identified with the operation of the basic-surplus plan in that territory for a number of years. Your Committee has also studied bulletins, reports, etc., of the Pennsylvania State Agriculture College and the Interstate Milk Producers Association, covering the operation of the basic plan in the Philadelphia shed. As a result of information gathered from all of the above sources the following facts are developed:

Summary of Findings

One: The "basic-surplus" plan, while apparently well adapted to the producing conditions of the Philadelphia shed is not adapted to the climatic and abundant pasture conditions of New York's wide-spread milk shed.

Two: Cities in which basic-surplus plans are in operation do not depend on their own milk shed to produce their entire requirements. Cream may be imported from distant points and, if necessary, milk for ice cream purposes or in times of extreme summer shortage for general fluid purposes. New York City insists that its entire supply of fresh dairy products come from its normal inspected production area.

Three: In the New York milk shed, there is a considerable variation in climatic, mean temperature and soil conditions. This makes it economical in the northern areas to produce summer milk and in the southern areas to produce winter milk. Each section of the State has regulated its production of milk so as to take maximum advantage of its climatic and pasture conditions. The adoption of a basic-surplus plan would stimulate dairymen to try to produce milk in the fall and winter months, which in many portions of this milk shed is economically unsound.

Danger of Summer Shortage

Four: Under the basic-surplus plan there is considerable danger of a fall and winter surplus and a summer shortage of milk. Surplus production cannot be economically disposed of in the fall and winter through the manufacturing channels. The summer shortage would be a very serious situation for the city to meet. On the other hand, the presence of a reasonable amount of surplus during the summer months is desirable for it enables the City to meet unusually heavy demands during

the summer season brought about by extreme weather conditions.

Five: Under the basic-surplus plan, the producer would still be uncertain as to the exact price he will receive for all of his milk. No producer can tell in advance how much milk he will make, and under the basic-surplus plan he is only assured of the price that he will receive for that portion of his milk equal to his fall production.

Six: Prior to the formation of the two large dairy cooperatives the price was fixed six months in advance and farmers knew in advance what they were to receive for their milk. This plan was not satisfactory to the farmers, and sometimes not to the distributors and, as a result of this dissatisfaction, the present plan was evolved and put into operation by the farmers themselves.

Seven: Under the present classified plan, the value of the various dairy products is readily established and stabilized. The introduction of a basic-surplus plan would tend to upset existing values for a considerable period of time, thereby resulting in uncertainty and unrest among producers and distributors.

Reject "Basic-Surplus" Idea

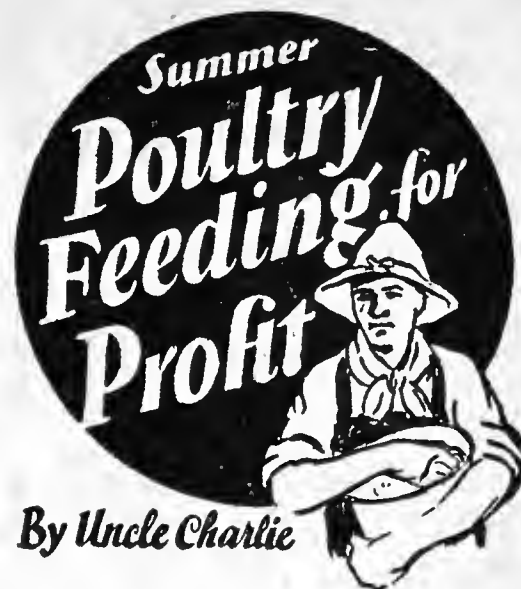
Eight: All available evidence appears to indicate that the classified plan of purchase is functioning satisfactorily in this territory and that the merits of this plan are gradually becoming more generally recognized. In the opinion of your Committee, this would indicate that the classified plan which provides for the best outlet in harmony with marketing conditions for all milk produced in this market at all times of the year, is the plan best adapted to the varying climatic conditions and abundant pastures of this milk shed as well as for New York City's policy of having all milk consumed here produced within its own inspected area.

Conclusion: While your Committee has taken into consideration all of the factors and possible effects of a basic-surplus plan, it has been influenced particularly in reaching its final conclusion by the probable effect of a basic-surplus plan upon the welfare and ultimate financial returns to the producers as a whole in this milk shed, feeling that no plan can permanently succeed unless it promises to and actually does improve the producers' situation.

Your Committee, therefore, wishes to report to you that, in their opinion, a basic-surplus plan is not sufficiently suitable to this territory to encourage its adoption as a plan of purchasing milk for the New York milk shed.

Holstein Association to Celebrate First Holstein Record

THE New York Holstein-Friesian Association is certainly going to have a big day at its picnic and field day at Peterboro, New York, on August 17. The occasion is the dedication of a boulder erected by the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, marking the birthplace of the first Holstein female registered in the first published Herd Book of this breed, and also commemorating the first yearly record of milk production ever made, completed in the Miller herd in 1871.



MANY flocks run at large during the summer with little nutriment to be found. The birds cannot get enough to maintain production and fall way below a normal summer decline.

The hand of the most successful poultryman that I know never quivers when it reaches for the feed in August. He knows that summer feeding pays—both in more summer eggs and a better conditioned bird for the fall lay.

Bull-Brand Feeds Guaranteed

Birds kept on B-B Laying Mash and B-B Scratch Feeds throughout the year maintain the most economical production. In summer, as at all times, Bull-Brand Feeds are guaranteed most productive per dollar of feed cost, or your money back. Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.



BULL BRAND FEEDS
DAIRY AND POULTRY

NEVER LETS GO

For **Strength**

A smooth powerful, long lasting joint—it protects your belt ends and insures dependable service. Used and recommended by leading manufacturers of threshing machines and belting—and by farmers everywhere. Your dealer has it. Ask for it by name.

INSIST UPON GENUINE

ALLIGATOR

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

STEEL BELT LACING

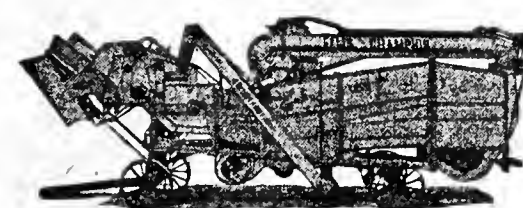
FARMS FOR SALE

\$700 Gets 90 Acres, 35 In Crops

Estimated, also furniture, horses, 7 cattle, poultry, dogs, implements, hay, potatoes, oats, buckwheat corn, vegetables; borders stream, all kinds of fruit, valuable wood, good 10-room house, farm bldgs., near city markets. Only \$2000 for all, \$700 down. On pg. 52 Strouts catalog. SEND TODAY for Free copy, 1000 bargains, 553 pictures. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

Ellis Champion Threshers

For the Individual Farmer



A big guarantee accompanies each machine. We build four sizes, which, depending on the attachments and equipment ordered, require from 3 to 30 horse gasoline engine power. Wood or Steel Frames, light in weight, simple in construction, durable, requiring a minimum of power, yet doing exceptionally clean work. Our prices are right, and we will be glad to furnish details and literature upon request.

"THE LITTLE THRESHER THAT FIGHTS FOR THE LAST GRAIN"

ELLIS KEYSTONE AGRICULTURAL WORKS
POTTSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

The Farm Woman Becomes a Cateress

It is Hard Work But Work Which She Can Do and Be at Home Most of the Time

THE family finances were at a low ebb and I went about my work thinking and planning for some way to earn money. A farm woman has little time, or opportunity for making money, and my tired brain kept revolving plan after plan to no avail.

A friend of mine who entertains a great deal was calling on me and during the conversation spoke of planning

Often I provide the cream too which makes a market for farm products.

Frequently I prepare food at home for parties where the hostess serves the meal herself. I bake cake, pies or almost any article of food on order. Recently I made sandwiches and assorted cakes for a big afternoon tea at the clubhouse on a nearby golf course.

I wear white cotton dresses, made apron style with reversible fronts, white stockings and comfortable shoes with low broad heels. I never wash dishes, nor do I wait on the table, and when the meal is over I leave.

For my services, I receive a dollar an hour; when I began to work fifteen years ago, I charged half that price. The food I prepare at home is charged for by a schedule which I have worked

paring their special dishes, while I make plans for the corn custard and lemon pie—my specials. Early Tuesday morning the ladies come to our house, and together how soon we have a bushel—more or less—of potatoes peeled.

The long table is set, covered with an oilcloth of light pattern, dishes neatly placed. Big dishes of cottage cheese, pickles and fruit butter, and pats of golden butter.

Literally quarts of coffee, iced tea, milk or lemonade are consumed at each meal.

The menu will also include roast beef and gravy, with the noodles made by Mrs. Jones. Cold boiled ham, with hard boiled eggs arranged around the platter—not too much work, but make the dishes look pretty is our motto. A part

have but not such a great variety as Grandmother used to have.—M.F.M., Ark.

Pictures You Want To See

(Recommended by the National Board of Motion Picture Review)

Pictures are given with their audience suitability as follows:

hs—Family audience including young people. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls of high school age.

J—Family audience including children. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls of grammar school age. (juvenile.)

*—Especially interesting or well done.

j—CHEYENNE—First National—6 rls. Ken Maynard—A cowboy, ambitious to become the rodeo king, finds that he is competing with a girl's prize stable entries. He decides to help her by losing the championship but then changes to her colors and wins both the championship and the girl. (Original screen story by Bennett Cohen).

hs—CLEAR THE DECKS—Universal—6 rls.—Reginald Denny—Comedy of a young man who falls in love with a girl and finds out that she is sailing that afternoon. He changes places with a sick friend of his who is sailing on the same ship and many amusing incidents follow. (Novel "When the Devil Was Sick" by E. J. Rath).

hs—THE DUKE STEPS OUT—Metro—8 rls.—William Haines, Joan Crawford—Entertaining story of a gentleman pugilist who falls in love with a college girl and enters her school under an assumed name. He has difficulty in keeping his identity a secret and many more difficulties also but they are finally all overcome. (Saturday Evening Post story by Lucian Cary).

The Important Ensemble



2873

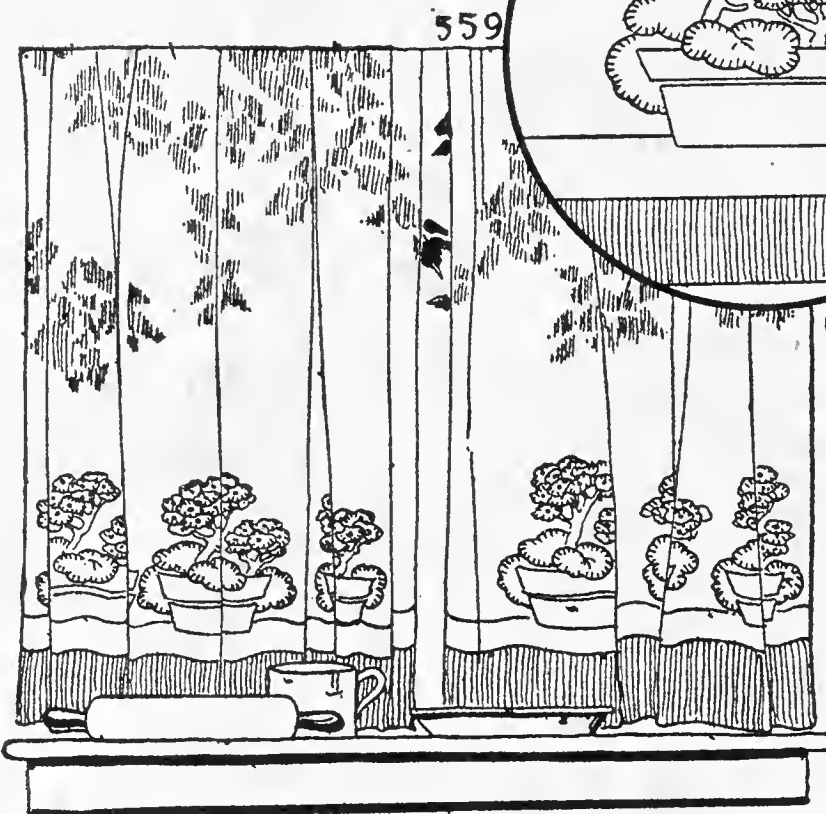


ENSEMBLE SUIT NO. 2873 is delightfully modish and practical for general wear. The coat can be used with separate dresses, and blouses of different colors also add variety to the wardrobe. The blouse has a V-shaped neck trimmed with applied bands and a tie and is gathered into a hip-band which allows it to be worn as overblouse or tuck-in. The skirt is pressed into all-around box-pleats and is attached to a bodice. The suit cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 6 1/4 yards of 40-inch plaid material with 1 1/4 yards of 40-inch plain and 5/8 yard of 40-inch contrasting with 3/8 yard of 32-inch material for camisole. PRICE 13c.

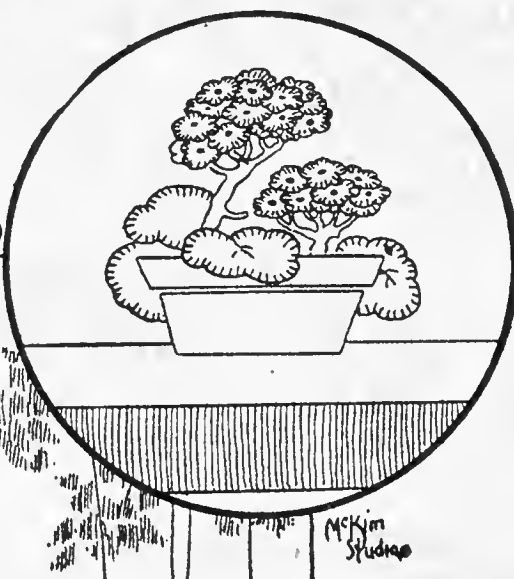
a party and remarked "Sometimes I think I will go to a tea room for the luncheon, it is so impossible to get good help. If I could only do that sort of thing as easily as you do!" I was amazed to hear myself calmly saying, "How would you like to hire me to serve your luncheon?" I had crossed my Rubicon, and was soon busily planning the menu and making arrangements as though I had been catering for years. This luncheon was succeeded by others, and my business was firmly established.

Rarely I am away from home more than one day at a time and my work at home has never suffered. After the menu is planned I decide what I can prepare at home the day before. This is done and if the party is a luncheon, I go about nine a. m. to my customer's house. Of course, this depends largely on the menu. For instance, a menu such as this: fruit cocktail or bouillon, creamed chicken in patty shells, Saratoga potatoes, gelatine salad, rolls and nut bread, ice cream and angel food, the chicken would be cooked, the rolls ready for the oven or baked to be reheated, salad made, patty shells baked at home, also the cake and bread.

Geraniums Red—What a Cheerful Note They Add



559



NO. 559 NINE WAX TRANSFERS 25c

This design is for curtains only, but such clever curtains as they are! Any kitchen that can accommodate a note of geranium red—and what kitchen can not—should welcome these cheery blooming plants against the windows. Leaves and organdie facing are

green with blue pots and a black finishing line. The pattern provides 3 pats to a sash curtain, or you might prefer 2 on each side in pairs. One might be used for a glass door. In any case there are plenty as the pattern number 559 provides 9 transfers and instructions for 25 cents. They measure 8 and 9 1/2 inches each. These designs can be had stamped on excellent quality crisp white material, in 1 1/6 yard lengths as number 559B for \$1.40 a pair, or on full length (2 yards) at \$2.00 per pair postpaid. Both orders include thread to work. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

out; angel foods are seventy-five cents, a large layer cake is one dollar, cup cakes fifty cents a dozen and I bake them in paper cups and ice them, rolls are thirty cents a dozen for parkerhouse, twenty-five for clover leaf. My prices are not low, my products are good and I am not in the business for pleasure. If people want them, they are willing to pay my rate. I am always busy. Occasionally I am asked to serve a party in my own home. My house is large and I have plenty of silver and dishes to serve sixteen to twenty. More than that, the hostess supplies what I lack.

The work is hard and is at times a strain upon one's nerves—but the pay is ample and gives me a great deal of time at home. If you have the ability to cook and want to earn some extra money, my advice is: Go into the catering business.—C.C., N.Y.

Cooperation At Harvest Time

"I AM expecting them Tuesday for dinner". The call for help is sent over the country telephone wire to three of my good neighbor friends. Mrs. Jones can make the best noodles, Mrs. Brown the best baked beans and tomatoes, and Mrs. Cook lovely hot slaw and biscuits.

Each one at once gets busy doing all at home that they can toward pre-

of the potatoes will be set aside to be warmed up for supper as a few men usually stay. The rest will be mashed and made light as a feather by adding boiled milk to them, and beating well.

A big dish of creamed carrots, another of peas, with dishes of baked beans that Mrs. Brown has brought from her home. Mrs. Cook has prepared her biscuit mixture all ready to add the sour milk, before she came over. The pie crust is flaky, the lemon filling just right, topped by the delicately browned meringue.

When the last man and boy have finished we ladies take our time about eating, and then the dish washing.

Then the pilgrimage to the machine. Sooner or later one of us brave ones with ask, "What did it make"? Oh, how we hope for a good yield. Or perhaps it is the silo we are filling, then we say, "Doesn't the silage smell good enough to eat"?

Soon each lady returns to her own home and makes preparations for the following day. Thus we four work together, making it easier for all of us, and in a way having pleasure out of the harvest time. Perhaps it takes two days at our house, and only one at Cook's. Then we furnish more, trying always to have the expense where it should be.

One beauty of this club is that we all went together and bought the long oilcloth for the table, and use it only on special occasions. Our menus are varied, a large supply of what we do

Youthful Lines



2915

DRESS NO. 2915 is ideal for the smart-looking junior. The slightly molded bodice and flaring skirt with raised waistline give very stylish lines to this frock. Printed cottons and linens in the darker colors will be used until really cool weather and furnish very desirable materials for school wear. This pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 3/8 yard of 39-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new fall fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

True Culture Goes Much Deeper than Merely Attractive Surface Finish

I HAVE heard people ask "What is the difference between the cultured and the uncultured, anyway?" If we try to analyze and find what makes the difference, we may get in rather deep water. Perhaps it is the ability to use fine words, perhaps not. It may be the ability to put oneself in the other fellow's place. But that may be

he has plenty of means, his dress is most inexpensive and even verges towards shabbiness. He is growing old in years, yet he is just as active as ever in searching for new truths and new facts concerning his beloved natural history. Because of the store of information which he has and his feeling of reverence for all that God has created, besides his ability to meet people on their own ground in an easy manner, I would certainly call him one of the world's most cultured people.—AUNT JANET.



ROMPER B5211 comes ready-made in fine white suiting, stamped for simple, colorful embroidery. Floss included for working. May be had in one or two year size. Price 65c. Address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

merely a good imagination. Some may think that the ability to wear good clothes well constitutes real culture; certainly no one would question that the ability to appear tidy and pressed, even in the poorest of fabrics, is no mean part of a cultured person's habits.

Perhaps it all comes down to the good old fashioned rule of doing unto others as we would have them do unto us. This and some other attributes added to these very fundamental qualities go far towards making up what we call a cultured personality.

But one of the most cultured people whom I have ever met is a man who might be considered by the thoughtless to be a little "queer." I call him cultured because he has so many interests and knows a great deal about so many things. To walk with him through the woods or on the beach and hear his familiar and affectionate way of referring to the birds, the flowers and all of nature's miracles is like a glimpse into another world. He knows them not only by their com-

Tested Recipes

Olive Salad

Dissolve one package of lemon gelatin, pour into boiling water, stir well and set aside until it begins to set. Chop one cupful of celery, one and one-half cupfuls of nut meats and two sweet cucumber pickles. Cut six hard-cooked eggs and one cupful pimento olives in slices and drop into the gelatin. Turn into molds and chill. Just before serving arrange on lettuce leaves and add a dressing made of equal parts of mayonnaise and whipped cream.—L.M.T.

This is a sweetish salad and should be served for occasions which call for such a salad. It would not go well with a heavy meal which needs a certain amount of acidity to relieve its heaviness. It is light and dainty and would be good for club meeting or for other affairs of that nature.

Erin Potatoes

Pare, cook and mash six medium sized potatoes. Remove seeds and veins and parboil one large green pepper. Chop pepper with one tablespoonful parsley. Blend thoroughly with the mashed potato, garnish with sprigs of parsley and serve.—L.M.T.

Mashed potatoes should be seasoned with hot milk and melted butter or cream. It is well to remember that whatever is added to mashed potatoes should be added hot or it will make them heavy. Hot water may be added if milk is scarce but in this case butter should be used to supply the lacking food value.

Ripe Pear Salad

Cut very ripe pears in half and remove core. Arrange on individual nests of lettuce leaves and fill the hollows with grated cheese. Let stand an hour, dress with mayonnaise and garnish

beets in bottom of casserole, pour the milk over them, sprinkle top with bread crumbs and bake in quick oven.

The egg and milk combined with beets would furnish the main dish of a summertime meal. Since beets are rather insipid in flavor it is always well to supply what is lacking in the form of pickles or seasonings.

Some of Betty's Letters

SOME of our little friends have been sending orders for scrapbooks without their names and addresses signed. If you have ordered a scrapbook and it failed to arrive, be sure to send a card, giving your full name and address, so that a scrapbook may be sent. Address Betty, c/o American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Dear Betty—I enclose 10c in stamps

Graceful Circular Skirt



2908

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2908 with the graceful circular skirt and modish collar is charming for general wear when made up in the pretty printed silks to be found everywhere. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/8 yard of 32-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

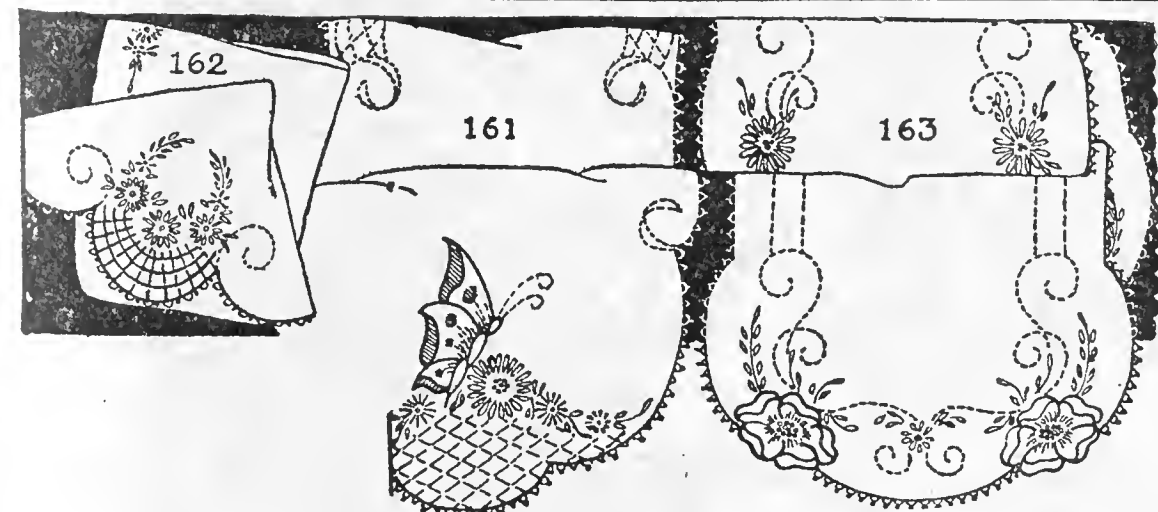
for the little cooks' scrapbook. I am teaching my little sister to cook and I think your pages are a wonderful help.

This issue has lesson number three in it. It is the only one I can find now as some of my friends borrowed the others. They won't get any more of these pages, you may be sure. I will take them out the first thing.

My father has taken American Agriculturist for a good many years and I always enjoy it. It has so many good things for the homemaker and now your department is best of all, Betty.

I will close with best wishes for the little cooks.—Your truly, C.C., N.Y.

Dear Betty—Enclosed is the coupon and stamp. We take the American Agriculturist and have taken it for years. I want one of your scrapbooks because I want to learn to cook. We have 65 chickens and 75 ducks and I also have two little kitties and a little Guernsey calf. I am 9 years old.—Yours truly, B.U., N.Y.



SCARF DESIGNS NOS. C161, C162 and C163 are very attractive and come stamped on superior quality oyster white linen. Size 18x45 inches. Price 60c. Address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

mon everyday names, but by their botanical names as well. And what is more important, he knows their habits and from year to year can look forward to the pleasure of meeting these wonders of nature again. His sympathy and understanding of the human heart are just as deep as for the smaller marvels of nature. He is kindness itself, and not even a stray dog would need to fear harshness from this man. He has helped a great many boys through college and yet there is never from him the least indication that he is doing anything unusual. Although

with a thin slice of lemon and bits of shredded parsley.—L.M.T.

If you lack the ripe pears this same suggestion will apply to canned halves of pears.

Carolina Beets

Wash and boil young beets, being careful not to break the outer skin. Let cool in water in which they were cooked, pare and dice. To one pint of sweet milk, add three beaten eggs, one half teaspoonful salt and half as much pepper. Put three cupfuls of the diced

Here's washday wisdom . . .

First Save Yourself!

On washday . . . it pays to *save yourself!* And Fels-Naptha shows you how. It gives you, not more soap, but more help! The extra help of two active cleaners, in a single golden bar. Naptha, the dirt-loosener (smell it!), and good golden soap, the dirt-remover. Working together, they make your washing easier. Buy Fels-Naptha today...at your grocer's.

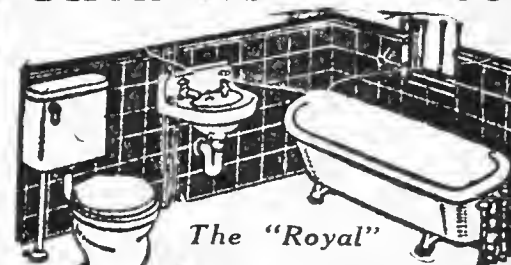
Nothing can take the place of

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FREE—Write Dept. Z, 1-7, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for a handy device to aid you with your family wash. It's yours for the asking.

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Rates \$2 up

Single, \$2 to \$4. Double, \$3 to \$6.

Family Suites, 2 or 3 Rooms, \$7 up.

Abundant curb parking. All

night car storage in first class

garage for \$1. Write or wire for

reservations, free road maps and

booklet.

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CLARENCE A. MINER, President

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

His father was there to care for his mother, a new home could be built, the world did not end because a house burned. But there were two fires—and the other farther on, reflecting itself dimly and yet more sombrely, was the one that terrified him. It was Hepsibah's fire talking to him through the night!

Then the choking thing in him gave way, and as the power to act returned, he saw Odd facing the lighted heavens—and in every muscle and line of the dog's rigid frame the Indian sign was clearly written. Until now this admonition had never sent through him a thrill of dread or fear.

He set off at a run down the hill, and as he ran bushes whipped at his face and shadows gathered under his feet and long arms of gloom reached out from among the trees to hold him back. When he came to the bottom he ran faster, and so thick and dark were the walls of the forest about him that they hid the radiance in the sky. Silvery threads of starlight illumined his way, and he darted through splashes and pools of it and crossed opens where it swallowed him in cobwebby seas. He could not come up with Odd. Like two shadows in a playful night, one closely pursuing the other, they ran until Jeems's breath began to break from his lips in gasps, and at the end of a mile he fell back to a walk. Odd lessened his pace to his master's. They climbed a lower hill, and once more Jeems could see the glow of fire. In the upper vault of the sky it was fading to a ghostly pallor against the sweeping arc of the Milky Way.

They ran on, and the spirit of hope began to fight for a place in Jeems's brain. He seized on this ray of light shining out of the darkness of shock and panic and hugged it to him eagerly. It gave life and force to the arguments with which he now made an effort to hold back the grimmer thing. His home was burning. But it must be an accident, nothing that should fill him with fright. The other fire—off in Forbidden Valley—was no more than a coincidence, probably a conflagration started by a careless Indian or a white man's pipe. The woods were dry. Windrows of fallen leaves carpeted the earth ready to catch the spark from a bit of steel, a crumb of tobacco, or a smouldering wad from a gun. He had never been afraid of forest fires!

He paused again to get his breath, and Odd stopped with him. They stood in one of the pools of starlight, their ears straining, their eyes staring, and it was the dog who held back a greater triumph of optimism. His sliaggy body was trembling with the pent-up emotions of suspense and passion which possessed him when he caught in the air the deadly poison to his nostrils—the Indian smell. The crest along his spine had stiffened. His eyes shot flame. His powerful jaws were drooling as if hunger instead of hatred were moving him. Jeems struggled not to believe the evidence which he saw, and told himself that if by any chance there were Indians at his home they were friends helping to save what they could from the tragedy of the fire.

A faint wind whispered in the tree-tops as he listened. Dry oak leaves rustled on their branches as if fleshless hands were shaking them. Then the rustling and the whispering passed, and shadows lay like solid substance on the earth. Out of the silence Jeems heard a sound which rose above the pounding of his heart. It was so far away, so indistinct, that the stirring of the leaves had kept it from his ears. The wind began to play softly among the oaks again, as if that were its intent.

But Jeems had heard.

He had heard the firing of guns.

Over the hills and forests the sound had come to him from the direction of the Tonteur seigneurie. He did not wait for the oaks to drowse again. Odd led him in their last heartbreaking race into the Big Forest. Lead-

weights seemed to be dragging at his feet before they were through it. He had run too hard. He stopped and sagged against a tree, with Odd growling in a low and terrible way close to his knees. He was not trying to prove or disprove matters now. A catastrophe had happened to his thoughts with the firing of guns. Taking the place of hope, even of his fears, was the one great desire to reach his father and mother as quickly as he could.

His exertions had beaten him when they came to the edge of the forest and he could have run no farther without falling. Before them was the slope, a

alive in him, that alone kept him from shouting at last. It was not because he was afraid. He did not fit an arrow to his bow as he walked down through the starlight, his feet travelling a little unsteadily. What was there or was not there could not be changed by an arrow. He did not screen himself in the shadows. He was looking for nothing and wanting nothing but his father and mother.

Unexpectedly, he came upon his father. Henri was on the ground near one of Catherine's rose bushes, as if asleep. But he was dead. He lay with

whispering of the leaves, an unearthly and shivering cry that sent echoes over the clearing, with grief for company.

It was this which brought Jeems out of the depths into which he had fallen. He raised his head and saw his father again, and swayed to his feet. He began seeking. Close by, near the pile of apples which she had helped him gather from under their trees on the slope, he found his mother. She, too, lay with her face to the sky. The little that was left of her unbound hair lay scattered on the earth. Her glorious beauty was gone. Starlight, caressing her gently, revealed to her boy the hideousness of her end. There, over her body, Jeems's heart broke. Odd guarded faithfully, listening to a grief that twisted at his brute soul. Then fell a greater silence. Through long hours the burning logs settled down into flattened masses of dying embers. A wind came dismally over the Big Forest. The Milky Way began to fade. Clouds gathered to shut out the stars. The darkness came which precedes the day, and after that, dawn.

Jeems rose to face his blasted world. He was no longer a youth but a living thing aged by an eternity that had passed. It was Odd who led him in the quest for Hepsibah Adams. He sought like one half blind and yet sensed everything. He saw the trampled grass, the moccasin-beaten earth at the spring, a hatchet lost in the night, and on the hatchet an English name. But he did not find his uncle.

In the same gray dawn, stirring with the wings of birds and the play of squirrels among the trees, he set out for Tonteur Manor.

He carried the hatchet, clutching it as if the wood his fingers gripped held life which might escape him. Because of this hatchet there grew in him a slow and terrible thought that had the strength of a chain. The weapon, with its short hickory handle, its worn iron blade, its battered head, might have been flesh and blood capable of receiving pain or of giving up a secret, so tenacious was the hold of his hand about it. But he did not see the iron or wood. He saw only the name which told him that the English had come with their Indians, or had sent them, as his uncle had so often said they would. The English. Not the French. *The English.*

And he held the hatchet as if it were an English throat.

But he was not thinking that. The part of him conscious of the act was working unknown to the faculties which made him move and see. His thoughts were imprisoned within stone walls, and around these walls they beat and trampled themselves, always alike, telling him the same things, until their repetition became a droning in his brain. His mother was dead—back there. His father was dead. Indians with English hatchets had killed them, and he must carry the word to Tonteur.

The whole thing was like a twilight of unreality through which he was passing, a grotesque nightmare of some kind. The rising sun did not dispel this illusion, which came and went like waves of light and darkness in his brain. Day with its warmth and beauty, the hundreds of birds gathering for their southward flights, the cheerful calling of turkeys under the chestnut trees, the soft blue in the skies all added to it. At times he almost cried out the impossibility of what had happened, and only a little less than believed that his eyes had lied to him.

After a time, the effect of these things began to give way before the steady progress of other forces in him,

(Continued on Page 14)

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Catherine Bulain sees and understands the situation to which her husband is blind. Jeems is brooding over the situation as he, his mother and father and Odd, his dog, walk home from a visit to Tonteur Manor.

On their arrival they find Hepsibah, Catherine Bulain's trader brother who visits them at long intervals. After supper he opens his pack and among the presents he has brought is a beautiful piece of red velvet cloth for Jeems to give Toinette. Jeems attends Lussan's auction the next day and resolves to give Toinette his present and to whip Paul Tache. Paul is the victor in the fight.

That evening Hepsibah tells Jeems of his fears that war between the French and English is inevitable. Jeems apologizes to Toinette and Tonteur visits the Bulain home where he and Hepsibah have another friendly (?) battle much to Catherine's dismay.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

silvery carpet of the starlight. At the foot of it was what had been his home.

That it was a red-hot mass without form or stability, a pile out of which flame rose lazily, its fierceness gone, added nothing more to his shock. He had unconsciously looked for this. The barn was also a heap of blazing embers, and what remained of the smaller buildings near it glowed like the stub ends of huge candles against the earth. Everything was gone. Even this fact was not the one which began to break down his reason, which he had struggled so hard to keep. It was the stillness, the lifelessness, the lack of movement and sound that appalled him at first and then closed in about him, a crushing, deadening force. The fires lit up the bottom land. He could see the big rock at the spring. The paths between the gardens. The bird houses in the nearest oaks. The mill. A patch of sunflowers like slim-bodied nymphs. Details were there, clearly illumined, down to the little heap of cider apples which his mother and he had gathered a day or two before. But he could see nothing that had been saved from the burning house. He could not see his father or his mother or Hepsibah Adams.

Even Odd's heart seemed to break in these moments. A sound came from him that was like a sob. He was half crouching, no longer savage or vengeful. But Jeems did not see. He was trying to find some force in him that could cry out his mother's name. His lips were as dry as sticks, his throat failed to respond. The silence was terrific. In it he heard the snapping of an exploding ember, like a pistol going off. He could hear the water in the creek where it splashed over the stones near the mill. In the woods behind him an owl hooted, half subdued by the starlight. He could hear no one talking, no voices calling.

Fear, the repulsion of flesh and nerves to danger was utterly gone from him. He was impelled only by thought of his father and mother, the mystery of their silence, his desire to call out to them and to hear their voices in answer. If there was a spiritual self

his face turned to the sky. Firelight played upon him gently, now increasing, now fading, as the embers flared or died, like fitful notes in a strain of soundless music.

As softly as the light, without a sob or cry, Jeems knelt beside him.

It was strange that in this moment he could speak, while a little before that power had been choked in him by things less terrible than death. There was no hysteria in his voice. His own ears caught it as one which did not seem to come from himself. He spoke his father's name, yet knew that no answer would rise from the lifeless lips. He repeated it in an unexcitable way as his hands clutched at the silent form. As death draws near, numbing the senses and drawing a golden veil of relief over pain, it brings with it a great calm, and it was this—the mental inertness of death without its physical change—that came over Jeems. For the starlight left nothing unrevealed; his father dead, his white lips twisted, his hands clenched at his side, the top of his head naked and bleeding from the scalping knife. Jeems slumped down. He may have spoken again. He may have sobbed. But the thing like death that was creeping over him, its darkness and vastness, hid him from himself. He remained beside his father, as motionless and as still. Odd crouched near. After a little, an inch at a time, he crept to the dead man. He muzzled the hands that were growing cold. He licked Jeems's face where it had fallen against his father's shoulder. Then he was motionless again, his eyes seeking about him like balls of living flame. Death was in the air. He was breathing it. He was hearing it. It was in the mournful rustling of the oak leaves. The softly dancing shadows of the fire flung it at him. A night hawk swooping near the glow bore it with his wings. The stillness was weighted with it. At last, irresistibly impelled to answer the spirit of death, he sat back on his haunches and howled. It was not Odd's howl any more than it had been Jeems's voice speaking to his father a few moments before. It was a ghostly sound that seemed to quiet even the



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Additional Classified Advertising | **On Page 14**

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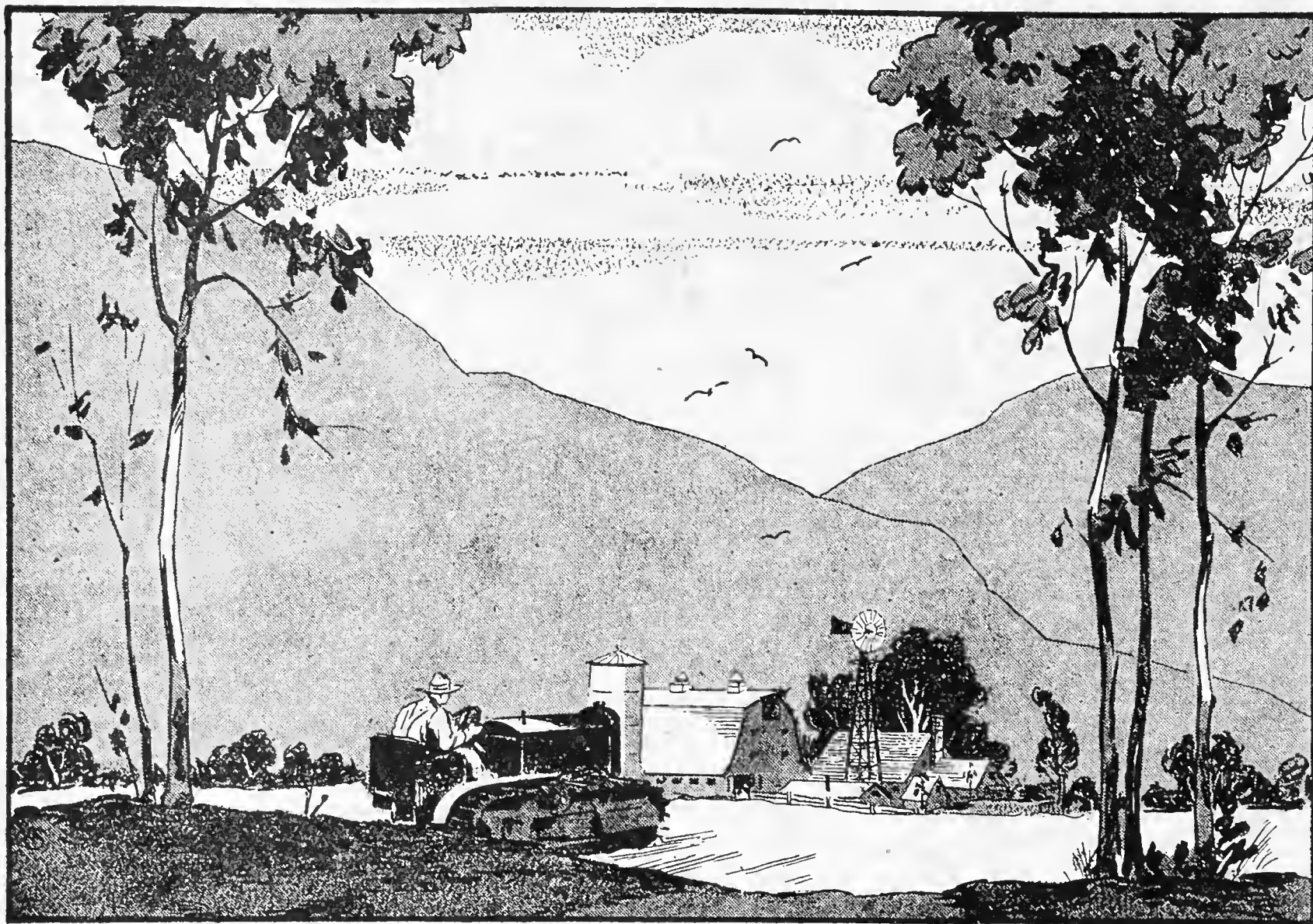
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The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 12)

the saviours that rise or fall between madness and reason, between hysteria and calmness. He paused when he came to Squirrel Rock and looked over Forbidden Valley. With its autumn colourings it was more than ever like an Oriental tapestry laid out under his eyes, its lakes gleaming with friendliness. He could see no smoke and no sign of invasion or enmity. The song of the squirrels floated up to him. The wings of two eagles he had known since childhood flashed against the sky. His mind cleared, and he was conscious of regaining strength which he had lost. He spoke to Odd, and the dog pressed close to his knee and looked up at him with the language which he, too, had allowed to grow numb and dead for a space. Courage grew between them. When they turned away from the valley, Jeems's eyes were filled with a different light.

Thought which had been wrecked and beaten until now possessed him with a flame behind it that began to burn fiercely but which seemed to give no heat or excitement to his flesh. Only his eyes changed, until they were those of a savage, flinty in their hardness and without depth in which one might read his emotions. His face was white and passionless, with lines caught and etched upon it as if in bloodless stone. He looked at the hatchet again, and Odd heard the gasp which came from his lips. The hatchet was a voice telling him things and gloating in the story it had to tell. It made him think more clearly and pressed on him an urge for caution. He did not follow this immediately, for what lay behind made the matter of personal danger a trivial thing, not because of his courage, but because he was deadened to fear. As he drew nearer to Tonteur Manor, the instincts of self-preservation awoke in him.

(To be Continued Next Week)

Roosevelt's Commission Recommends Survey

(Continued from Page 5)

sociation, Inc.; John Fallon, New York, Master Farmer; Dr. C. E. Ladd, Ithaca, New York, director of extension, New York State College of Agriculture; Paul Judson, Kinderhook, New York, president, New York State Horticultural Society; E. R. Eastman, editor, American Agriculturist; Dr. G. F. Warren, Ithaca, New York, head of Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management; I. D. Karr, Almond, New York, Master Farmer; Fred Sexauer, Auburn, New York, president, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association; H. E. Babcock, Ithaca, New York, manager, G. L. F. Exchange;

Others who assisted the Commission at the Ithaca meeting were: Dr. Cornelius Betten, Ithaca, New York, director of resident instruction, College of Agriculture; Professor H. C. Thompson, Ithaca, New York, head of Department of Vegetable Gardening, College of Agriculture; Dr. B. D. Wilson, Ithaca, New York, acting head of Department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture; Prof. J. N. Spaeth, Ithaca, New York, professor of forestry, College of Agriculture; Dr. A. J. Heinicke, Ithaca, New York, head of Department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture; Prof. S. N. Spring, Ithaca, New York, acting head of Department of Forestry, College of Agriculture; Prof. F. B. Howe, Ithaca, New York, soil surveyor, College of Agriculture; Prof. John Barron, Ithaca, New York, professor of agronomy; Prof. Bristow Adams, Ithaca, New York, editor of publications, College of Agriculture; E. V. Underwood, Ithaca, New York, Secretary, New York State Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. U. P. Hedrick, Geneva, New York, director of State Experiment Station.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



Injunction Asked Against Tipster Sheet

"Do you know anything about the responsibility of The American Investor and Trader, Inc. of Jersey City, N. J.

WE understand that the American Investor and Trader, Inc. whose president is Edward Hudley and whose vice president is James P. Dolan, puts out a tipster sheet and that their methods of doing business have been subject to considerable criticism.

We are informed that the Attorney General's office at Trenton subpoenaed this firm for the purpose of ascertaining their activities in stock selling,

fairs of this company were closed up in an entirely legal manner. Anyone buying stock does so because of belief that the company will pay dividends. If the company fails to prosper and goes into bankruptcy the affairs of the company are settled up and whatever is left is paid out to the stockholders. Sometimes the stockholders get part of the money they paid in and in other cases as in this instance, no returns are secured. Unless it can be shown that there was some dishonesty in the affairs of this company our subscriber has no cause for legal action against anyone in the company. It was simply an unwise speculation rather than an investment.

Cannot Afford To Be Without Insurance

I AM writing this to thank you for the \$130 I received for thirteen weeks I was laid up from my accident but I cannot express thanks enough and I don't know how anyone can afford to go without the insurance. It was the best paying dollar I ever invested.

I will be glad to answer any letter anyone might write me in regard to the company, for they are square and all right.

Respectfully,
George W. Taylor
Castleton, Vt.
R. F. D. No. 1

but Mr. James Dolan appeared and answered the subpoena but as he did not have the information required, the hearing adjourned until a later date. At this later date, the officers of the company failed to appear and suit was started by the Attorney General's office to enjoin them from further activities until they should give the required information.

We suggest that readers beware of all market tips. Anyone who has information of value generally uses it himself. Questionable market operators who fleece the unwary call it "shearing the lamb". It is hot now but winter is coming, so don't let any one "shear" you.

A Speculation—Not An Investment

"A few years ago we bought some stock in Shore Transit Line, Inc. the ream enclosing a letter I recently received from a law firm who claims to represent them. Is it possible that they could take my money, use it and never give me anything in return? I paid them \$50. of hard-earned money for two shares. They promised me 20 per cent on the investment and I never got anything. It looks as if they were trying to beat me out of it altogether. Will you please take the matter up and see if you can get the return of the money we paid?"

THE letter enclosed reads as follows: Replying to your letter relative to the stock in Shore Transit Line, Inc. the receivership of this company was completely settled several years ago and a final distribution made to the preferred stockholders, the common stockholders receiving nothing."

It is evident from our subscriber's letter that he is not familiar with investment practices and to our way of thinking, this makes the whole matter all the more pitiful. In the first place, anyone who knows anything about investments should know that a promise of 20 per cent return immediately characterizes the investment as exceedingly speculative.

So far as we are able to see, the af-

Before You Enroll In An Aviation School

WE HAVE recently had a number of inquiries from subscribers interested in aviation, particularly as to the reliability of various flying schools.

The Rochester Better Business Bureau suggests the following steps to anyone interested along this line:

FIRST: Write to the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., for Bulletins No. 7 and 19.

SECOND: Take the physical examination required to fly a licensed plane.

THIRD: If possible, visit the school and talk with the students.

FOURTH: Find out what guarantee there is that flight instruction will actually be given.

FIFTH: Get all the facts about the school. The Better Business Bureau can help you.

These steps are necessary since some flying schools are schools in name only and are merely interested in getting your money.

Family Trees

I am interested in genealogy and have been trying for some time to write a history of our family. I was referred to Joel Munsell's Sons, of South Norwalk, Conn. and corresponded with them. They said they had a book containing the history of our family. I wrote them that I would be glad to buy it but that if the history proved to be of some other family, that I expected to return it. They made no reply to this and assuming that they were a reliable firm, I ordered the book. I

A "Thank You" Is Our Pay

I CERTAINLY thank you very, very much for your help, as I think if you had not helped me I would have had quite a hard time to get my \$300 from the company, but with your help it all went smooth. Thank you a hundred-times.

found that the history was not of our family and now they will not accept the return of it. They offer to credit me with the price of the book toward a coat of arms of our family. I told them I would be glad to accept this offer if they would give me unquestioned evidence that it really belongs to our family.

We publish this letter for the information of our readers. Doubtless the Joel Munsell Co. can legally maintain that the sale was an out and out sale inasmuch as they did not accept in writing our subscriber's proposition that he return the book if it did not prove to be what he wanted. To date our subscriber has not heard from them in response to his offer to accept the coat of arms if unquestioned proof can be given that it belongs to his family. Perhaps it is an acknowledgment that this proof cannot be supplied.



GOOD SHELLS AT A MODERATE PRICE

SHUR SHOT SHELLS are good shells. You'd know they were good if you paid a lot more for them

Here's a load that's as fast and snappy as any you ever shot. It wins at trapshooting and brings home the game.

Shur Shot Shells are made of the best materials. Loaded with American Smokeless Powder. They have the famous Remington Battery Cup Primer and they're wet-proof throughout—top-wad, crimp, and body—by Remington's patented process. Made in 12, 16, and 20 gauge, both soft and chilled shot.

Your dealer has Shur Shot Shells, or can easily get them for you. Write for descriptive circular.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc.
Originators of Kleanbore Ammunition
25 Broadway New York City

Remington

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2615



To the Man Who Owns a Cutter

IS YOUR MACHINE OUT OF DATE?

Nowadays, a machine doesn't have to wear out to become unprofitable. It may be just out-of-date.

Your ensilage cutter for instance: How does its performance compare with the 1929 Papec? Has it a Self-Feed that is really automatic, saving a man at the feed table? Is it clog-proof, saving costly hold-ups with men and teams standing idle? Will it operate to capacity when pulled by an ordinary light tractor? Will it fill the highest silo in your neighborhood without a complaint? Quite likely, a New Papec would soon pay for itself in greater efficiency and lower operating cost. At any rate, you want to keep posted on the latest improvements in cutter construction.

Write for your copy of FREE 1929 Cutter Catalog—covers improvements—filling costs—3 h. p. electric filling.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
411 East Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.
Makers of Ensilage Cutters, Feed Grinders and Hay Choppers

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In this book are 200 styles and sizes—beautiful new Cabinet Heaters, improved Porcelain Enamel Ranges (choice of 5 colors), Oil Stoves, Gas Stoves, Electric Ranges and Furnaces. Payments as low as \$3 down, \$3 monthly. Year to Pay.

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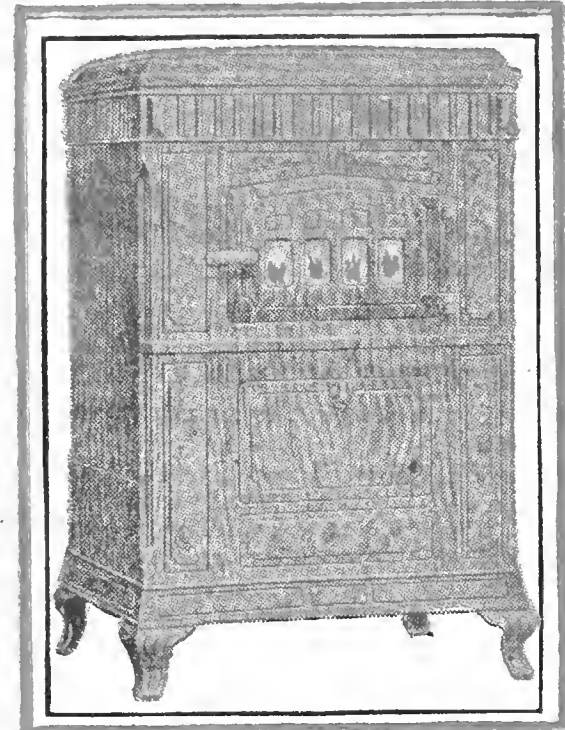
Mail the coupon Now! Buy Direct from Factory. Save the way 750,000 satisfied customers have saved from Kalamazoo in the last 29 years. Kalamazoo owners are everywhere—many in your town. Ask them about Kalamazoo quality. Don't pay twice the price of a Kalamazoo for Quality not half so good! Kalamazoo Ranges, Combination Gas and Coal Ranges and Gas Stoves are approved by Good Housekeeping Institute.

Beautiful New Cabinet Heaters

SALE Prices of New Cabinet Heaters—\$34.75 up! Best Bargains Kalamazoo ever built. Beautifully finished in Black and Walnut Porcelain Enamel, hand grained. All made of extra heavy cast iron. Heat several rooms. Just like a furnace. Hold heat over night. Many exclusive Kalamazoo features. Mail the coupon today.

Choice of 5 Colors in Ranges

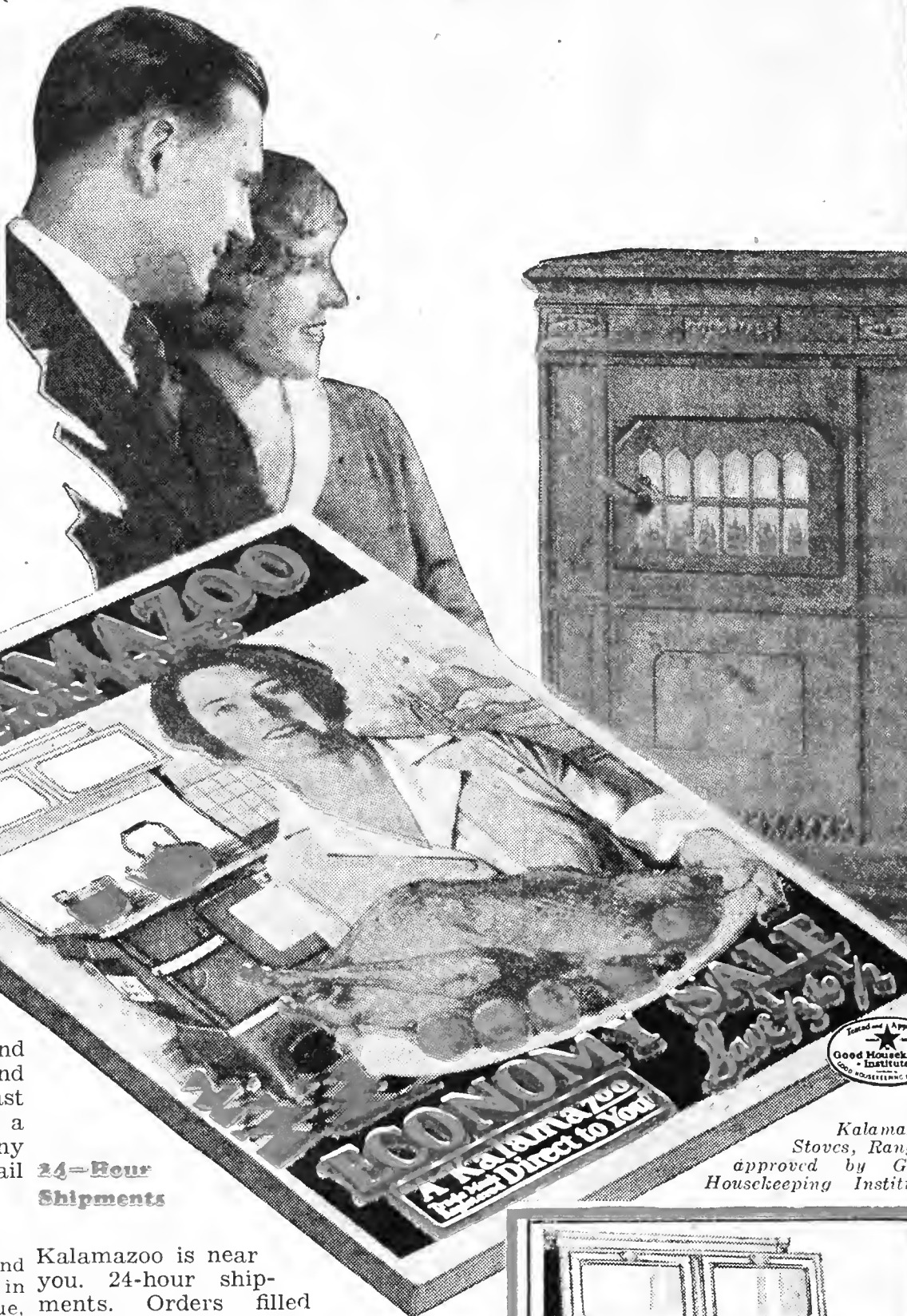
New Porcelain Enamel Range and Combination Gas and Coal Ranges in Ivory, Tan, Nile Green, Delft Blue,



Pearl Gray, Ebony Black—trimmed in highly polished nickel. Always clean—always easy to clean. Porcelain enamel baked on in our own enameling plant—no chipping, flaking or cracking. Modernize your home with a modern colored Range. Brighten your kitchen. Lighten your work. Write today for FREE Book.

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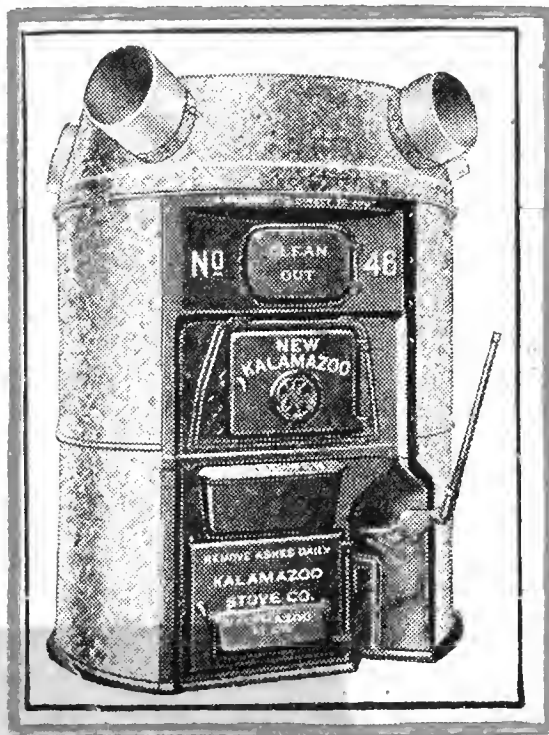
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"My Kalamazoo Emperor arrived yesterday in first-class condition. I surely am pleased with it and consider thirty days' trial twenty-nine days too long."

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Lowell, Mich.

Saved \$71 to \$91

"I paid you \$109 for my furnace and the best I could do here on one anywhere near as good was from \$180 to \$200. Some saving for me. You certainly can put me down for a booster for Kalamazoo."

Chas. Renstrom,
Canton, Pa.

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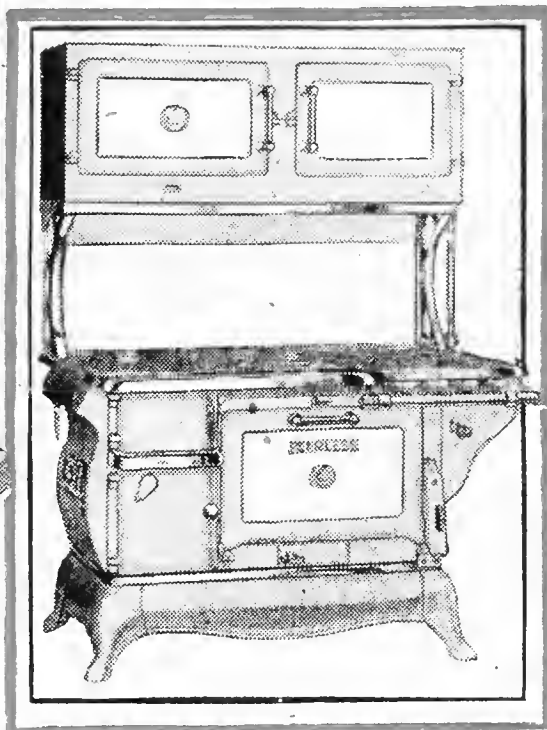
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Important: Be sure to put an (x) in column at left to indicate articles in which you are interested.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

August 24, 1929

Published Weekly

New York Fruit Growers Tour the Virginias

We Must Grow Better Apples to Meet Competition There

By M. C. BURRITT

A WONDERFULLY successful tour," "The best trip I ever had", "I wouldn't have missed it for anything", "I saw and learned so much that it will take me weeks to digest it",—these were typical expressions at the close of a twelve hundred mile automobile tour of southern Pennsylvania, the Shenandoah-Cumberland Valley of West Virginia and Virginia and the Piedmont section of Virginia, by more than four hundred New York fruit growers.



M. C. Burritt

The tour was the result of a visit of about twenty growers to Virginia in 1928 made at the invitation of Governor Byrd and repeated invitations from the Governor, college officials, growers, and the Virginia Horticultural Society. At the winter meeting of the New York Society a resolution was adopted favoring the excursion and a joint Horticultural Society-Extension Service committee was appointed, consisting of three representatives of the Society, four western New York fruit

county agents and a member of the Pomology Department at the College. After several meetings the committee sent Prof. Osgood and Roger Coombes of Monroe County south to go over the entire proposed trip and plan its details. Upon their return a detailed schedule was published and widely distributed. The response was immediate and beyond the committee's expectations. Three hundred fifty people registered for the tour. At one time on the tour more than one hundred and twenty cars were in line, carrying four hundred and fifty persons. About two hundred fifty individual growers and more than fifty women and children made the entire trip. The caravan

was more than a mile long. The expedition assembled at State College, Pennsylvania, on Monday afternoon, August 4th, and after studying orchard fertilization and cover crop experiments there on Tuesday A. M., set out to cross the mountains to the south, visiting orchards en route. We stayed at Martinsburg, W. Va., and visited West Virginia orchards all the next day. Wednesday night we were in Winchester, Va., and Thursday was spent visiting orchards in Frederick County, traveling southward up the valley and exploring the Timberville area. Spending the night in Harrisonburg on Friday, we crossed the Blue Ridge mountains from Stanton through Croset to Charlottesville, where the tour officially closed. Nearly fifty carloads went through to Washington, D. C., together on Saturday, however, to call on their fellow fruit grower, Charles S. Wilson and the Federal Farm Board and to see the capital city.

The cooperation, courtesy and interested helpfulness which we received everywhere on this trip were simply marvelous. From the Governor of Virginia to the humblest

Boy Scout who helped us find our rooms at night, everyone did his best to make our journey a success. From start to finish we had an escort of from two to five State highway police in each state we passed through. These efficient escorts cleared the traffic from our route, guarded dangerous and misleading turns where we might lose our way, arranged with local city and village police officers to give us the right of way through towns and generally delighted everyone by their attention to our needs and convenience. Local reception committees of growers and Chambers of Commerce met us, arranged for sleeping accommodations, gave us receptions and evening programs and had whole city blocks set aside and guarded for free parking. Private homes were opened to supplement hotel accommodations. College fruit specialists and county agents showed us orchards and introduced us to local growers.

We visited about twenty-five orchards in three states over a territory four hundred miles long. It was a strenuous trip but everyone seems to have had a wonderful time. Every morning we breakfasted at six o'clock and were on the road at the whistle at seven

o'clock. Practically every detail of the trip was carried out as planned. There were no accidents and no serious troubles. It was a trip long to be remembered by those who took part in it, and if they go home and spread the gospel of better fruit growing throughout the state as I believe they will, it will be an event destined to have a great influence upon the fruit industry of New York State.

What of the lessons learned? What good has the trip done those who made it? Has it been more than a sight seeing vacation? It would be hard to find a more beautiful country or to plan a more delightful excursion. But listening to the remarks of growers I am sure that it has

(Continued on Page 6)

Then and Now

WHEN we read Mr. Burritt's article about all the courtesies and hospitality extended by the people of Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley to the New York apple growers, we thought of another kind of reception given in the same section in the early sixties to "visitors" from the North.

Both Mr. Burritt and Mr. Van Wagenen have written enthusiastic articles in American Agriculturist about the beautiful Shenandoah Valley and its hospitable people. It is probably true that there is no finer orchard and farming land in the world. The Shenandoah Valley was the "granary" of the South and its great herds of cattle and horses and abundant farm crops were a big help to the South in the first years of the war, but in the latter part of the war General Grant determined to clean out the valley so that the Confederates could no longer grow provisions to feed their armies, and it became a great battleground.

General Sheridan was selected to lead the work of destruction. With 26,000 men, he went into the Valley, and, starting at Harper's Ferry on the coast and moving slowly up to the top, he drove the last armed Confederate out of the region. Sheridan slaughtered or drove off thousands of cattle and sheep, burned more than seventy grist mills, and destroyed over two thousand barns filled with hay and grain. When he had finished it is said that this once fertile region was so devastated of food supplies that not even a crow could fly through it without carrying his provisions with him.

But the war is long since over. The farms of the beautiful Shenandoah were reconstructed and have bloomed again these many years, and the old hatreds and quarrels are largely forgotten, as they should be.

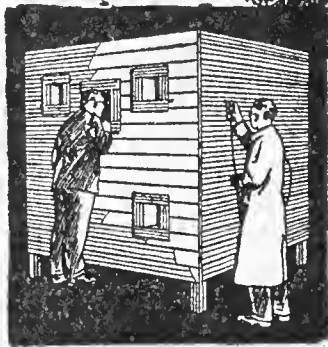
FLY-TOX

DEVELOPED AT MELLON INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL
RESEARCH BY REX RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

KILLS FLIES, MOSQUITOES,
MOTHS, ROACHES. BED
BUGS, ANTS, ETC.



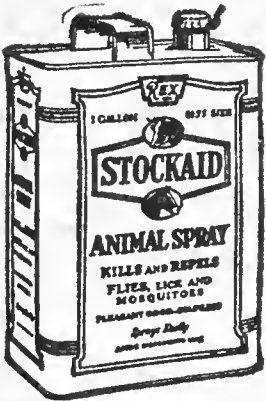
New
perfume-
like
fragrance



Small picture shows FLY-TOX
manager watching test. He
could stay inside during test as
FLY-TOX is harmless to
people.

The makers of FLY-TOX raise a vast
army of insects to the highest state of
vigor, to be placed in the FLY-TOX
"Chamber of Death" to prove with
absolute certainty the killing power
of FLY-TOX before it is sold to you.

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STOCKAID ANIMAL SPRAY

Repels and kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas and lice... won't
irritate the skin... keeps hair nice and glossy... will
not clog sprayer. Protect livestock against insect tor-
ment... use STOCKAID, the scientific animal spray.

The Question Box



Killing Poultry Lice

What are the best remedies for destroy-
ing lice on poultry?

PROBABLY the three most common-
ly used materials, exclusive of the
commercial remedies which are also
handy and effective, are mercurial
ointment, sodium fluoride and Black
Leaf 40. Black Leaf 40 is one of the
newer materials recommended. By
the use of an oil can, a thin stream
can be put along the top of each perch
and three or four drops put into each
nest. The application is best made
just before hens go to roost. The heat
of the bodies causes the fumes to cir-
culate and kill the lice.

A small bit of mercurial ointment
can be placed beneath the vent and on
top of the head and this will be effec-
tive for some time. Sodium fluoride
is a dust. A pinch of this is put on
the head, underneath each wing, on the
inside of each thigh, below the vent
and on the breast. A single application
should be sufficient. Many poultrymen
apply some material for controlling
lice when the hens are culled due to
the fact that the hens must be hand-
led at this time and the de-lousing
process does not add much to the job.
Probably the easiest method from the
point of labor involved is the newer
method which is the Black Leaf 40
treatment.

Change in Feed Not Cause of Abortion

"One of our neighbors who is a very
good dairyman, tells me that he never
had a case of contagious abortion in his
herd until he changed his feed a year or
two ago. Since then, he has had more
trouble and many losses from abortion.
Can you tell us whether commercial
mixed feed can cause this disease?"—
L.P.H., New York.

THERE is absolutely no connection
between commercial mixed feed
and abortion. Abortion is such a pec-
uliar disease that wrong conclusions
are often reached. Animals that are
infected with the disease may abort
one year and may calve in a perfectly
normal manner the next year. On
the other hand, a herd may go along
for several years without any trouble
and then there may be a bad epi-
demic a particular year and when such
epidemic comes along a herd owner is
likely to conclude that something is
responsible but as a matter of fact,
has absolutely no relation to the
trouble. The one and only cause of
contagious abortion is a bacterium
known as bang abortion bacillus.

About Free Martins

"Will you kindly give me some infor-
mation about twin calves. I have a pair
male and female from a very good cow
and would like to raise the female
if it is all right to do so. Some people tell
me that they will not breed and should
not be raised."

IN a large per cent of the cases where
a heifer calf is born as a twin to a
bull, the heifer will not breed and for
this reason it is advised that they
should not be raised unless they are so
valuable that the owner is willing to
take a chance.

Curing a Dog of Mange

Is there any cure for mange? My dog
has just started to get it. Will you ad-
vise what to do.—M.J.N., New York.

WE referred the above inquiry to the
American Kennel Gazette, the of-
ficial publication of the American Ken-
nel Club, and following is the reply of
Dr. E. R. Blamey.

"Ordinary mange or scabies is curable.
For years I have used the following
formula with success. Precipitated sul-
phur, two ounces; oil of tar, one ounce;
sodium bicarbonate, half an ounce; crude
oil and cotton seed oil, each, eight ounces.
The lotion must be mixed thoroughly be-

fore it is used. Rub it into the skin every
second or third day and into the affected
spots daily. Keep the dog in a warm place
during treatment. Continue treatment for
about two weeks before bathing.

"Follicular mange is much more diffi-
cult to control and eradicate. I have used
ten per cent of balsam of Peru with a
base of lanoline and olive oil. This is
rubbed into the skin daily. If the disease
is accompanied by pustules it is neces-
sary to use a vaccine in addition to the
lotion."

Plant Onions Early

Our onion tops died while the onions
were still quite small. Can you tell us
the reason for this?

FROM your letter, it seems probable
that your onions were planted too
late to get the best results. It is also
possible that the fertility of your soil
is rather low for growing onions.

Personal Experience Requested

WE have recently received a number
of letters from subscribers, asking
for information on growing and selling
drug plants and also about the pos-
sibility of making profit from growing
rabbits or guinea pigs. We have been
able to get little definite information
from subscribers who have had actual
experience in making profit from any
of these enterprises.

If any of our readers have been suc-
cessful in showing a profit over a
period of years with any of them, we
would be glad to have them give their
experiences for the benefit of other
subscribers.

Nitrogen Does Not Cause Scab

Are orchards where nitrogen has been
applied more likely to be seriously dam-
aged by scab?—L. W., New York.

THERE seems to be no direct relation
between nitrogen and scab damage
but there may be an indirect relation.
In the first place, trees that have re-
ceived nitrogen have a heavy foliage
which is difficult to cover thoroughly
with spray material. At the same
time, trees with heavy foliage do not
dry out after rain as rapidly as those
with a thin foliage and there is prob-
ably a longer period in which the
leaves may become infected.

Crank Case Oil Not Recom- mended for Spray

Has any work been done toward the
use of waste crank case oil as a spray
material?—C.H., New York.

AUTHORITIES do not recommend
a crank case oil for use in spraying
due to the fact that it is so variable in
its characteristics.



TEACHER'S PET—Look, Pa! There's a
man writing notes to mama!!—JUDGE

THE LYNN Range Oil Burner

... the most modern ... sim-
plest in construction ... easiest installed
... easiest cleaned ... silent ... odor-
less ... clean.
A welcome service that saves time,
money, labor and fuel in every kitchen.

Ever increasing sales

ATTEST THE POPULARITY and
superiority of this most efficient
... most practical ...
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erous sales plan for this fast-selling, profit-making, easily
serviced Range Oil Burner.

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oldest manufacturers of high grade machinery.
Productive territories are still open for progressive dealers.

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Hen Health

Prevention the Only Remedy--Doctoring Does Not Pay

By H. L. COSLINE

THERE is a certain satisfaction in doctoring a sick animal; that is, if the treatment is successful. However, so far as the treatment of hens is concerned, the man who is continually doctoring his flock is less likely to attain success than is his neighbor who has few hens that require doctoring.

There are several reasons why it is often dangerous and unprofitable to try to cure hens that are suffering from disease. Their relative small size and crowded condition not only makes it difficult to pay close attention to individual hens, but also insures the rapid spread of any infectious disease that affects one hen. The individual has relatively little value, and more time may be spent with her than she is worth. The health of a flock or an individual hen depends upon two things; the vigor and vitality of the hens and the conditions which surround them.

Breed Hens for Vigor

Vigor must be bred into a flock. Here, as in all breeding operations, it is profitable to take advantage of the work done by other breeders. If your flock is continually sick, even though they are well cared for, it may be wise to start again with stock that is noted for its vitality. In breeding, vigor should be the first requirement. What use is it to breed high-producing hens if we are unable to keep them alive after they are produced?

In keeping the environment such that it will be healthful for the hens, several points must be considered. It

is doubtless true that some flocks escape serious disease without much attention to any of them, but this is no argument for their neglect. It is good insurance to pay careful attention to them. In general, men who have expanded their poultry business have found that conditions which "got by" with a few hens, would not do when a large flock was kept under similar conditions.

Perhaps housing the hens is the point which gives the most trouble. It has been my observation that as a rule the poultry house is less suited for its purpose than other building on the farm. This is in spite of the fact that often a good house could have been built for less money than was spent on the poor one. Ventilation and

freedom from moisture are the two essentials most often lacking. It is not important what system of ventilation is used so long as it works, but where moisture collects on the windows and where the litter is wet and heavy, it is sure evidence that either the ventilation is not right or moisture is finding its way into the house in greater quantities than it should. Ventilation should not be sacrificed to warmth, as is so commonly done. Birds will be healthy, and their combs will not freeze if the air is kept fresh and dry.

Kill Bacteria—Clean Thoroughly

Cleaning the house is often not thorough enough. The word clean may mean several different things. When "cleaning" hen houses, it should mean that not only is the visible dirt removed, but also the removal or killing of all bacteria. It does little good to disinfect a house before it is cleaned, because the dirt forms a protective covering for the bacteria. A thorough disinfection after cleaning, twice a year at least, is necessary. Whitewash, with a quart of crude carbolic acid for each ten gallons of whitewash is fine. Sunlight is helpful in keeping a flock healthy. Too few houses have windows and cloth curtains open on sunny days in the winter.

The feeding of the hens is the second consideration. A good ration, of which there are many, is easily supplied and is all that is necessary. When a ration proves successful it
(Continued on Page 18)



A healthy flock is alert and busy every minute of daylight—there is no cure for a sick hen except the axe.

A College Farm Education in Two Years

Cornell Offers New Opportunity to Young Farmers

By A. W. GIBSON,

Associate Secretary of the College of Agriculture
young man following one of these curricula, to prepare himself for practically any type of farming which might be found in New York State. The courses themselves will deal directly with

credit for all of the work he had satisfactorily completed as a two-year student. This is another attempt on the part of the faculty to adjust the teaching at the college to the needs of the student, and takes into account the possibility of changes in the interests of young men, which we all know are apt to take place.

Scientific Training in a Short Time

TWO-year courses in agriculture at Cornell represent an outstanding addition to the educational facilities available to young farmers of the state.

It is not necessary to have had foreign language to enter.

The courses are of college grade, and a certificate will be granted to those completing the work.

The cost is only one-half in time and money of the four-year course.

Tuition is free to residents of New York during the past year.

Work starts on September 23rd. Here is a real opportunity for boys who like farming and who want to lay a real foundation for success.

foreign language and certain other academic subjects which have heretofore been required of students. The courses are directed primarily toward fitting farm boys to become better farmers, and more useful citizens. The purpose of Dean Mann and the faculty of the College of Agriculture in setting up these courses is to make the enormous facilities of the College available to a greater number of young men in the state than ever before.

This determination to give instruction at the college level without requiring certain preparation which has long been considered necessary is an unusual departure in college administration and will be watched with interest. There is no intention of lowering the standards in these courses. In order to be admitted a boy must furnish fifteen units of credit, i. e. be a high school graduate, but there is no specification as to what these units shall be, except that they must be acceptable toward a diploma from the University of the State of New York. It is the belief that boys who have had such preparation will be qualified to carry on the work of the two-year courses with credit to themselves and to the college.

In order to save time and money for the student, selected courses have been arranged into definite courses for dairy farmers, poultry farmers, fruit growers and vegetable growers. Minor adjustments in these and well directed choice of electives, which are permitted in addition to the required work, will make it possible for a

the farmers' problems and it is felt that this two years of study will give the young man who cannot stay at the College for a longer period, the very best training that he might get in that length of time.

A Certificate For Graduation

When two years of work have been completed satisfactorily a certificate will be granted by the faculty in recognition of the student's achievement. Should a boy taking one of the two-year courses in agriculture decide that he wanted to do something which requires a four-year course and a college degree for preparation, it would be possible for him to change to the four-year course by satisfying the entrance requirements of that course and he would receive

Many young men are going to ask the question, "Who wants to be a farmer anyway and why should any young man be interested in college preparation for that occupation?" That is a very wise and natural question for young men of high school or college age to ask at the present time. Their knowledge of farming and their attitude toward it are based very largely on the farming conditions which have existed for the past eight or ten years. It is during those years that they have been old enough to observe and draw conclusions. Also during this time farming has suffered one of the

worst depressions ever known to the business and the depression has received widespread publicity. It is very difficult for a young man to look back on such conditions and see anything ahead in them for himself. If, on the contrary, the past ten years had been ones of unusual prosperity, there is no doubt but what the popular thing to do in the minds of many young people would be to become a farmer. History has shown us, however, that unusual prosperity does not continue indefinitely in any business and that, practically without exception, good times are followed by hard times; so that very likely the young man who goes into farming, or into some other business, after a continued period of prosperity is very apt to find immediately ahead of him a
(Continued on Page 16)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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A Glance at the Farm Markets

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a review of the farm market situation in the United States. The total acreage of crops harvested this season will be about the same as last year. The production of hard winter wheat was estimated in July of this year at 40,000,000 bushels less than it was last year at the same time. Spring wheat was also estimated at nearly 40,000,000 bushels less than last year's production. It would look now as if wheat growers will get much better prices than they first expected and, as a natural result, dairy feeds are higher in price and will probably continue to rise to some extent during the fall.

The hay crop is larger than it was last year, and in our own eastern states clover and alfalfa are particularly good. The outlook for fruit is not good. Virginia and Idaho have a promising crop of apples, but elsewhere the apple crop is below average. Peaches, pears, citrus fruits, and grapes will be decidedly smaller crops than last year. Do not be in a hurry to sell these at the first opportunity.

The market outlook for hogs is good and for poultry not so good. On July 1, it was estimated that there are ten per cent more young chickens on farms than last year. This will mean more poultry coming to market this fall and probably increased production by next spring. It is a good time to cull hens very closely.

The dairy market situation is still favorable although July butter prices are about three cents lower than they were in July 1928. Cheese prices are also lower than they were last year. There are plenty of all dairy products in storage. The market for fluid milk is strong and there may be a milk shortage this fall.

However, there are several signs to indicate that we are at about the peak of milk prices and that production will continue to increase with re-

sulting lower prices to producers. The dairyman who anticipates this situation will be the one who makes money.

Dr. E. H. Porter

OCCASIONALLY there is a public servant whose lifelong interest in the problems of farms and farmers enables him to be of unmeasured service to the cause of agriculture. Such a man was Dr. Eugene H. Porter, who has just died on his farm at Upper Lisle, New York.

Dr. Porter was very highly educated in the profession of medicine and because of his training and ability he rapidly advanced in his profession until he became New York State Commissioner of Health. Later, because of his knowledge of and sympathy with the problems of agriculture, he was appointed Commissioner of the Department of Foods and Markets. He was a director of the Dairymen's League from December 11, 1917 to December 20, 1918, just following the strenuous milk strike of 1916, and during the time when the League was making its most rapid growth, and was in need of the kind of counsel and help that Dr. Porter was best able to give. The writer well remembers his fearless and outspoken stand in the interest of the dairymen of the State. In recent years, he has lived quietly in the rural surroundings that he loved in Upper Lisle.

We join with Dr. Porter's other countless friends in expressing our sorrow in his passing.

Wise Financing

MORE than 30,000 farmer stockholders of the Grange-League-Federation Exchange in the last few days have been paid full six per cent dividends on their stock. For several years now this cooperative organization has built up a constantly growing business, accumulated large properties and a surplus and at the same time has paid regular dividends to its stockholders. It must be considerable satisfaction to farmers to have their faith in their own organization thus justified.

Wise financing is the first fundamental for cooperative success, and in this territory both the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and the G. L. F. have succeeded in placing their finances on a safe and sound basis.

Incidentally, if you are a G. L. F. stockholder and have not received your dividend, it is probably due to some mistake in the records and we suggest that you write the main office at Ithaca, New York, about it.

Things to See at the New York State Fair

NEXT week is Fair Week for all of rural New York. As the showmen used to say: "This stupendous event will be the biggest and best yet!"

It really will. Under the direction of Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, and Director J. Dan Ackerman, the State Fair is steadily improving. The midway has been cleaned up, all of the exhibits are much better, and the whole idea of the Fair comes nearer than ever before to the ideal of what an agricultural fair should be; that is, a show of what the State is doing and can do agriculturally.

Space will not permit mention of all the exhibits which are planned for this year. Sufficient to say that, if you have a real interest in your farm business, you cannot walk through the showings of fruit and vegetables, the exhibits of poultry or cattle or of dairy products without being proud of the Empire State. Particular mention should be made of the County Farm Bureau exhibits. Do not miss them. If you are from one of the counties putting on these exhibits, you certainly will be proud of your Farm Bureau and of your county.

The American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau-

State Fair horseshoe pitching tournament will be played off on Tuesday, just across the race track under the viaduct. Comfortable seats will be provided and, judging by the number of counties that have entered contestants, you can be assured of a hot time.

One of the most interesting new programs for the State Fair will be the exhibits and events during the week at the Farm Museum. Here you will see the implements and the handicrafts of the farm and home of long ago. Here at eleven o'clock every day you can hear short addresses by famous men of the State. Every day at two o'clock an old-fashioned singing contest will be held, and of course you will not want to miss the statewide spelling contest which also will be held at the Farm Museum.

If you like band music, the brass band contest, with bands from almost every section of the State, will certainly arouse your enthusiasm. Mention should be made of, and you should see the exhibits and events by the 4-H Club boys and girls.

In fact, we urge you to attend the Fair not only for its instructive values, but especially to get a little vacation, have a good time, meet old friends that you would not otherwise see, and return with new inspiration and with a new outlook which will make the old farm look better than ever.

From Coast To Coast In Two Days

IN 1804, only one hundred and twenty-five years ago, it took Lewis and Clark, the explorers, two terrible years to go from St. Louis to Oregon and back. No longer ago than the days of the "forty-niners" it meant months of wearisome toil and danger to cross from the Mississippi to California. Even within the memory of living men it was considered absurd for the United States to own the Pacific Coast states because of the difficulty of representatives from those states to meet with Congress in Washington.

On our desk as we write today, there is a circular issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad announcing the beginning of passenger service from coast to coast in forty-eight hours, or two days—two nights on the railroad by sleeper and two days by aeroplane.

Who among the old-timers could have dreamed of such progress in transportation? Who among us of this day can foresee what will happen in the fifty years to come?

Eastman's Chestnut

IF you have ever wrestled with a foreign language in school, you will have some sympathy for the foreigner who tries to learn English. Although we take our own language for granted, it is one of the hardest of all to learn, and before we laugh too much at the mistakes of the foreigner we should remember that there are very few English speaking persons who use their own language correctly.

A friend of mine claims that the following letter was actually received from a Chinaman applying for a job:

Dear Sirs:

I am Wang. It is for my personal benefit that I am writing for a position in your honorable firm.

I have a flexible brain that will adapt itself to your business, and consequently bring good effects to your good selves. My education was impressed upon me in the Pekin University, in which place I graduated Number One, and my English is great.

My references are of the good, and should you like to see them, they will be read to you with great pleasure.

My last job has left itself from me, for the good reason that the large man has dead. It was on account of no fault of mine.

So, Honorable Sirs, what about it? If I can be of big use to you, I will arrive on same date that you should guess.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) P. S. Wang.

Please, I Want to Play

What Some Communities Are Doing With Their School Grounds

By RALPH A. FELTON

EDITOR'S NOTE—One of the most hopeful things in connection with country life is the greater interest farm people are taking in their schools and in the educational facilities of their boys and girls. The recent rural school legislation passed in New York State, giving rural schools so much more financial help from the State, will do a lot more toward building up the rural schools without adding to the farm taxes.

In the article on the page, Professor Felton shows us what a number of farm neighborhoods are doing in making the school grounds as well as the schoolhouse a more interesting place for the boys and girls.

Professor Felton, who quite occasionally writes interesting stories for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, is a member of the Department of Rural Social Organization of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

THE other day a peddler was traveling along a country road stopping at each farm home to sell his wares. He came across one of our improved rural schools. He knocked at the door and when the teacher opened it and the peddler saw the scholars inside, he said: "Please excuse lady, I thought somebody lived here".

The shrubbery, flowers, play apparatus in the yard, and curtains on the windows, made the place look like a real home instead of a school. Why not fool all the peddlers in this way?

Over in western New York State someone put a sign on the little home school house which read: "The People's College". This was not intended to be a joke. Although an increasing number of farm boys and girls are attending high school and college, yet up to the present time the majority never get beyond the rural school. Is the rural school in our home community the best that we can make it?

Every now and then some parent-teacher's association or home bureau unit starts out to improve their district school. Teachers are thinking of the school house now as not just a barn-like structure but a "school home". School trustees are seriously asking "what improvements can I make this year in our rural school?"

In Niagara County a certain trustee, a woman, with the help of the local home bureau members undertook to install complete playground equipment on the school grounds. The women did the head work, the husbands helped with the heavy lifting. Miss Laura Ray, the county Home Bureau agent, bossed the job. One of the men went to the junk pile and selected old pipe. Chain ropes were purchased. Everybody helped dig the holes. Sets of swings, see-saws, and a horizontal bar were installed. The work was done one evening after the day's work was ended in the orchards, by the help of the automobile lights. It might be a good plan to elect more women as school trustees.

What Is Community Housekeeping

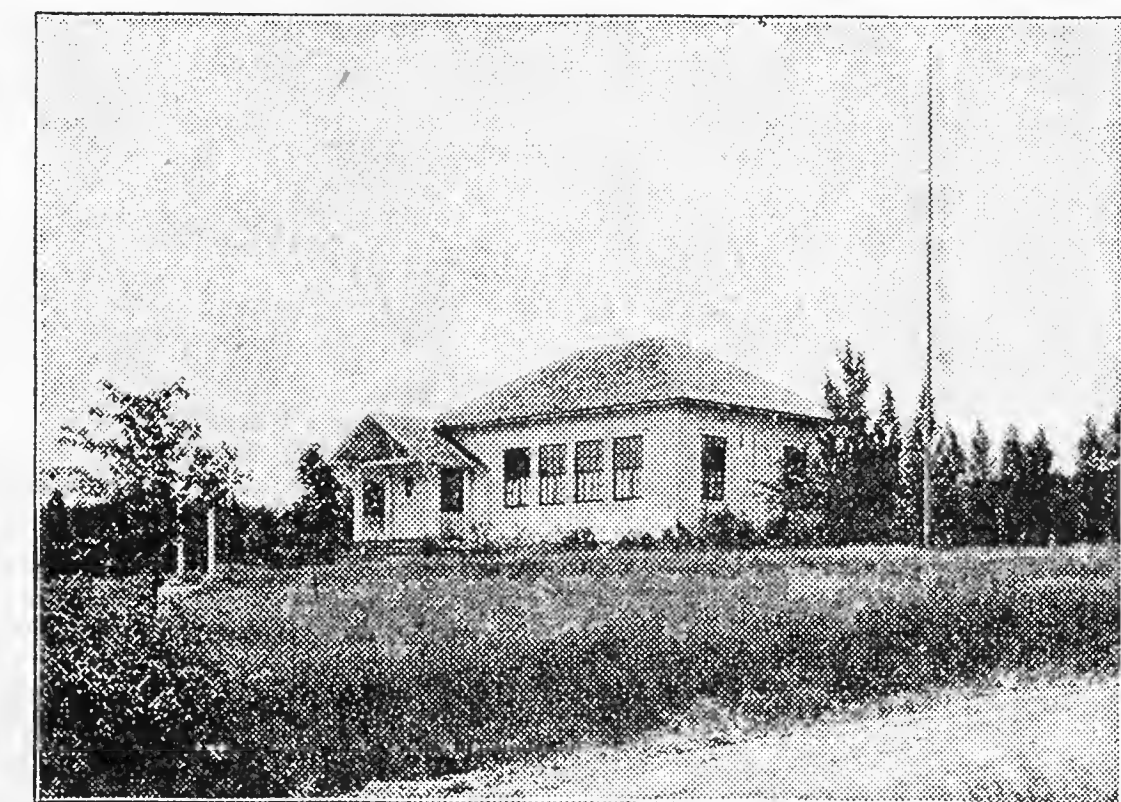
In St. Lawrence County near Canton is the Old Brick Church Community which has been playing a losing game with its youth for some time. The young people who have grown up here have nearly all gone to the city. Miss Mabel Milhan, the Home Bureau Agent in this big north country has succeeded in convincing the members of this Old Brick Church home bureau that their job is "community housekeeping" as well as "nutrition and clothing". After putting on a home talent play and getting electric lights in their farm homes these women started in to improve their schools.

Many groups do not make any school improvement because they say they can't agree on which school to start. We usually have a school house about a mile and a half in every di-

rection. This group however, built play apparatus at all four of their schools. They really put into practice some of the things for which their home bureau creed stands.

The two school superintendents in Yates County probably will get the blue ribbon for unique ideas in getting school playgrounds built. They started their project last August at the Penn Yan County Fair. The County Agricultural Committee set aside Wed-

nesday, August 29th as "school day" and through the cooperation of Horton and Vann, local hardware dealers, arrangements were made with the R. A. Fife Playground Apparatus Manufacturers of Mamaroneck, New York, to install complete school play apparatus right out there on the fair grounds. The children made good use of it for three days. School teachers inspected it. Trustees picked out what they wanted. Various organizations in the county have offered prizes to the school which makes the most progress during the year in putting in new play apparatus.



District Number 9, Canandaigua, Ontario County—an example of what can be done to improve and beautify the grounds of rural schoolhouses.

An interesting story is going around in one of the Yates County communities of a little crippled girl with a weak back who finds great happiness in using one of these new swings. She is just sure the swing is making her back stronger "day by day in every way".

As a matter of fact, there is nothing better to develop the health of all kinds of children than a swing. The trunk and abdominal muscles are strengthened thereby. The children thus get out in the fresh air and sunshine. They learn team work on the

playground too, something they will greatly need later when they get big enough to be statesmen and work out a farm relief program for their country.

Other Sections Active

The pomona grange in Tompkins County is promoting a county-wide project of building school playgrounds. A committee of six, two from each school supervisor's district, has secured prizes and arranged for a demonstration playground. They expect to have a good report to make next June.

The village of Trumansburg expects to win all sweepstakes in this county contest. A "citizens committee" is

building a school playground. The Methodist minister and five other men have been running tractors, plowing and scraping and levelling the new centralized school grounds. A druggist, a doctor, a poultryman and a preacher have been working together with great enthusiasm on this committee.

Otsego and Sullivan counties are also promoting countywide projects of equipping their rural schools with play apparatus. The movement is spreading in the State in a most encouraging way, and yet there is much to be done. The Tompkins County committee discovered that 52 per cent of their rural schools have no play equipment of any kind, and that the half which have it have only expended an average of \$22.50 for it, scarcely the price of one automobile tire. Thirty-five dollars will buy a two-swing outfit made of galvanized pipe with chain suspensions and ballbearing clamps. Thirty-one dollars will pay for a two-board see-saw. Fifty dollars will provide for a slide. The State College of Agriculture will provide, without expense, plans and prices for any rural school in the State.

"Where are we going to get the money?" someone asks who is interested in buying such play apparatus. The school trustee can help. Tell him you want it. The last time you discussed school matters with him, you remember, was when you complained about how much money he was spending. We can buy play equipment for twelve rural schools for what it costs us in taxes to keep one boy in a reform school for one year.

The grange, the home bureau, the parent-teacher's association are each greatly interested in community work. A new swing at the school will not cost them as much as that last oyster supper cost and will make your grandchildren healthy and happy long after you have attended your last grange social.

"What if some child should get hurt on the new playground?" someone asks. The only way to be very sure that children won't get hurt is not to have any children. But I have been studying this question of rural school playgrounds in New York State for five years and have yet to hear of a single child being seriously hurt on any play apparatus. But I have heard of a great many who were run over by automobiles while playing in the road and streets. Play apparatus on the school grounds keeps children off the roads which as we all know are getting more dangerous each year.

When we cease to be interested in the play of children it is a sure sign we're getting old. Let us demonstrate our youth. The right to play is as fundamental to a child as the right to go to school. Let us give our children a properly equipped playground.

A Game to Play—Farmer and Turkey

THIS is a good game for parties where there are twenty or thirty guests. Have them form in lines of five or six, and hold hands across the lines. When the leader blows a whistle or gives some other sharp signal, each person makes a sudden quarter turn to the right and takes hold of his new neighbors' hands. A farmer and a turkey are chosen, it being the business of the farmer to chase the turkey, of course. The turkey is given a bit of a start, and the farmer is after him, running up and down the constantly changing streets and alleys formed by the turning lines. When the turkey is caught, he chooses a new turkey and the farmer chooses a new farmer, the leader being careful to fill up the gaps made in the lines so that no breaks are made in the streets or alleys. The farmer must not break through or tag through a line.

My Favorite Poem

FOLLOWING our suggestion that you might like to send in your favorite poem and have it broadcast over station WGY at Schenectady, and published in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, several have said that one of their favorites was "In Flanders Fields", written by Colonel John D. McCrae. It is a real piece of literature destined to go down through the years not only because it is well written but also for the reason that it is a reminder to all of us to remember the sacrifices which the soldiers have made.

Do not forget to listen in every Thursday noon to the series of "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home" prepared by E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and broadcast over station WGY.

In Flanders Fields

*In Flanders field the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.*

*We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders field.*

*Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you, from failing hands, we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high!
If thee break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders field.*

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New York Fruit Growers Tour the Virginias

(Continued from Page 1)

been an inspiration to better fruit growing. Local pride has been aroused. Comparisons have been made, not all of which are favorable and every grower must have been stimulated to better endeavors in growing, packing and marketing.

At the conclusion of the tour at a final banquet at Charlottesville, Dr. Heinicke, Dr. Parrott and the writer, after talking with many growers, attempted to summarize some of the outstanding facts learned. The points brought out in this summary will be of interest to all New York fruit growers.

1. New York will be faced with increasing competition from the entire Shenandoah-Cumberland region as its younger plantings come into heavy bearing. Approximately two-thirds of the trees in this region are under 18 years of age and one-third are not yet in bearing. There are very few orchards too old to be profitably productive as yet.
2. The spraying practices of the region are good but probably no better than New York's best. We learned that the growers generally stick closely to liquid lime sulphur and arsenate of lead, supplementing with Bordeaux for local reasons. They spare no expense in putting in efficient equipment and their coverage in gallons applied per tree is generally greater than ours. Although they have nearly all the insects and diseases that we have and some bad ones besides—e.g. cedar rust and sooty blotch—their fruit is generally of high quality this year.

Humus Is Necessary

3. The fertilization and cover crop practices of the best growers and as demonstrated by experiments suggest that New York growers may have neglected to keep up a sufficient supply of humus in the soil and that many of our orchards may be suffering from a lack of organic matter and fertilizers, particularly nitrates. There is an intimate relation between the two.
4. Location of the orchard is of vital importance. In the Shenandoah region it is the right site for air drainage. In New York it is soil and water drainage. Our competitors have learned the lesson of poorly located orchards and are replacing them on better sites. New York growers must do the same with regard to soils.

5. In the Virginias there is concentration on a few leading varieties. York Imperial is the leader, comparing very favorably with our Baldwin. Ben Davis and Stayman Winesap follow, though Bens are limited to local areas. Delicious is prominent. There are a few Northwestern Greenings in the northern part. Nearly every orchard has a few Grimes but this variety is not extensively planted. In the Piedmont, Albemarle Pippins are important. The old Winesap, the Lowry and the Black Twig are found. But the average grower does not grow more than three or four varieties, at the outside. Commercially New York must come to this same practice.

Orchards Are Larger

6. There are fewer but much larger growers. Plantings range from ten to fifteen acres in the smaller orchards up to four, five and even six hundred acres. This makes educational work in cultural practices, grading and packing much simpler and easier. It also makes it possible for the buyer to secure large quantities of a uniform quality with much less trouble and this fact, more than any other is driving buyers from New York to this region. Cooperative packing houses are a necessity for New York. Very few cars of mixed fruit are shipped.
7. A good grading and packing law is being well enforced and shipping point inspection is being generally

used. The quality of the pack is steadily improving.

Cooperation More Important Here

8. Although there is little cooperative packing and still less cooperative selling, the sentiment for it is growing and the time is not far distant when this region will be working together as a solid unit. Cooperative grading, packing, advertising and selling is more important in New York than here because of the larger number of small orchards. In Western New York particularly it is a necessary development.

Finally, it is a quite general conclusion that New York fruit growing at its best has nothing to fear from its southern competitors. New York has as good varieties, better soils, as safe locations, vastly superior highways and transportation, is nearer to markets, and has more favorable freight rates. But its growers are not generally as wide awake and progressive. Our fruit industry *at its worst*—even below its average—is doomed. It cannot survive the competition facing it. Our progressive growers willing to do their best and to work together cooperatively are not discouraged, but encouraged by what they have seen this week.

Removing Undesirable Apple Trees

What is the most economical method of removing old trees from the orchard?—C.E.R., New York.

ALTHOUGH apple trees do not make a very much firewood, it is possible to remove at least a few every year and at least get what wood there is. It is impossible, of course, to take out stumps without considerable expense. Dynamite is very efficient, but where an entire orchard is taken out in this method, it becomes rather expensive. Probably as good a way as any is to cut them off close to the ground and let the stumps rot. If new trees are to be set, it will be necessary to plant them a little out of line with the old trees, but after all, this is not a serious disadvantage.

Lime to Prevent Spray Injury

How much lime is recommended with a spray to prevent burning?—M.R.D., New York.

FREQUENTLY from 5 to 10 lbs. of hydrated lime, to 100 gals. of spray material, is recommended to prevent spray injury, but at the same time it is pointed out that this lime reduces the efficiency of the spray against apple scab.

Contact Spray for Aphids

Why is it so difficult to control the leaf hopper on apple trees?—C.W.L., New York.

THIS is a pest which must be killed by a contact spray material. At the same time, the pest is fairly active and although a good job of spraying may be done which kills all of the hoppers on the trees they quickly come from other trees and reinfest the orchard. Probably the best treatment is to spray with nicotine in the calyx spray.

Pear Varieties for New York

What varieties of pears are recommended for the commercial New York orchard?—R.L., New York.

IT is probable that Bartlett is still the best variety followed in order by Seckle, Bosc and Anjou. Pears should be cross pollinated for the best results. Seckle is not good for pollinating Bartlett. Some new varieties that give promise are Cayuga, Gorham, Phelps and Pulteney.



To Kill Poultry Lice—Just Paint it on the Roosts!

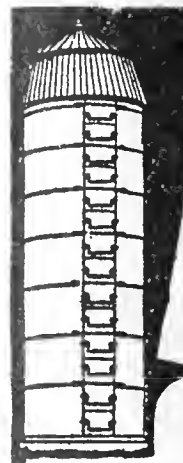
No matter how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed to rid a flock of lice.

Does Away With Individual Handling
Old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping or greasing are eliminated. No longer necessary to disturb the birds.

Treat Whole Flock In a Few Minutes
Simply "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When birds go to roost, fumes are slowly released, penetrating the feathers and killing the lice. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by poultry supply dealers, druggists, hardware and seed stores, etc. The \$1.25 size treats 100 feet of roost. Ask your dealer.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

"Black Leaf 40"
WORKS WHILE CHICKENS ROOST



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With the A. A. Dairyman



How Long Should Cows Rest?

I had an argument the other day with a neighbor who claimed that four weeks between lactation periods was long enough for any cow. In fact he said he had a cow or two that he could not dry off. What is the right period of rest?—H. L., New York.

THE average rest in good dairying practice for a mature cow is from six to eight weeks. If a cow is in poor condition, she ought to have at least eight weeks. A heifer also should have eight weeks. A cow that is given no rest period as your friend suggests may not show it for a year or two but she will over a longer period and would have been a better producer if she had not been crowded quite so hard.

Heifers should be milked a full year the first time and then given an eight weeks' rest. This influences their later lactation period. Cows, not heifers, should drop a calf every year.

How to Dry Off Cows

I have two or three cows that I cannot dry off. Does it do any harm to milk them up to calving time? How can I dry them off?—L. C., Pennsylvania.

THE simplest way to dry a cow off is to cut down on her feed but this must be done carefully and gradually. All grain may be cut out gradually and some times it is possible to change the quality of the roughage, as for instance, from clover or alfalfa to poor timothy hay. If the cow is out to pasture, she may be kept in for a short time and fed on hay. Begin by milking her once a day, then once in two days, then only once in five or six days. Keep close watch of the udder.

Feeding Dairy Goats

IT is unfair to compare the doe fed on good healthy rations with those which are forced for high milk production. She will raise better kids, maintain a higher degree of vitality and remain immune to many of the dreaded diseases to which she would otherwise be subjected.

There is little doubt that the average goat breeder has been unable to give as close attention to the feeding problems as he should, which is due to a number of reasons. First, the intensified production of goat milk is practically a new venture in most parts of the country, and but few experiments have been conducted by the state experiment stations. Second, a large number of experienced and successful goat breeders have not kept accurate records of the feeds given their goats or the milk produced. Third, many breeders do not realize that keeping goats in yards is an unnatural condition for goats and do not supply their animals with a sufficient amount of milk-making elements to produce an increased flow of milk.

If a doe is fed only enough protein for three quarts of milk, and enough fats and carbohydrates for six quarts, she will give only three quarts, or draw on her body reserve for whatever more she gives. Stimulated with an undue proportion of proteins she will give more milk at the expense of her health and vitality.

Need Balanced Rations

Goats under natural or wild conditions are enabled by their instinct to select such food materials and in such combinations as to serve their needs perfectly. Growth, maintenance and milk production are thus provided for, and under normal conditions, nature's arrangements are such as to satisfy the needs of wild creatures.

Domesticated goats are, however, wholly dependant upon the provision which man makes for their wants. The environment is radically changed from that of their wild progenitors; their instincts are also probably less reliable than were their ancestors. Moreover, they are required under

civilized conditions, to perform functions vastly changed in kind and in degree from those of their wild ancestors. The problem of feeding to meet these greatly changed conditions has become one of great complexity.

It is plain to even a novice in feeding problems, that for the proper nutrition of animals maintaining such large yields of milk, corresponding quantities of food material must be provided and that these materials must be appropriate in quality as well. In other words, milk can not be produced out of air and water. As milk contains protein, fat and mineral matter, the milking animal must take these into her body before she can make milk of them. V. M. C.

Vitamins in the Dairy Business

What is all this talk about vitamins? It is very important talk. Enough is known about vitamins in both the human and animal diet to make us realize that they are essential to life and growth.

Vitamin A is the one that occurs in butter fat and in animal fat. It occurs in green forage and leafy roughage and is also found in yellow corn. When Vitamin A is absent from the diet, it affects the growth and the body is more likely to get disease.

Vitamin B is found in milk and grains, in green forage and in roots. Because it is more abundant than Vitamin A, little attention has to be paid to it.

Vitamin C prevents scurvy in human beings and in certain animals. This vitamin occurs in leafy foods and in green forage and to some extent in milk. It is said that it is not particularly important to the health of dairy animals.

There are several other very important vitamins. The important thing to remember about all of them is that most vitamins are present in large quantities in milk and other dairy products. Thus, those who use large quantities of dairy products will be quite sure of getting a good supply of vitamins are more plentiful in leafy roughage so that cattle are more likely to get them under pasture conditions. It is said that dairy products have more vitamins in summer time than they do in winter. This may also be due to the cows being out in the sunlight. Direct sunlight has a great influence on the health of all animals including the human being.

High, Medium and Low Protein Feeds

I hear a good deal of talk about high, low and medium protein feeds. What are the feeds in the different classes?—R. W., New York.

A HIGH protein feed is one that contains 23% or more. Among the high protein feeds are: Cottonseed meal, Linseed oil meal, Distillers dried grains, Gluten feed, Gluten meal, Buckwheat middlings.

Medium protein feeds contain from 12% to 23% of protein. These include: Barley feed, Wheat mixed feed, Standard wheat middlings, Coconut oil meal, Wheat bran.

The low protein feeds contain less than 12% of protein. They include: Ground buckwheat, Ground rye, Corn feed meal, Ground barley, Ground oats, Corn meal, Hominy feed.

There is a tendency among the best feeders to use more medium protein feeds and less high protein feeds. This will cut down the cost of the ration and seems to give as good results.

It is very fortunate that there are many different feeds in each class because this enables the manufacturer to vary the mixture when some of the protein feeds become too high priced.



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TOLEDO, OHIO WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.51	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.25	1.95
4 Butter and American cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for July 1928 was \$2.90 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.70 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

July Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for July for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$2.42
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	2.36
Certificates of Indebtedness	.15
Net Cash Price to Farmers	2.21
July 1928, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.13
July 1928, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.28
July 1927, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.14
July 1927, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.24
July 1926, Net CASH Price, 3% milk	\$1.85
July 1926, Net POOL Price, 3% milk	\$1.95

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.37½ per hundred, (\$2.57½ for 3.5% milk).

July 1928 price to producer,	3% milk, \$2.37½; 3.5%, \$2.57½
July 1927 price to producer,	3% milk, \$2.30½; 3.5%, \$2.50½
June 1926 price to producer,	3% milk, \$2.22; 3.5%, \$2.42

Butter Market Shows No Change

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 16, 1929	Aug. 9, 1929	Last Year
Higher than extra	44 -44½	44 -44½	48 -48½
Extra (92c)	43½ -43½	43½ -43½	47½ -47½
U-91 score	39 -43	39 -43	43½ -47
Lower G'ds.	38 -38½	38 -38½	41 -43

The butter market is substantially the same as it was last week. For a while it looked as though there would be some sag in the market for a good deal of stock had been carried over from the previous week. However, there was a fair amount of buying and prices remained unchanged. Buyers have been very critical and discriminating because of the irregular quality of much of the fresh butter arriving. The incoming supplies have been heavier than was anticipated creating some surprise in the trade, advices having created the impression that there would be a sharp falling off. Receipts are still running ahead of last year as are the cold storage holdings which ac-

counts for the widespread between the prices of this year and last year.

Fresh Cheese Holding Firm

STATE FLATS	Aug. 16, 1929	Aug. 9, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	23 -24½	22½-24½	25 -26
Fresh Av'ge			23 -24
Held Fancy	27½-29½	27½-29½	
Held Av'ge			

Last week we stated that the trend of the cheese market was to a firmer position. The market developed as we predicted. Price ranges have narrowed and the market holds firm on all styles of fresh cheese. Fresh New York State flats are being offered very sparingly and it would not be surprising to see the market continue in its present condition. There is no indication of any slack making its appearance. The demand is active and it is a comparatively easy matter to realize top quotations. Production in the East is running light which accounts for the lighter offerings.

Fancy Eggs Take Another Jump

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 16, 1929	Aug. 9, 1929	Last Year
Selected Extras	48 -51	45-48	44-47
Average Extras	45 -47		41-43
Extra Firsts	37 -42	37-41	37-39
Firsts	34 -36	34-36	33-35
Undergrades	33 -	33-	32-
Pulleys	33 -39		30-34
Pewees	22 -28	22-28	25-27
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	42 -48	40-46	40-43
Gathered	34½-41	34-39	31-39

Fancy eggs from nearby points are clearing readily and advancing steadily under lighter receipts. The undergrades on the other hand, show no improvement which bears out the statements that we have made repeatedly in these columns that the man who grades his eggs, ships a quality product and handles it so as to avoid damage by heat, realizes a handsome premium. The firmness does not only hold true of the Eastern section of the country for the West is showing extreme strength, in many cases being above par with New York City.

Buyers are very critical and are turning down many marks because of the effects of heat on interior quality. Many marks that have heretofore been top notch, have shown heavy shrinkage that has caused them to drop back to lower classifications. Those qualities that are a little off as well as mixed qualities are moving slowly because they come in direct competition with the moderately priced Pacific Coast standards which also show a surplus. To avoid this competition therefore, Eastern producers have got something fancy to enjoy the high dollar.

Live Poultry Market Slightly Unsettled

FOWLS	Aug. 16, 1929	Aug. 9, 1929	Last Year
Colored	28-30	28-30	28-31
Leghorn	20-25	25-27	25-28
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	26-35	22-37	25-38
Leghorn	-28	25-29	28-35
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	25-35	25-35	
DUCKS, Nearby	22-23	20-26	20-24
GESE			

The live poultry market is a little off compared with the market of a week ago. Colored fowls are unchanged, are in light supply and full steady. From there on however, the story is slightly different. Leghorn fowls have slipped from 2c to 5c a pound and broilers are also considerably lower, with the exception of a limited number of Leghorn broilers which bring a 2c premium over the quotation given above, which brings them up to 30c. Some Reds have also shown improvement. The slump in the market was due primarily to the nine day Hebrew fast which more or less unsettled the market. At this writing, the outlook is a little better and if receipts will stay within reason we look for much improvement.

Hay Market Higher

The scarcity of fancy hay has compelled buyers to accept intermediate grades and prices have been forced up about \$1 per ton. Some new hay is arriving and if it is in good condition it

is bringing about \$2 less than old hay of a similar grade. The majority of the arrivals are of No. 2 grade on which the market is firm. Lower grades are fairly steady.

Straw receipts have been more liberal of late and prices have trended downward. Rye straw generally brings from \$18 to \$19, while oat straw generally sells at \$15.

Potatoes Continue Firm

The potato market continues to bound along merrily with Long Islands bringing from \$4.50 to \$5.50 for No. 1 quality. A year ago Long Islands in the same size package were bringing from \$1.75 to \$2.00. The fly in the ointment this year is that the yield is so poor that a lot of the joy is taken out of life.

Fruits and Vegetables

Hudson Valley basket apples of most varieties and Clapps Favorite pears were generally lower in prices during the latter part of the week. Supplies were more plentiful and the demand was less active. Scattering small shipments of crab apples, peaches, early variety blue grapes, and plums, have commenced to arrive from the lower River district.

APPLES—Western New York Sections: barrels, Duchess U. S. Grade No. 1 2½ inch mostly \$5.00, commercial pack 2½ inch \$3.50. Hudson Valley: per bushel basket, Alexander U. S. Grade No. 1 2½ inch \$2.00-3.00, 2½ inch \$1.75-2.25; Duchess U. S. No. 1 2½ inch and upward \$1.50-2.25; Gravenstein U. S. No. 1 2½ inch \$1.75-2.50; Williams Red U. S. No. 1 2½ inch and upward \$2.50-3.50; Wolf River U. S. No. 1 2½ inch and upward \$2.00-3.00; Wealthy U. S. No. 1 2½ inch \$1.50-2.50. Various other varieties, U. S. No. 1 pack 2½-2½ inch and upward \$1.00-2.00; ungraded, various sizes 50c-\$1.25, few \$1.50.

CRAB APPLES—Hudson Valley: various early varieties, per bushel basket \$1.50-2.50; per 12 quart basket 50c-\$1.25.

GRAPES—Hudson Valley: per gift crate (eight baskets) Champion \$1.00-1.25; Moore's Early \$1.25-1.50; climax baskets, 12 quarts, Champion mostly 75c.

PEACHES—Hudson Valley: various varieties, per 12 and 16 quart basket 25-75c. New Jersey, per carrier, six four quart baskets, Elbertas \$1.00-2.25; Georgia Belle 75c-\$1.25; Hiley Belle 75c-\$1.25; Champion 75c-\$1.50.

PEARS—Hudson Valley: Bartlett, per bushel basket \$1.50-2.25; Clapps Favorite, per bushel basket, fancy pack \$2.25-2.50, few \$2.75; fair quality, medium size \$1.75-2.00; ordinary and small \$1.00-1.50; per 12 quart climax basket 50-75c; per bushel box \$2.25-2.75; per barrel No. 1's \$6.00-7.50; No. 2's \$3.00-5.00.

PLUMS—Hudson Valley: Early blue varieties, per 12 quart climax basket, \$1.00-1.25; four-quart basket 40-50c.

String beans from all sections of the state varied greatly in quality and tenderness and in consequence prices ranged widely. The tone of the market at the close was dull and weaker, especially on wax beans. Cut beets and carrots were without important change. Cabbage was lower in prices toward the end of the week as the demand slowed up.

CAULIFLOWER from the Catskill Mountain area was in very generous supply this week and values were decidedly lower than one week ago. Little activity prevailed for celery throughout the week. Cucumbers tended lower as supplies increased. Celery, cabbage and escarole have begun to arrive in limited volume.

Higher prices were obtained on lettuce and romaine in a firmer market during the last of the week. The demand was more active. Green peas steadily declined throughout the week. Arrivals were more than sufficient to meet trade requirements.

CAULIFLOWER—Catskill Mountain Sections: per crate, best mostly \$2.50-3.25, few extra fancy \$3.50, fair quality \$2.00-2.25; No. 2's \$1.25-1.75.

CARROTS—Western New York Sections, Orange and Oswego Counties: per bushel hamper, cut stock, store sales, unwashed \$1.25-1.50, few extra fancy large \$1.60-1.65; washed \$1.50-1.75.

CELERY—Orange County: per bunch of 12 stalks 15-17c; depending upon size and quality. Stock in the rough, wide range pack, size, quality and condition, per two-thirds crate \$1.50-2.50; half crates \$1.00-1.75; quarter crate 75c-\$1.25; High Ball crates \$1.00-1.50. Oswego County, in the rough, per two thirds crate, best \$2.00-2.50, few \$2.75, poorer \$1.25-1.50. Western New York: in the rough, two thirds crate, best \$2.00-2.50, poorer \$1.50-1.75.

CUCUMBERS—Western New York and Oswego County: per bushel basket, wide range quality and pack, No. 1's \$2.00-3.50, mostly \$2.50-2.75; No. 2's \$1.50-2.00;

dills \$2.00-3.50, mostly \$2.50-3.00; pickles \$1.50-3.25. Albany County, per bushel basket, cucumbers \$2.50-3.00; dills \$2.50-3.25; per barrel \$12.50-14.00.

LETTUCE—Big Boston, per crate of 24 heads, all State sections, best, \$1.25-1.50; one lot extra fancy \$1.62-1.75, fair quality 75c-\$1.00, poor 50-60c. Iceberg type lettuce, per crate 75c-\$1.25. Western Iceberg crate of 42-60 heads, California 50c-\$4.50; Colorado 50c-\$2.25; Washington \$4.00-4.50.

ONIONS—Orange County: jobbing store sales, per 50 pound bag, yellow \$1.00-1.25; white, boilers \$1.25-1.75; sacks of 100 pounds yellows \$2.00-2.50; red \$2.00-2.50, depending upon size and quality.

SQUASH—Oswego County: per bushel basket, yellow crooked neck 40-75c.

TOMATOES—Hudson Valley: various varieties, per carrier of six four-quart baskets mostly \$2.25-3.00, few extra fancy \$3.25-3.50; fair quality \$1.50-2.00; per 12 quart climax basket 75c-\$1.25. Western New York, per 12-quart climax basket, green 65-75c. Maryland, per carrier of six four quart baskets, fancy pack \$1.50-2.50; choice pack \$1.00-1.50.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Aug. 16, 1929	Aug. 9, 1929	Last Year
Wheat (Sept.)	1.39½	1.34½	1.12½
Corn (Sept.)	1.03½	1.03½	.88
Oats (Sept.)	.49½	.48½	.36½

CASH GRAINS (At New York)	Aug. 16, 1929	Aug. 9, 1929	Last Year
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.49½	1.45	1.54½
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.21½	1.21½	1.17½
Oats, No. 2	.60½	.60	.51

FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Aug. 17, 1929	Aug. 10, 1929	Aug. 16, 1928
Gr'd Oats	36.50	34.50	32.50
Sp'g Bran	29.00	31.00	27.50
H'd Bran	32.00	33.00	30.00
Stand'd Mids.	32.00	34.00	27.50
Soft W. Mids.	37.00	38.00	36.00
Flour Mids.	36.00	36.00	37.00
Red Dog	39.00	39.00	45.00
Wh. Hominy	44.00	45.00	39.00
Yel. Hominy	43.00	44.00	38.50
Corn Meal	45.00	45.00	42.00
Gluten Feed	40.00	40.00	43.75
Gluten Meal	48.00	48.00	53.50
36% C. S. Meal	40.50	41.00	44.00
41% C. S. Meal	44.50	45.00	51.00
43% C. S. Meal	47.50	48.00	52.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	56.00	56.00	50.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

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R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50

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by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality.

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All branches on the same tree; all growing out of the Chrysler root principle of standardized quality

*Price
Follows Quality
in
Chrysler Motors
Products*

IN any Chrysler-built car, quality is the hub about which everything else revolves. Even the slightest compromise with quality is unthinkable. The products of Chrysler Motors cover a wide range of prices, but each product represents the utmost in value in its own class.

Chrysler forces long ago sensed the ever-increasing demand for higher quality, better style and greater luxury, and prepared to be ever ready to comply with it. Walter P. Chrysler and his associates have always concentrated on ways and means of giving the public a greater measure of all the things that make for satisfactory motoring.

The reason that Chrysler Motors values are high is because a great organization of the best engineering talent, exceptional efficiency in manufacturing and constant study of the public need enables Chrysler Motors to build all its cars better and more economically.

Thus Chrysler Standardized Quality is held uncompromisingly at the highest known level, with an even higher one constantly sought, while the manufacturing departments strive to bring about improvements in operations that will enhance the buying power of the consumer's dollar.

All Chrysler Motors products, from the lowest-priced to the highest-priced, are as unique in quality and value as in performance, beauty and dependability.

First to sense its approach, first to prepare for it, Chrysler Motors is best qualified to meet the buying impulse of today—a demand for quality first and last, for exceptional value in every price class.

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DODGE BROTHERS TRUCKS,
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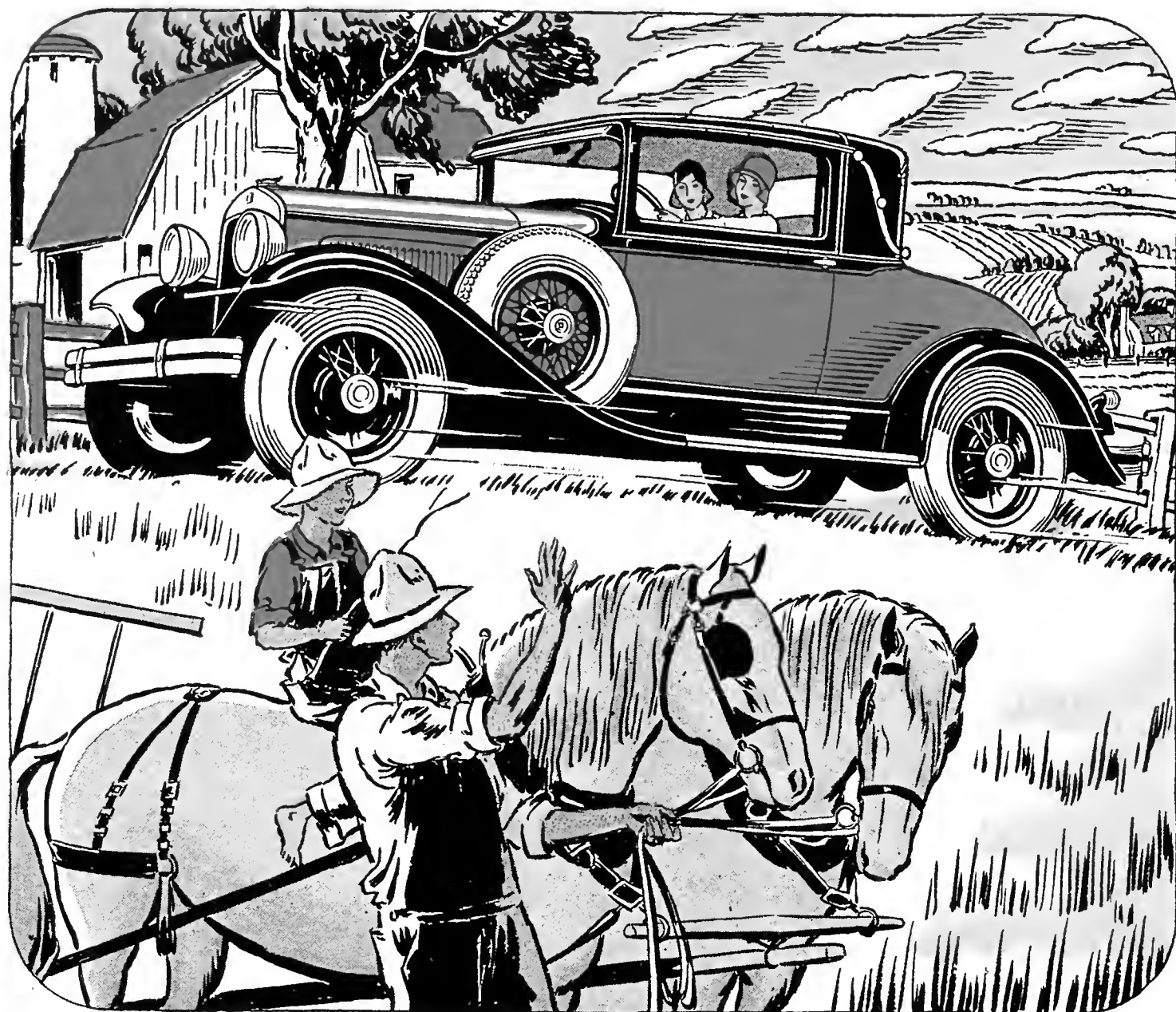
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PLYMOUTH

AMERICA'S LOWEST-PRICED
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THE FULL-SIZE COUPE (Special Equipment Extra)

*Pride Appeal
as well as Price Appeal*

PLYMOUTH throws a bright white spotlight on the fact that a motor car of low price can also be a motor car of praiseworthy quality and *full-size* dimensions.

It is true that the remarkably low price attracts thousands of people to Plymouth. However, it is the higher quality and superior merits of Plymouth that account for Plymouth's sweeping success and popularity. At last, America has a low-priced motor car which appeals to pride just as much as to purse.

Plymouth is the only *full-size* motor car at anywhere near its price. That means quality-car roominess and comfort.

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Plymouth is the only low-priced motor car embodying the advanced discoveries of Chrysler engineering. That means quality-car performance at all speeds.

Plymouth is the only low-priced car with Chrysler internal-expanding 4-wheel hydraulic brakes—weatherproof and self-equalizing. That means quality-car safety, with ease and certainty of control in traffic.

The only way in which you can really appreciate the superior qualities of Plymouth is to sit behind the wheel and try the car in your own way. The more exacting you are the more convincing the proof.

FULL



SIZE



CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT

Farm News from New York

Fruit and Vegetable Growers Form Fifty Million Dollar Marketing Organization

THE United Growers of America, a nation-wide fruit and vegetable growers co-operative marketing association, has been formed by a group of nationally known men identified with agriculture, it was announced here this week. The new co-operative is capitalized at fifty million dollars and will work in harmony with policies laid down by the Federal Farm Board. Its charter contains a verbatim reprint of Section 1 of the Agricultural Marketing Act. Since it filed its charter a few days ago, hundreds of letters and telegrams have come into the head office, 140 Cedar Street, New York City, asking for information concerning it.

The men who have assisted in bringing about the United Growers have had only one objective in mind, and that is to assist the growers of fruits and vegetables in organizing a better marketing system of their own. They believe the greatest opportunity for aiding this branch of agriculture lies in the field of marketing. There are several hundred co-operatives, more or less local in character, built around one commodity—sometimes two or more commodities—all more or less competing with each other in central markets of the country. Only two or three of the larger ones retain possession of that which they produce beyond the local community. In other words, they assemble their crops and then turn them over to various agencies, mostly non-co-operative, and speculators to sell for them.

A Wasteful System

We thus have our present system, which is extravagant and wasteful. Most farmers realize this, but they are helpless. Many of them need production credits and harvesting credits with which to buy fertilizers; prepare their ground; buy their seed; do their spraying; picking; packing, etc. Most of this credit to-day comes from a multitude of sources, for which the farmer pays a high price. For example, thousands of farmers get their fertilizers through these channels at retail prices and pay substantial interest for money tied up in fertilizer advances, which fertilizers have been bought by dealers in large quantities at a wholesale price but retailed to the farmer. Only farmers, however, who sign a contract to market what they produce through the institution that furnishes them their fertilizers or their credits, can get these credits. Until someone else is in a position to provide such loans to farmers, it is doubtful, very doubtful indeed, if they will be able to join a co-operative marketing organization. The United Growers of America will be prepared to furnish loans to those who are worthy of such assistance, as well as a marketing system which will retain possession of their crops until

they are delivered closer to the point of consumption.

Type of Loans Needed By Producers

1. *Production Credits.* This applies to farmers who are doing a decent job at farming, who are growing crops reasonably economically. Many of them are tenant farmers, who do not own their land and are unable to get credit from those who do own their land. This is the usual case in the production of fruits and vegetables in this country.

2. *Marketing Credits.* This applies to credit available to farmers when the crop is ready to harvest and dispose of.

3. *Facilities Credits.* Money that will enable a co-operative which belongs to this national program, to get the necessary 20% required in building cold storage plants, packing plants, warehouses, etc. In other words, under the Farm Marketing Act a co-operative may go to the Board for a loan to build a pre-cooling plant, packing plant or warehouse. The Board can loan it 80% of the cost and the farmers will have to dig up 20%, but the Board is not authorized to loan money to a local co-operative to build packing plants, etc., unless its operations fit more or less into a national marketing scheme of a logically large scale.

The United Growers furnishes the national overhead marketing agency for the locals. These locals own stock in the national; they are represented in it by directors; it is a part of their marketing organization; it represents them in the big markets and the little markets of the nation; it is their eyes and their sales agency. Operating solely for the purpose of getting a fair price and a fair percentage of the price, the consumer pays for the farmer. It is non-profit marketing; it only sets aside a reserve sufficient to take care of obligations and requirements consistent with sound business practice.

It is the only practical way for the little cooperative built around a commodity that must be marketed in two or three months and nothing further to do for another year, to get fair and just treatment in our large consuming centers.

Farmers Can Control Marketing

It is either this way or to continue the present method, that is, to let the commission men, jobbers and speculators have the sales agencies, furnish our credits and the grower continue paying the large costs to maintain the present system. Tremendous savings are possible in the merchandising of our crops. A large part of the consumer's dollar can be gotten back to the farmer, but not through our present system which is getting more expensive each year. Our industrial centers grow larger. These improvements can only be brought about when farmers, like manufacturers and producers in other lines, join together in developing their own marketing system, enabling them to keep possession of that which they produce until it gets close to the consumer, and selling their own stuff instead of having jobbers, commission houses, etc., sell it for them, and it is this service that the United Growers of America was organized to render.—ARTHUR R. RULE, *General Manager Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers.*

New York County Notes

Cattaraugus County—The second week of August finds even the most tardy farmer through haying and the wheat in shocks and oat harvest on in a few days. The time off is being utilized by many farm owners in painting and repairing farm buildings, building new silos and erecting new fences as an aid to spring work. The tenant farmer either works on highway or for the other farmers or visits friends. Town picnics and family reunions are in full swing and will claim

the attention of farm folk until the fairs start the last of the month. The Cuba, Erie and Chautauqua County Fairs are all within driving distance not to mention Cattaraugus County in Little Valley, August 27-31. A new fence has been built enclosing grounds.—M.M.S.

Cayuga County—Haying is nearly over and the wheat harvested and mostly under cover. Oats are now ripening. We have had some very nice weather. The dry spell was followed by heavy rains and now things are beginning to grow. We will have but little fruit this year, very few peaches and pears. Cows are high and scarce and milk is going up. Feed prices have advanced, on some feeds up to \$4.00 per ton. Eggs are 40c and 42c, locally, and hens are laying well. Poultrymen are getting better profits than last year. I am expecting to see a rather heavy acreage of wheat sown this fall. Corn is looking good and growing rapidly and will probably mature.—A.D.B.

Clinton County—The Annual Farmers' Picnic will be held at Mooers this year on August 28. Mr. H. H. Rathbun of the Dairymen's League will be the speaker. Hay was a good crop and has been mostly harvested in a better condition than usual. Some rust on the potatoes. Corn though planted late has made good use of the hot weather. N. W. Hoag is building a large barn on his farm at Point au Roche.—R.J.M.

Columbia County—Another week of hot, dry weather. Many vegetable gardens have been ruined completely. The dog catcher has commenced his tour of the county. Band concerts are being held in Court House Park, Hudson, and are well attended. Annual picnic August 11, of V. F. W. Auxiliary at Prospect Lake. Work is progressing favorably at their new building on 6th St., Hudson. Farmers have finished haying and now are busy with oats. A chicken supper will be held in Glanco Mills, August 21 under the auspices of the church in that place. At the school meeting in Philmont, \$12,000 was voted to school use. Bartlett pears \$2.75, Clapps \$2.50, wild huckleberries 25c a quart, native lettuce 5c a head, new potatoes 68c a peck, eggs 39c and butter 44c in trade at county stores.—Mrs. C.V.H.

Government Reports Indicate Light Potato and Fruit Crops

AT the present time the production of potatoes in New York promises to be less than that produced in 1928 according to a state-federal report, just issued from the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The average yield per acre of potatoes in the two principal potato growing counties of Nassau and Suffolk will be low. Upstate potatoes are still growing but many of the vines do not appear to have made their normal growth on account of the dry hot weather although they appear fairly healthy to date. With favorable weather their growth may still improve considerably. With warm humid weather late blight

still has a chance to take a considerable toll of the crop.

Production for the state is now estimated at about 28,500,000 bu. compared with about 32,400,000 bushels last year and the average for the past five years of 32,500,000 bushels. Production promises to be less in practically all of the principal potato growing states of the north except Maine where growing conditions have been more favorable.

The total United States potato crop is now forecast at about 373,000,000 bushels compared with 464,000,000 bushels last year and the five year average of about 383,000,000 bushels.

Bean Crop Estimated Above Last Year's Crop

The condition of beans is spotted in New York State but in general they look better than a year ago on August 1. Present prospects are for a production of about 1,215,000 bushels compared with 1,160,000 bushels harvested last year and 1,464,000 bushels, the average for the past five years. Michigan's forecast is for a production of about 6,615,000 bushels compared with about 5,918,000 bushels last year and 6,631,000 bushels the average of the five previous years. Idaho promises 1,700,000 compared with 1,476,000 last year. California promises about 4,478,000 compared with 4,425,000 last year.

Total production for the United States is now forecast at 17,626,000 bushels compared with 16,621,000 bushels harvested last year.

Apple Crop Light

From the present condition the apple crop is now forecast at only 18,860,000 bushels compared with the light production of 21,900,000 bushels last year and the average for the five previous years of 26,695,000 bushels. Of the early varieties, *Wealthy* has the best

prospects and of the late, *Baldwin* appears best at the present time.

Production is lighter in practically all of the important apple growing states. For the whole United States the forecast is for about 149,000,000 bushels compared with about 186,000,000 last year and 183,000,000 the average for the previous five years.

Pear production promises to be light in New York, only about 1,069,000 bushels compared with 1,800,000 bushels during the previous five years. The three states of Washington, Oregon and California, which have been producing better than 50 percent of the country's pears during the past few years, indicate nearly 30 percent less than last year's production. For the entire country a crop of about 20,000,000 bushels is promised compared with about 24,000,000 bushels last year.

Peach production is also off this year. Present indications point to a state crop of 1,700,000 bushels compared with 2,400,000 last year and 1,850,000 the average for the past five years. In Georgia there is only about 25 percent of last year's large crop and in California about 50 percent. For the whole United States, the forecast is for only about 45,000,000 bushels compared with 68,000,000 last year.

The U. S. Grape Crop

Grapes promise a production of about 76,000 tons in New York this year compared with about 85,470 tons last year and the previous five year average of 70,412 tons. Production also promises to be about 25 percent less than last year in Pennsylvania, 40 percent less in Ohio, practically the same as last year's production in Michigan and about 25 percent less in California. The United States production of grapes is now forecast at about 2,060,778 tons compared with 2,671,076 tons harvested last year.

Juniors Exhibit at St. Lawrence Farmers' Picnic

THE third annual Farmers' Picnic in St. Lawrence County arranged by the Grange, Farm and Home Bureau, the Dairymen's League, and the Canton Advertising Club was held at the Fair Ground at Canton on Thursday, August 8. The exhibit of calves by members of the 4-H Clubs was a fine sight. All of the four breeds, Ayrshire, Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey were well represented. The principal prize winners were Herbert Putman, Gouverneur; James Clark, Potsdam; Lyle Richardson, West Stockholm; Loretta Clark, Potsdam; Worth Coates, Gouverneur; Junior Clark, Potsdam; George Clark, Potsdam; Claude Moulton, Winthrop; Myron Foster, West Stockholm; Grace Moulton, Winthrop; Charles Chambers, Brasher Falls; George Moulton, Madrid; Richard Smithers, Ogdensburg; Everett Parr, Winthrop; Frederick Parr, Winthrop; Edwin Smithers, Ogdensburg; William Lamb, West Stockholm; Inda Wilson, Heuvelton; Erma Wilson, Heuvelton; Barton Armstrong, Ogdensburg; Hazel Moulton, Winthrop; Elizabeth Baum, Potsdam; and Reginald Drake of Potsdam. The special prize of \$5 for the best developed and fitted female calf, offered by Bassett & Lewis was

won by William Lamb. The special prize of \$5 offered by the St. Lawrence County Holstein Club was won by Charles Chambers. In the Girls Showmanship Contest Loretta Clark was first, Elizabeth Baum, second and Hazel Moulton, third. In the Boys Showmanship contest Reginald Drake was first, Herbert Putnam second and George Clark, third. R. M. Thompson of Heuvelton was judge of the cattle.

There was a fine exhibit by members of the 4-H Homemaking Clubs. More than one hundred cans of fruit and vegetables were shown, also a fine exhibit of dresses, nightgowns and pajamas made by the girls. Some of the winners in these classes were Loretta Clark, Potsdam; Dorothy Ballou, Stockholm; Barbara Pelsue, West Stockholm; Sara Austin, West Stockholm; Muriel Forbes, Massena; Dorothy Pruner, Madrid; Vivian Senter, Potsdam; Geraldine Moulton, Winthrop; Hilda Hunt, Potsdam; Florence Moulton, Winthrop; Grace Moulton, Winthrop and Dorothy and Ruth Hunter, Madrid. The Demonstrations put on by the Clubs were splendidly done. Stockholm Club won first place with table setting and preparing breakfast. Rock Island Club was second with a sandwich demonstration and Half Way House Club, third with supper preparation.—J. A. FISHER.

Fruit Cocktails

Now is the Season to Prepare to Have These Delicious and Healthful Foods All Winter

JUST saying "Cocktails," makes one feel gay and sophisticated, still I wonder how many farm women use them in their daily menu. My family is very fond of these appetizers and I use many combinations of fruits and flavors.

A dull dinner can be made to appear



CROSS STITCH SAMPLER B5272 comes stamped in three colors on finest quality oyster linen. Floss included for working. PRICE 75c. Even the school girls enjoy making these beautiful old-fashioned samplers. When framed, they are most attractive for a room containing old furniture. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

quite festive by the addition of a dainty fruit cup, and while it adds color and beauty to the meal, I also have the satisfaction of knowing my family's health is benefited by this wholesome course.

Sherbet glasses or cups are easily obtained at the five and ten but I am particularly fond of a set of footed glass sauce dishes which belonged to my grandmother; such dishes were quite common years ago but are valued nowadays.

I have no set rules for my cocktails, only for economy's sake. I combine fresh and canned fruits; orange, grape fruit and bananas are used for a flavor with the fresh home grown or canned fruit. A small ball cutter is used for firm apples, these balls sprinkled with lemon juice, and combined with canned peaches, a few cherries and perhaps a bit of orange; often I pour grape juice over the fruit, this gives a delightful flavor and makes a colorful dish. Dur-

ing the canning season I prepare some fruit in half pint jars especially for cocktails. Small or imperfect peaches yield a few slices, pears cooked with orange peel and broken bits of pineapple or juice left from canning all come in very conveniently for winter use.

Watermelon and cantaloupe cut into balls sprinkled with lemon juice and a dash of chopped mint make a party cocktail.

During the winter months, one craves the citrus fruits, but prices are high, so I use my home canned peaches, pears, sweet cherries, etc. and add one grapefruit and an orange which makes

Extermination.

1. Destroy centipedes whenever seen.
2. Apply fresh pyrethrum powder.

Carpet Beetles (Buffalo Bugs).

Feed upon carpets and woollens and silks. Are most destructive because they eat so many types of things.

Prevention.

1. Replace carpets by rugs.
2. Take up carpets at least twice a year, and thoroughly clean carpets and floors.

Extermination.

1. Thorough house cleaning: Thoroughly clean carpet. Spray

—(a) sweep carpets and take up often; (b) wash floors with strong soapsuds; (c) fill up cracks of floors; (d) sprinkle carpets with benzine or gasoline; naphthaline, or alum (powdered or in solution).

2. Repellents— (a) Oil of Pennyroyal; (b) boughs and chips of pine; (c) naphthaline crystals; (d) pyrethrum.

The oil of pennyroyal can be applied to the human skin; or can be used in the household by rubbing around window or on floor.

Rats and Mice, Squirrels, Chipmunks.

All are very destructive of food, clothing and leather and are very dirty.

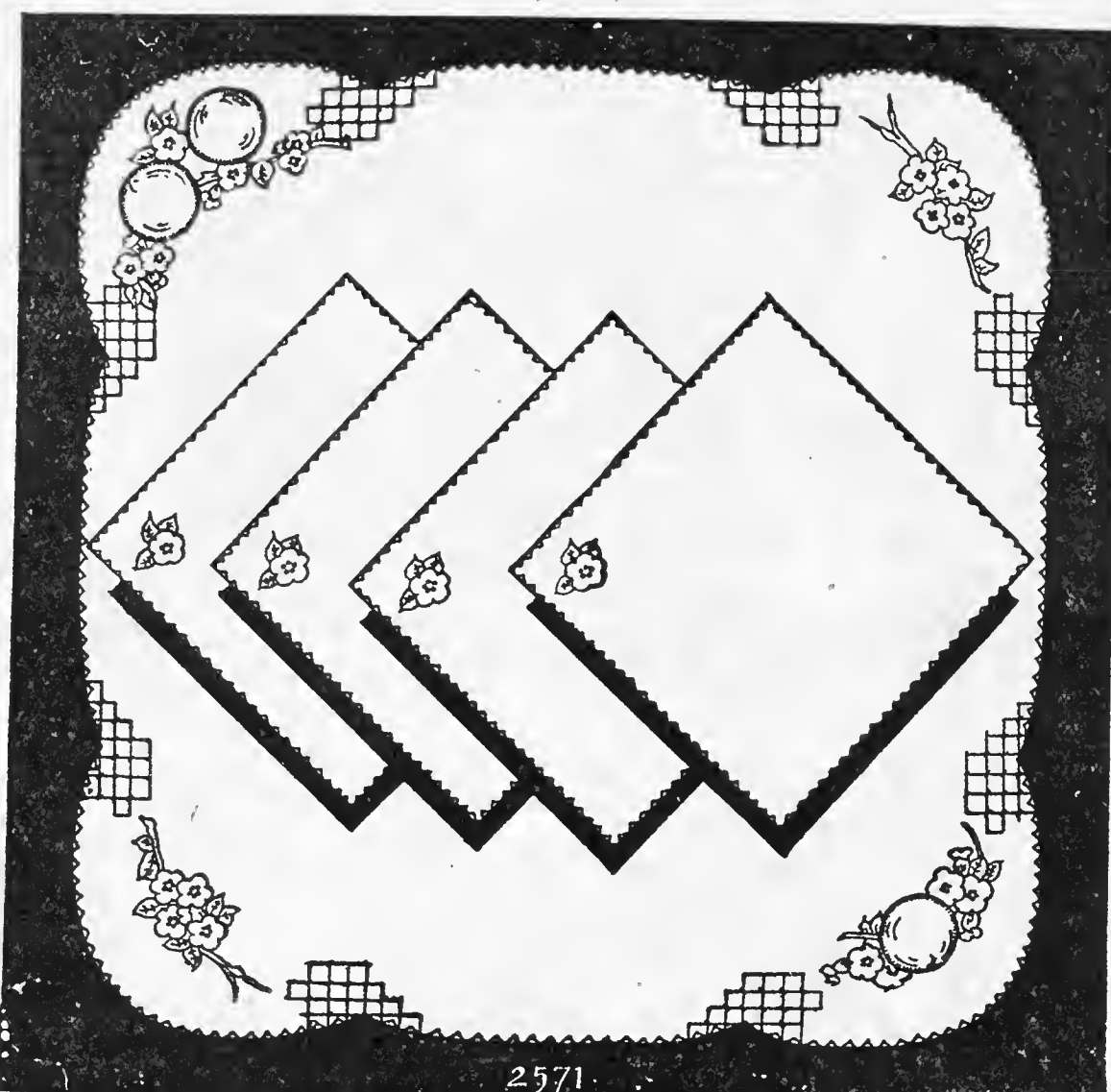
Prevention.

1. Close all holes or openings by which they enter. Tin makes a good cover.
2. Keep all food covered.
3. Leave no crumbs about.

Extermination.

1. Traps set near possible entrance. Scald traps before setting to remove suspicious odors.
2. Poisons— various preparations on the market. Cannot be used with pet animals about.
3. Cats as catchers.
4. Weasels—professional vermin exterminator brings his own weasels.

—L. Ray Balderston's Housewifery.



LUNCHEON SET NO. C2571 comes stamped for embroidery on maize-colored tub-fast Venetian. The set includes one 36-inch lunch cloth and four 14 inch napkins. Strawberry applique patches of fast color Peter Pan are included. PRICE \$1.00. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

an appetizing cocktail for my family of six.

Sometimes I reverse the process and after a hearty meal serve such a fruit mixture as a dessert by adding a few marshmallows or a dip of whipped cream on each glass, topping it with a preserved cherry or a sprinkling of shredded coconut.—MRS. E. D. DER., New York.

To Get Rid of Pests

Bed Bugs.

Possible carriers of disease. Found in dusty, undisturbed places first; easily carried in clothing.

Prevention.

1. Inspection of beds and bedding, especially seams and tuftings of mattresses.
2. Careful inspection of all baggage and clothing coming into the house.

Extermination.

1. Hot water.
2. Benzine or kerosene injected into all crevices of beds and walls.
3. Corrosive sublimate.
4. Oil of turpentine.
5. Fumigants: sulphur—to be burned—most efficient remedy, but to be handled with great care.

Centipedes.

Abundant in bathrooms, moist closets, cellars, conservatories, and around heating pipes and registers.

Prevention.

1. Constant inspection of moist places.
2. Keep places dry and aired.

with benzine. Wash floors with hot water. Clean out cracks—pour kerosene or benzine into cracks under baseboards. (Benzine very inflammable). Fill cracks with plaster-of-Paris. Lay tarred paper under carpets. Every little while take up edges of carpet and look for insects.

2. Steam—Place damp cloth over carpet; iron with hot iron. Steam will pass through carpet and will kill insects directly under the ironed part.

3. Poison.—Corrosive sublimate and alcohol—60 gr. corrosive sublimate dissolved in 1 pint of alcohol. Apply to edges and undersides of carpet; will destroy larvae. (Great care must be used because corrosive sublimate is a violent poison).

Fleas.

Parasites and carriers of disease. Two species in dwelling houses: human, and cat or dog flea.

Prevention.

1. Destroy adult flea; the eggs are like small black powder, called nits.
2. Keep cats and dogs clean and free from fleas. Bathe frequently in solution of creolin. For dogs—4 tablespoons creoline to 1 quart water. For cats—2 tablespoons creoline to 1 quart water.
3. Animals' sleeping rug or pillow should be often beaten and hung in the sun.

Extermination.

1. Care of carpet, rugs or floors.

Smartly Draped



2876

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2876 is very fortunately designed to flatter the full figure. The surplice closing and jabot drape of skirt make a continuous front line which serves to make the figure look smaller. The snug hip yoke gives the season's smart touch. Pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 12-inch contrast and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of $3\frac{3}{4}$ -inch lace. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c. for one of the fall and winter fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.



In every circle there is the smartest dressed woman. She bears and deserves that title because she makes her selection from a correct offering and has in mind the while that certain lines most become her type.

You should not envy her but, rather, should follow her example. See the most attractive and charming styles and make your selection with care.

The first step is to obtain the Fall Fashion Magazine showing all that is new and of good line. Just send 12 cents in stamps or coin to Fashion Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Here is an Opportunity to Spread a Little Sunshine

SOMETHING which we have wanted to do for a long time might just as well be done now as ever. From letters which have come to us we know that practically every community has its shut-ins, not only the old and helpless, but young handicapped people as well.

To one of these unlucky people, contacts with the outside world are few and far between. A visit is always welcome but this is more or less limited to the neighbors. The next best thing is a letter or card. If one felt like doing more, then magazines or books or flower seeds or any bright cheerful thing might be sent to the sufferer. And everybody can do that much. We could call this a "Help One Another" list and each week or so publish the names and addresses of those to whom such cards or letters would be an event. If each reader of the Corner sends

devil's food that I have a different one for every day of the month, only I don't make it every day. Every one I have tried has been good. I guess other little cooks like it as well as I do. When the weather is cooler I will use candy recipes.

Thank you for all your nice letters and recipes.—BETTY.

* * *

DEAR BETTY—I have two dear little granddaughters, 6 and 3 years old who are very anxious to "help" about most everything that goes on in the farm home, so I am enclosing 10c for one of your scrapbooks so that they can learn to be real cooks like you. Thank you very much.—Your friend, MRS. L. M., N. Y.

* * *

DEAR BETTY—I wish you the best of cooking luck. I am eighteen and have kept house alone for almost two years but I think you know more about cooking than I do. So I am enclosing ten cents for your cooking scrapbook.

I was just graduated from high school last June but I never studied cooking or sewing there. I sincerely hope that you will start sewing on the same plan as the cooking lessons. Although I know how to sew and cook, I feel that I could do better if I started at the beginning and put my knowledge in order. I'm sure that other young people would find advantage in at least reviewing your lessons and they might find something new. I'm sure I have found out many things I never dreamed could be fit to eat.

Well, I must say goodbye, but I will think of you every time I break an egg or wash dishes.—Your sincere friend, M. E. B., N. Y.

* * *

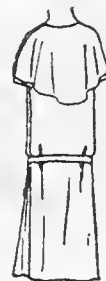
DEAR BETTY:

I am sending for one of your scrapbooks with recipes up to date printed in. I have five girls, the oldest thir-

teen and the youngest two and a half years. I am interested in the recipes as they all want to cook. If they have a book of their own they may do better.

As I have had to work outdoors they have tried a good many things which has meant lost recipes and torn

Bertha Collar



2905

PATTERN NO. 2905 has the popular bertha collar so well suited to the slender figure. The illustration reveals the bertha of ecru Alencon lace attached to an afternoon frock of printed chiffon in rich wine-colored coloring. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/8 yards of 39-inch material with 7/8 yard of 35-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

ones too. We have a steam pressure cooker now which the oldest girl likes to practice on. The third girl was eight years old in April.

Having so many children, nine in all, it is hard to keep track of the recipes but will try to keep the pages to paste in after we get our new book.

Yours truly

Mrs. G. I. W.

* * *

DEAR BETTY:

I am visiting at my grandmother's and saw in the American Agriculturist which she takes, your name. As I am eleven and wish to learn to cook and have not a cook book, I would like one of yours. Will you please send all the lessons so far in the book for me?

Enclosed I am sending ten cents in stamps for the book.

I thought you might like this recipe. It is called French toast. I make it and like it very much. You beat one egg and add about one tea-cup of milk. Put a little butter in a spider and let it melt. Dip white bread into the egg and milk and then put the bread into the spider and fry until it is light brown.

Yours truly

D. A., N. Y.

* * *

DEAR BETTY:

I made some muffins today for dinner. They were good too. I have made lots of things. I told mother I wished the recipes would come every week instead of every four weeks. All the things I made were good too. Daddy said I was getting to be quite a cook.

Paint a Parchment Shade!



Here is an exceedingly smart parchment shade that you can easily paint at small cost. The modernistic pattern comes stamped on parchment paper and all you have to do is paint in the colors following the chart as every part is numbered and there is no shading.

Each order consists of a 10-inch wire frame, two strips of parchment 10 3/4 by 34 inches, perforated, and scored for pleating, and with design stamped, a silk cord and tassels. It can be equipped for either a table or bridge lamp. Order number 537, \$1.65 postpaid.

We can also furnish special lacquer assortment of three beautiful transparent colors, black, and brush and alcohol at \$1.35 postpaid. This is order number 538 and is enough for several shades.

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

in the name or names and complete addresses of people in her neighborhood or county who ought to receive such attention, the list could be arranged according to territory. It may be the name of a person who is permanently shut-in or one who is slowly convalescing from some illness.

One case we know was a little boy with tubercular legs; you will think of many other cases right in your own county. So send them in: everybody likes to spread sunshine—that is, if she is a normal human being. This is a chance to do our good turn today, as the Boy Scouts are taught to do every day. Tell enough of their conditions or age that readers will know something of the circumstances under which they live. Send the names and addresses to Aunt Janet, c/o American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

—AUNT JANET.

A Letter from Betty

DEAR LITTLE COOKS:

So many of you have sent me recipes that I just can't use them all on the recipe page. It would take all the pages that mother reads and those that tell daddy about what to feed the cows and horses and all that if I used them all and I want to tell you I am sorry I can't have them all printed because they all sound so good. You see (mother says) editors have to suit everybody so of course little cooks ought to be happy with a whole page of their own once a month.

So many, many have sent recipes for

Smart for Young Girls



2919

COAT PATTERN NO. 2919 makes up handsomely in suede-finished woolen or in tweed for the young girl's general wear. A flat fur or contrasting material could be used for collar, cuffs and front trim. A suede belt in matching color is attractive. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 3/4 yards of 54-inch material with 7/8 yard of 35-inch contrasting and 1 1/2 yards of 39-inch lining. PRICE 13c.

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[FREE—Write Dept. Z, 1-8, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for a handy device to aid you with the washing. It's yours for the asking.]

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Kalamazoo Stove Co. 801 Rochester Ave. Kalamazoo, Mich.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

Cuticura Soap and Talcum Pure and Fragrant Soothing and Comforting Sold Everywhere. Soap 25c. Talcum 25c.

Mother reads the recipe to me and I get the things and make it. I am nine years old. I am very anxious to get the next recipe for you said there would be a recipe for chocolate drop cookies and I want to make them. Your friend, V. L., Pa.

Useful Pamphlets

The following booklets can be secured by addressing Household Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

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Old-fashioned recipes.

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Health Pamphlets for Mothers and Young Children.

Talks on sex to older children.

In doing applique work it will be found much easier to hold the designs in place if the designs to be appliqued are first dipped in a solution of cold starch before being placed in their proper positions on the goods. Then iron the designs down. This temporarily insures their position while one is working the decorative stitch around the edges. Little daughter who is learning the button hole stitch will enjoy appliqueing in this manner.—P. M. W., New York.

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

They did not make him leave the open trail or travel less swiftly, but his senses became keener, and unconsciously he began to prepare himself for the physical act of vengeance.

To reach Tonteur was the first obligation in the performance of this act. Tonteur still had a few men who had not gone with Dieskau, and as Jeems recalled the firing of guns, a picture painted itself before his eyes. The murderers of his father and mother had swung eastward from Forbidden Valley, and the seigneur, warned by Hepsibah's fire, had met them with loaded muskets. He had faith in Tonteur and did not question what had happened in the bottom lands. Before this no doubt had crossed his mind as to Hepsibah's fate. The English hatchets had caught him, somewhere, or he would have come during the long night when he and Odd had watched alone with death. But now a forlorn and scarcely living hope began to rise in his breast as he came to Tonteur's Hill—an unreasoning thought that something might have driven his Uncle Hepsibah to the Richelieu, a hope that, after lighting his signal fire, he had hurried to the Manor with the expectation of finding his people there. His father must have seen Hepsibah's warning across Forbidden Valley, and had waited, disbelieving, while death traveled with the shades of night through the lowlands.

He might see Hepsibah, in a moment, coming over the hill. . . .

Hepsibah, and the baron, and men with guns. . . .

Even Odd seemed to be expecting this as they sped through the last oak open and climbed the chestnut ridge. There were partridges here from dawn until half the morning was gone, and a covey rose before them with a roar of wings. Maples grew on the side toward the Richelieu, and the leaves were knee-deep. Beyond these were the thick edging of crimson sumac, a path breaking through it, and the knob of the hill where they had always paused to gaze over the wonderland which had been given by the King of France to the stalwart vassal Tonteur.

Jeems emerged at this point, and the spark which had grown in his breast was engulfed by sudden blackness.

There was no longer a Tonteur Manor.

A thin, earth-embracing fog covered the bottom lands. It was a veil drawn lightly to cover the ugliness of a thing that had happened, something that was not entirely unbeautiful, a cobwebby, multi-coloured curtain of pungent smoke drifting in the sunlight, a fabric strangely and lazily woven by whitish spirals that rose softly from wherever a building had stood in the Tonteur seigneurie.

Now there were no buildings but one. The great manor house was gone. The loopholed church was gone. The farmers' cottages beyond the meadows and fields were gone. All that remained was the stone gristmill, with the big wheel turning slowly at the top of it and making a whining sound that came to him faintly through the distance. That was the only break in the stillness.

Jeems, looking down, saw in the drifting veil of smoke a shroud that covered death. For the first time he forgot his father and mother. He thought of someone he had known and loved a long time ago. Toinette.

CHAPTER X

HIDDEN against the scarlet-topped sumac Jeems stood for many minutes gazing upon the scene of ruin in the valley, too heavily scarred by his own tragedy to be conscious of great shock again. The thing was an

enormity which stunned him, but it did not lock his reason and his power to act as the other had. Here his hopes were set at an end, and his mind, seizing upon facts as the death shroud in the valley told them to him, cut away with the keenness of a knife the mental umbra which had obscured his vision. The last of his world which might have remained was destroyed, and with it, Toinette.

Below the thin veil of smoke through which he surveyed the bottom land there was no sign of life, and no movement except the turning of the wheel

insistence over the solitude, as if calling to someone. It became less a thing of iron and wood that was crying in its hunger for oil, and more a voice which demanded his attention. It seemed to him that suddenly he caught what it was saying: "*the little English beast—the little English beast*"—repeating those words until they became a rhythm without a break in their monotony except when a capful of wind set the wheel going faster. It was as if a thought in his brain had been stolen from him. And what it expressed was true. He was the English beast,

a long figure lay on the ground. Jeems went to it slowly. The smoke-scented air suffocated him as if it were a fragile weave which lacked the gift of life. This oppression was heaviest when he saw that the sprawled-out form was Tonteur. Unlike the others, the baron was fully dressed. He undoubtedly had been armed when he rushed forth from the house, but nothing was left in his hands but the clods of earth which he had seized in a final agony. A cry broke from Jeems. He had loved Tonteur. The seigneur had been the one connecting link between his older years and the dreams of his childhood, and it was because of him that he had never quite seemed to lose Toinette. Until now he had not realized how deeply Tonteur had found a place in his affections or how necessary he had been. He crossed his hands upon his breast and loosened the earth from his fingers. He could feel Toinette at his side, and for a brief interval the sickness in his head and body overcame him so that he could not see Tonteur at all. But he could hear Toinette sobbing.

Against this clouding of his senses he felt himself struggling as if swimming in an empty space. Then he could see Tonteur again, dimly at first, and for an instant he had the impression that a long time had passed. He picked up his hatchet and his bow and rose to his feet. He had not lost sound of the mill wheel even when Toinette's sobbing had seemed to be at his side. It was crying at him now, but before he turned toward it his eyes rested on Tonteur's wooden peg. It was half cut off, a mark of grim humour on the part of a butcher. The mill wheel was forcing his attention to that fact. "Look—look—look"—it said, and then repeated the old song, calling him an English beast.

He faced it in a flash of resentment, not because of the wheel alone but on account of what lay at his feet and what he knew he would find nearer to the walls of the manor. Between him and the mill was a low current of air with which the smoke drifted in a sun-filled fog which gave to this remaining building an unreal and grotesque appearance. Through the smoke he could scarcely see the wheel as it turned at the top of the tall, pyramid-shaped structure of stone. He was silent, listening for other sound in the sleeping stillness. But his mind was hurling anathema at the wheel. He wanted to tell it that it lied. In this hush of death he wanted to cry out that he was not of the murderous breed who had sent the killers. Proof was over there, in the valley which at last was well named. His mother. His father. His Uncle Hepsibah. Not one of them had been of this breed in their hearts, and all of them were dead by its hand. He had been left alive—by chance. That was proof. The wheel was wrong. It lied.

He looked at Tonteur again strengthening himself to go a little farther and find Toinette. He knew how it would be. Toinette's young body, even more pitiful than his mother's. He forced himself to turn toward the smouldering walls. Toinette—dead! His father might die, and Tonteur, and all the rest of the world—but these two, his mother and Toinette, inseparable in his soul forever, the vital sparks which had kept his own heart beating—how could they die while he lived? He advanced, pausing over one of the slaves, a woman almost unclothed, inky black except the top of her head, which was red where her scalp was gone. In the crook of her arm was her scalpless infant. White, black, women, babies—the loveliness of girlhood—it made no difference.

(Continued on Page 17)

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Catherine Bulain sees and understands the situation to which her husband is blind. Jeems is brooding over the situation as he, his mother and father and Odd, his dog, walk home from a visit to Tonteur Manor.

On their arrival they find Hepsibah, Catherine Bulain's trader brother who visits them at long intervals. After supper he opens his pack and among the presents he has brought is a beautiful piece of red velvet cloth for Jeems to give Toinette. Jeems attends Lussan's auction the next day and resolves to give Toinette his present and to whip Paul Tache. Paul is the victor in the fight.

That evening Hepsibah tells Jeems of his fears that war between the French and English is inevitable. Jeems apologizes to Toinette and Tonteur visits the Bulain home where he and Hepsibah have another friendly (?) battle much to Catherine's dismay.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

at the top of the mill. The wide pasture which extended to the river was empty. Cattle and horses and sheep were gone. This emptiness lay over the earth as far as he could see. Death had gone its way as swiftly as it had come, and no enemy remained to exult over what had happened.

As he had stood at the edge of the Big Forest seeking for a figure that might have been his mother's, he now quested for one that might be Toinette's. But the same hope was not in his breast, nor the same fear. Certainty had taken their place. Toinette was dead, despoiled of her beauty and her life as his mother had been. A fury triumphed over him that was as possessive in its effect as the colour which blazed about him in the crimson bush. It had been growing in him since the moment he knelt at his father's side; it had strained at the bounds of his grief when he found his mother; it had filled him with madness, still unformed in his brain, when he covered their faces in the early dawn. Now he knew why he gripped the English hatchet so tightly. He wanted to kill. It was a terrible and totally unexcitable feeling in him. It did not give him the desire to cry out defiance or to hurl himself headlong at something. The passion which consumed him, searing his veins while it left his flesh calm, was a thing whose object of vengeance was not an individual or a group of individuals. He did not analyze the philosophy or the absurdity of this fact, but his eyes turned from the smoke-filled valley of the Richelieu to the south where Champlain lay gleaming in the sun miles away, and the hand which held the hatchet trembled in its new-born yearning for the life blood of a people whom he hated from this day and hour.

He was vaguely conscious of the whine of the mill wheel as he went down into the valley. He did not feel fear or the necessity for concealing his movement, for death would not trouble itself to return to a desolation so complete. But the wheel, as he drew nearer, touched the stillness with a note which seemed to ride with strange

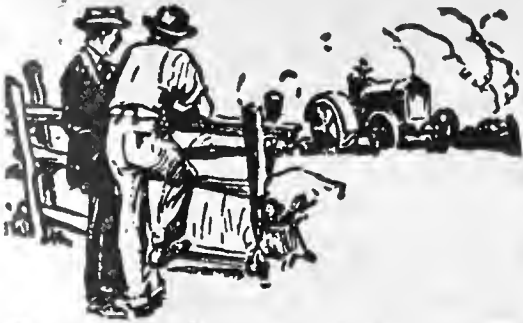
coming as Madame Tonteur had predicted. Toinette had been right. Fiends with white skins, who were of his blood, had sent their hatchet killers to prove it. And like a lone ghost he was left to see it all. The mill wheel knew and, even in moments of quiet, seemed to possess the power to tell him so.

With stubborn fortitude he faced the gehenna through which he knew he must pass before he could turn south to find his vengeance with Dieskau. Toinette belonged to him now as much as his mother, and it was for her he began to search.

In a ditch which had run almost under the eaves of the loopholed church, he stumbled on a body. It had fallen among tall grass and weeds and had remained hidden there. It wore a Mohawk war tuft, and in one of its stiffened hands was another English hatchet like the one Jeems had. A scalp was at the warrior's belt, and for a moment Jeems turned sick. It was a young girl's scalp, days old.

As he advanced, he could see there had been an alarm and a little fighting. There was old Jean de Lauzon, the *cure*, doubled up like a jackknife, half dressed and with a battered old flintlock under him. He was bald, without a hair that an enemy might take, so he had been left un mutilated. He had fired the gun and was running for the fortified church when a bullet had caught him between his thin shoulder blades. Jeems stood over him long enough to make note of these things. He saw several more dark blotches on the ground quite near to where the thick oaken door to the church had been. There were Juchereau and Louis Hebert, both well along in years, and not far from them were their wives. Raudot was a fifth. He had been a slow-witted lad, and now he looked like a clown who had died with a grin on his face. These people had lived nearest to the church. The others had been too far away to answer the alarm quickly, but the result had been the same. Some had come to meet their death. Others had waited for it.

Between this group and the smouldering pile that had been the Manor,



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Additional Classified Advertising On Page 17

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250 LBS. WHEAT-BRAN
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OR ANY FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL MIXTURE

YOU BEEN A NICE COW, TESSIE, SO IM GONNA TREAT YOU TO 3 BOWLS O' CORN FLAKES, 5 BOWLS O' PUFFED RICE, 7 BOWLS O' CREAM O' WHEAT, AN' 11 BOWLS O' BRAN FLAKES. AINT THAT SWEET?

OH, MR. ZOOP, YOURS SO GOOD TO ME!



CATTLE

CATTLE

FISHKILL FARMS

offer the following
Yearling Bulls

These fine specimens of the Holstein breed are sired by FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGVERVELD DE KOL. His sire is out of JENNY LINN COLANTHA (30.95 lbs. butter in 7 days at 4 years), she being a grand-daughter of that greatest of all milk sires COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD, through his best son, our former herd sire, DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA. On his dam's side FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGVERVELD DEKOL'S ancestry is just as impressive. His dam WINANA SEGIS MAY 2nd (27.42 lbs. butter in 7 days at 3 years, 11 months, 14 days), is a daughter of a full brother to that "Marvel of all Sires" KING SEGIS PONTIAC COUNT whose daughters have broken over 100 world's records.

Sons of "Dutch" Daughters

The dams of these young bulls we are offering are all daughters of the great DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA mentioned above, making these youngsters strong in the blood of the greatest of all milk sires, COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD. Read each individual's accomplishments.

FISHKILL PONTIAC DE KOL INKA—dam of FISHKILL COLANTHA PONTIAC, made record of over 20 lbs. butter in 7 days as a 2 year old and 493.72 lbs. butter and 11,012.20 lbs. milk in 365 days at the age of 2 years, 11 months and 15 days.

DUTCHLAND INKA COLANTHA MAID—dam of FISHKILL MAID HENGVERVELD has a fine list of daughters including 18 over 30 lbs. and 2 over 1,000 lbs. One of her daughters, Fishkill Inka Lady DeKol made a 7 day record of 472 lbs. milk and 22.19 lbs. butter at 2 yrs., 11 mos. In 304 days she made a record of 11,741.8 lbs. milk and 550.25 lbs. butter at same age. This was the highest 2 year old fat record in America in 1927 and 1928.

Bred Heifers

FISHKILL MARTHA COLANTHA INKA—born Mar. 20, 1927, bred Feb. 11, 1929. Traces twice to Colantha Johanna Lad. Her dam has a splendid record in Class B, she a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, sire of eighteen 30 lb. daughters.

FISHKILL KORNDYKE MAY SEGIS—born May 8, 1927, bred Jan 22, 1929. Her dam has made an impressive series of records as a two year old, she a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, out of 24 lb. daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale 11th.

FISHKILL MAY GENESEE COLANTHA—born Nov. 22, 1927, bred May 19, 1929. Her dam made a record of 436.03 lbs. butter and 9,989.80 lbs. of milk at the age of 2 yrs., 7 mos., 17 days in 305 days—carried calf 223 days. She traces twice to the noted century sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

FISHKILL INKA HENGVERVELD—born Dec. 9, 1927, bred June 30, 1929. Her dam and sire are both by the famous Hengerveld Homestead DeKol 4th. Three times she traces to Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka. Her dam has excellent records in every day dairy work, she being from a 24 lb. cow averaging 80 lbs. milk per day.

Dairymen's League Certificates accepted in part or full payment for any animal.

For pedigrees, prices, terms, etc., write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner

461 Fourth Avenue

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FOR SALE

2 CARLOADS HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY COWS, all Federal T. B. tested, fresh and close up springers. Located 12½ miles east of Hudson. Delivered by truck. K. CLAUDE JONES, CRARYVILLE, N. Y. Phone 6F5

HEREFORD STOCKERS AND FEEDERS FOR SALE. Calves, yearlings, and two's. Uniform in size. Choice quality. Tested cows and heifers. Many cars. Few cars of Shorthorn and Angus. JOHN CARROW, Box 193, OTTUMWA, IOWA

100 SPRINGERS AND HEIFERS CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Specialize in car-load lots or less, any breed. E. L. FOOTE, HOBART (Delaware Co.), N. Y.

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HEREFORDS for Sale 4 loads weaned calves; 3 loads short yearlings; 2 loads long yearlings; 4 loads heifer calves; 3 loads springers. Well bred, medium flesh, the good kind. Can sort, other cattle, 2 loads young work horses. Write or wire. FLOYD JOHNSTON, Stockport, Iowa.

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Carload of very fine choice, high grade yearlings and coming two-year-olds, tuberculin tested. E. HOWEY, 1092 JAMES, ST. PAUL, MINN.

PUBLIC SALE OF 50 CHOICE WISCONSIN DAIRY COWS ON AUGUST 29TH at 1 o'clock sharp. This lot consists of Holsteins and Guernseys, all of them fresh or nearly. A real high producing lot of cows. Fully Accredited, sold subject to 60 Day Retest. G. SIPEL & SON, Deans, N. J., Near New Brunswick

Sheep

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS 160 lbs. each, one year old. \$25 to \$35 each. Shipped on approval. No payment required. JAMES S. MORSE, LEVANA, N. Y.

SWINE

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
7 TO 8 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.25
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.50

Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

PIGS FOR SALE. BIG TYPE STOCK.

For the next few months we will have 200 or more every week ready for immediate shipment. Poland China and Chester crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed. Two months old \$5.00 each. These pigs, I am sure, will please you. They are the heavy western type of hog and have the size, quality and breeding. We ship any number you want C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. Express prepaid on 50 or more pigs.

MCCADDEN BROTHERS, NORTH CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS. OFFICE 16 SEVEN PINES AVE.

PIGS FOR SALE OLD RELIABLE STOCK

Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed. Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old, \$4.75 each. Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. We ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

ED. COLLINS, 35 Waltham Street, Tel. 0839-R, LEXINGTON, MASS.

LARGE TYPE O. I. C. PIGS

7 weeks of age. Large litters, well grown, \$7.50 each with Pedigree. Will ship on approval. E. E. LAFLER, PENN YAN, N. Y.

A College Farm Education in Two Years

(Continued from Page 3)

period of decline. On the other hand, the young man who is able, as he looks back on a period of hard times, to see a reaction ahead and a number of years of increasing prosperity, and decides to go into a business at that time, is more than apt to enjoy years of increasingly favorable conditions. The young men who prepare for farming now are very apt to find a gradual improvement in the economic situation for their business during the years in which they are establishing themselves.

Good Farmers Make Money In Bad Times

There is also another side to the picture which has not received any publicity for many years and which it is well to take account of. During all of these years of hard times for farmers there have been some good farmers on good farms who have been making very satisfactory incomes. A great many of these men in New York State are those who have had instruction in the College of Agriculture. While it is not possible to determine definitely how much of a farmer's income is due to his education, there is evidence to show that those farmers with the most school and college training are the ones who are making the most money. It is not differences in the ability to do manual labor alone which determine the differences in the amount of income men are able to make from their farms, but rather it is differences in their ability to know what to do and how to do it most efficiently at the proper time which is a far more important factor affecting profits.

To illustrate this point I may take the case of a man who had a winter course at the college and who spent some time studying as a special student. Last year on his farm he made a labor income of \$8100, which means a return of that amount after paying all expenses and five per cent on his investment. He learned certain things at the college which made this satisfactory income possible. He learned what to do to produce good apples and how to handle them. He did not know much about poultry, but at the college he learned enough to make this a profitable part of his business. He also learned how to feed cows and to keep accounts. As a result of his studies, he increased his production per cow, cut out certain crops that had not been profitable, and increased the size of his business.

Made Income of \$7,000

One of the graduates of the four-year course, who last year made a labor income of over \$7000, learned at the college how to feed cows better than he had known before, how to grow potatoes, how to produce cabbage more efficiently and that if he expected to make larger profits, that he must have a larger business. Now he carries a note book in his pocket and has developed the habit of figuring costs on everything.

Another graduate of the four-year course, whose labor income last year was over \$3700, learned how to judge cows and how to feed them. He decided, as a result of his study, that he needed more cash crops, but he was limited in his acreage of crop land. He, therefore, shortened the rotation, cutting out two years of hay, rented fifty acres of additional land and jumped his acreage of crops from sixty to over one hundred acres. His more efficient method of feeding resulted in an increase of milk production of one thousand pounds per cow and his labor efficiency was increased by fifty per cent.

There are many other illustrations of the results of study at the College which are interesting. Not all who have an agricultural college education make incomes such as these, nor are these the largest incomes being made by college trained farmers; but I have used these illustrations to point out that good men, who thoroughly pre-

pare themselves for their job, are making excellent incomes as farmers at the present time.

Cost Less in Time and Money

The two-year courses, which will start with the opening of College in September, might be looked upon as an adaptation to the general lack of economic prosperity which has prevailed among farmers. They make it possible to secure high grade college work, which is in terms of the most important needs of farm boys, at one-half the cost in time and money required for a regular four-year college course. Regardless of the unquestioned value of the training to be received from the four-year course at the College, if it is within the realm of possibility for only a relatively few farm boys of the state, it is leaving something to be desired for the college education of our young farmers. There are a great many others who would profit mightily if they could take advantage of the best the College has to offer. They will now find in the two-year courses that the opportunity is open to them.

Is there any reason for doubt in the mind of the up-and-coming young man from the farm, who would like to be a farmer, if he could have that good valley farm over there with the fine herd of cows, good crops, good buildings and comfortable home? I wonder if he has thought to find out just where the present owner was at his age, and just how he managed to reach his enviable position of ownership of a profitable farm business. It is difficult for all of us to see the struggle, and to realize the faith and persistence, that successful men put into their business before they are recognized as successful.

Better Times Coming

What is the situation facing this young man who wants to be a farmer to-day? Farm land is cheap compared with most other things, and there is plenty of good land available on reasonable terms. Economists are generally agreed that there is a period of increasing prosperity ahead for farmers. No one expects boom times, but gradual improvement is a very desirable condition with which to be associated. The young man, himself, is just as fine an individual as ever existed in this state. I visited several high schools last spring and was decidedly impressed by this fact. He has spirit and knows so much more about how to behave as a member of a group than when I was in school, that I'm proud of him. He may do some things which older people fail to approve, but that is nothing new. Unless I am mistaken, he has a situation to face which is just as favorable as that faced by many others who have tackled the job of farming and made good. He needs some encouragement and he needs preparation. Training is becoming more and more important in the business of modern farming. It requires business training, technical training in terms of the commodities produced and the machines and equipment used, and training to meet the public and private demands which are made on every successful man who tries to fully meet the obligation of his position in his family and community.

The new two-year courses at the College have been arranged to meet the needs of this young man. If the College can serve him, it is going to do it, for to-day he is recognized as the keystone to the future agriculture of the state and nation.

FARMERS BUY FROM FARMERS

Let us suggest to you as breeders the best kind of a pig to start to raise is a good one. You save time and money. We sell all pigs with a trial of two weeks, and then if dissatisfied, return pigs and we will return your money.

6-7 wks. old, \$4.25 ea.; 8-10 wks. old, \$4.50 ea. Breeds—Chester and Yorkshire cross, and Berkshire and Chester cross, Crating free. These prices F.O.B. our depot. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check of money order.

MISHAWUN STOCK FARM, MISHAWUN ROAD, WOBURN, MASS. P. S. No pigs sold at the farm; only by appointment.



What Does a "Guarantee" Mean?

Judging from the unsatisfactory experiences of many readers as told to us in letters, there is no doubt but that it pays to buy standard, trade-marked articles. Such articles carry a guarantee, but the best guarantee is the fact that a reputable company that has been in business for years, cannot afford to have a dissatisfied customer.

Letters from subscribers show, however, that frequently they do not understand the exact meaning of the guarantee. As a matter of fact, there are all sorts of guarantees. Some companies, for example, practically guarantee satisfaction and allow the return of goods which do not please the customer regardless of the reason for their return. Perhaps this practice has caused many to believe that the word "guarantee!" always means that they can always return goods and get their money back.

When Goods Cannot Be Returned

A slightly different guarantee, however, which is commonly used with goods where the selling cost is rather high, such as electric light appliances, milking machines, washing machines, radios, etc. states that the company guarantees the product against defective material or workmanship. In other words, they will replace any part which proves to be defective, but will not accept the return of the article and refund the money. In other words, once such a machine is bought it is your property. All the company will do will be to service it when necessary for a certain length of time.

Doubtless this kind of a guarantee is all that can be expected on a relatively large machine which depreciates rapidly once it is put in use and on which the original selling cost is rather high. We do feel that purchasers should realize just what the guarantee means and not expect more than is promised.

Still another form of guarantee means little or nothing. Companies selling material under this sort of a guarantee allow the buyer a certain number of days free trial, but surround the guarantee with so many provisions that it is practically impossible to live up to them. For example, they state that the product must not be shipped back without their permission and at the same time say that it must be shipped back within a certain number of days. Sometimes they apparently forget to give permission until after the trial period is over or in many other cases the buyer simply forgets the matter until it is too late and is informed that the company cannot accept the return of the goods because they have kept them too long.

Tiring Out a Customer

Still other companies apparently follow a policy of tiring out the customer. They guarantee their product but when the complaint is made they write lengthy letters supposedly with the idea of finding out just what is wrong until finally the customer gives up in despair and charges it up to profit and loss.

We are simply trying to point out that after all a guarantee depends upon the company which is back of the product and that all guarantees are not equally valuable. When someone

tells you that their product is guaranteed, inquire into the product a little more fully and see what the company agrees to do in backing up their promises.

"Buy Back" Scheme Again

A while ago I answered an ad in Farm Life from the Western Fur Farms who raise chinchilla rabbits. They agree to a buy-back contract to buy the offspring for three years. I would like to know if this company is thoroughly reliable.

ALTHOUGH a number of companies continue to sell stock on a buy-back arrangement, we have yet to find one that thoroughly lives up to their guarantee. The very nature of the case indicates how difficult it would be

We Are Glad To Help

My apple trees arrived in good shape, thanks to your prompt attention to the matter. I feel certain if you had not taken it up for me with the... nursery, I should never have received them. Thank you very kindly for your prompt service.

for them to do this. Rabbits multiply rapidly and the only way a company could guarantee to take offspring for three years would be to extend their business as rapidly as the rabbits increased in numbers.

The experience of our readers who have bought rabbits or other stock, expecting to sell back offspring is that some way is always found to avoid the obligation. Either the rabbits sent are not up to weight or other specifications, or the company has gone out of business by the time they have stock to sell back to them.

Selling Books or Buying Butterflies?

What can you tell me about a Mr. Sinclair, of San Diego, who advertises to buy butterflies and moths? I answered the ad and he asked for 10c for an illustrated catalog. I sent the 10c and now he wants \$6.00 for an instruction book and says he will gladly refund the money after I have sold him enough business to justify it. He sends a lot of names of

people who have made money at this work but does not send their addresses. Do you think we should pay \$6.00 for this book?

WE suspect that Mr. Sinclair is primarily interested in selling his book rather than in buying moths and butterflies. Anyone who wishes such a book may find that it is worth the price asked although it seems rather high, but we suggest that they do not plan to pay for it with moths and butterflies sold.

Get the Facts Before You Buy Stock

THE Rochester Better Business Bureau suggests that the following information should be obtained by all persons interested in buying stock of any particular company before they part with their money:

1. Name of concern and officials.
2. Bank and other references.
3. Present assets and assets of company when organized.
4. Liabilities.
5. Earnings of the company.
6. Dividend record.
7. Business records of officials.
8. Approximate promotion costs.
9. Value of security as collateral.
10. Selling market.

Representatives of reliable concerns will willingly give the above information when asked.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 14)

Jeems scanned the earth beyond her, and where the smoke lay in a white shroud he saw a small, slim figure which he knew was Toinette. Another young body might have lain in the same way, its slenderness crumpled in the same manner, a naked arm revealed dimly under its winding sheet of smoke. But he knew this was Toinette. The dizzying haze wavered before his eyes again, and he put out his hand to hold it back. Toinette. Only a few steps from him. Dead, like his mother.

Odd went ahead of him halfway to the still form and stopped. He sensed something Jeems could not see or feel through the smoke mist which undulated before their eyes. Warning of impending danger confronted the dog, and he tried to pass it to his master. In that moment, a shot came from the mill, and a flash of pain darted through Jeems's arm. He was flung backward and caught himself to hear echoes of the explosion beating against the forested hills and the wheel at the top of the mill screaming at him.

(To be Continued Next Week)



WANTED AT ONCE! 300 More Good Men

in New York and New England

to help introduce and retail Rawleigh's Good Health Products. You will be supplied from our new branch house just opened at Albany. Sell in town or country. Wonderful opportunity. Nothing new—no experimenting. On the market since 1889. Nearly 200 necessities needed daily in every home. Annual Sales over 37 million packages. Largest Company—over 15 million dollars capital—16 great factories and branches. Practically no capital, no experience needed. Quick, easy sales, repeat every 30-60 days. Big pay right from start. Stone, Vt., sold \$212.20; Reagan, N. Y., \$184.40 first week. Profits increase monthly. Thousands make more than they ever could before. You should do as well. Simply follow the same old time-tested Rawleigh Methods which have given consumers best values and satisfaction for 40 years. We supply everything—products, outfit, sales and service methods which secure the most business everywhere. Steady year round—no lay-off—no boss—you are sole owner and manager. For particulars write

THE W. T. RAWLEIGH CO., Inc.

DEPT. H-41AGR ALBANY, N. Y.
MUCH THE LARGEST INDUSTRY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

GET YOUR ROOFING DIRECT FROM FACTORY...FREIGHT PAID

SAVE MONEY! Get your Roofing direct from the Factory and keep in your own pocket the profits the dealer would get. All kinds and styles. Galvanized Corrugated. Shingles and Asphalt Roofing. Freight paid. Easy to nail on. Write TODAY for Free Samples and freight paid prices. FREE SAMPLES.

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night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog.

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Additional Classified Advertising

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps before 1871 bought. Old inlaid mahogany furniture bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

BETTER MILK PADS—For cleaner milk. 300 6-inch sterilized cotton discs, \$1.75; two boxes \$3.25 prepaid. HOWARD BROTHERS, South Shaftsbury, Vermont.

NEW "KILM" COUPON Milk Ticket lowest prices. 20,000 pint tickets \$2.75, postpaid. LAWNDALE PRESS, Main Street Station, Franklin, N. H.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Good, sweet chewing, 3 pounds, 90c; 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Smoking, 3 pounds, 60c; 5, 90c; 10, \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO from grower to consumer. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Pipe free. Pay Postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

CIGARS FROM FACTORY. Trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid, \$1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK 7 POUNDS Percales Gingham \$1.00. 3 pounds silks \$1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Silks large package 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

6 LBS. CLIPPINGS FOR PATCHWORK. \$1.00. 3 lbs. Silks, \$1.00. Extraordinary value! Send no money. pay postman \$1.00 plus postage. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. SARTLER MFG. CO., Dept. 85, Whitman, Mass.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads get results. Try one.

Service Bureau Claims Settled During July 1929

Mrs. C. J. Post, Hobart, N. Y.	29.83	Frank McQuiston, Atlantic, Pa.	28.50
(Refund on unfilled order)		(Refund on unsatisfactory goods)	
Amos H. Griffiths, Mechanicsville, Pa.	10.60	Cady Davis, Glen, N. Y.	15.00
(Adjustment on unsatisfactory goods)		(Refund on unfilled order)	
Fred E. Van Doren, Ringoes, N. J.	9.95	J. M. Evans, Woodland, Pa.	1.00
(Refund on goods not received)		(Refund on unfilled order)	
H. L. Hodnett, Fillmore, N. Y.	3.32	Mrs. K. Cesano, Ulster Park, N. Y.	1.00
(Refund on unfilled order)		(Refund on unfilled order)	
Frank Lewis, South Gilboa, N. Y.	4.50	F. O. Chamberlain, Jordan, N. Y.	5.50
(Returns for goods shipped)		(Refund on unfilled order)	
I. J. Dalton, Cato, N. Y.	22.50	Mrs. Jerome Taylor, Oneonta, N. Y.	5.00
(Refund on unsatisfactory goods)		(Adjustment on baby chicks)	
E. B. Harvey, Barnet, N. Y.	10.20	Mr. C. C. Toron, Adams, N. Y.	20.00
(Refund on goods returned)		(Deposit returned)	
Mrs. D. L. Tryon, Stamford, N. Y.	13.92	Edward VonKempfen, Palenville, N. Y.	30.00
(Refund on goods not received)		(Refund on unfilled order)	
Robert Neale, Sharon Springs, N. Y.	50.00	W. R. Telford, Walton, N. Y.	9.00
(Refund on unfilled order)		(Adjustment on plants)	
Aubrey Walker, Montour Falls, N. Y.	11.99	Mrs. Mary Townsend, Maryland, N. Y.	16.25
(Express claim settled)		(Refund on unfilled order)	
Frank Corey, Stormville, N. Y.	300.00	Mrs. George L. Dewey, N. Glymer, N. Y.	11.35
(Fire insurance claim settled)		(Refund on unfilled order)	
Mrs. Bert Ashton, Gowanda, N. Y.	9.00		
(Board bill paid)			

Total \$618.41

Claims Adjusted Where No Money Is Involved

Tony Bartucci, Cedar Brook, N. J.		Mrs. E. Bryant, Sherburne, N. Y.	
(Order filled)		(Order filled)	
Mrs. George Gates, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.		Mrs. D. Thompson, West Fort Anne, N. Y.	
(Premium received)		(Premium received)	
Peter Parys, Grand Gorge, N. Y.		Mrs. Fred Newman, Fallsburgh, N. Y.	
(Order filled)		(Order filled)	
A. S. Jenks, Auburn, N. Y.		Fred Abramovitz, Brainard Station, N. Y.	
(Order filled)		(Order filled)	
C. B. Greeley, Iliion, N. Y.			
(Order filled)			



The Sign of Protection

Hen Health

(Continued from Page 3)

is foolish to change, even if someone has had good results with some other ration. Food which is musty, moldy or spoiled must be avoided. Care must be taken that if wet mash is fed, it has no chance to sour before the hens eat it. Plenty of green feed is important.

Stagnant Water May Cause Disease

An abundant supply of fresh, clean water is necessary. Stagnant pools in the henyard are frequently a source of disease and drinking fountains in the house are easily contaminated if any hen gets sick. For that reason, it may be advisable to put a harmless disinfectant into the drinking water. Potassium permanganate is most often used, dissolved in the water in sufficient quantity to turn the water a deep wine color. This does not act as a medicine for the hen, but it does prevent growth of bacteria which get into the water and which may spread disease from hen to hen.

Some poultrymen in recent years have followed the practice of giving epsom salts to the flock once a week, either in wet mash or drinking water, about one pound to one hundred hens. It is said that this keeps the digestive system in such good condition that they are much less likely to contract diseases.

The third point to watch is the land about the henhouse. Where a few hens are kept, this almost never causes trouble but where from five hundred to one thousand hens are kept in one house, it becomes a problem. One comparatively easy way to manage this is to have a fence going from each end of the house to a distance sufficient to keep the hens from going around it. The hens can then be allowed to range first on one side of the house, then on the other. Where grass is growing, little danger exists, but grass will not grow next to the house when hens have free range, and the constant travel of the hens puddles the top of the soil so that rainfall does not purify it readily. Better drainage, of course, is secured where the soil is sandy or gravelly.

Cultivation Keeps Soil Clean

Where it is at all possible, nothing is better than plowing the land. This allows air and sunlight to enter, and the purifying of the soil may be still further increased by the addition of lime to the soil. Where no attention is given to keeping the land clean, there will be trouble sooner or later. It may not come for several years, but just when you feel secure, look out for a bad outbreak of disease.

If hens are to remain healthy they must exercise. They will do this without attention when they have outdoor range, but during the winter, it becomes necessary to keep clean litter before them. If hens are vigorous and healthy, they will exercise if conditions are favorable for it.

Parasites not only cause a drop in egg production, but also weaken the hen so that she is more likely to be attacked by disease. External parasites are not difficult to control if the work is done at the right time. The man who doesn't have time to do this, should not try to keep poultry. Internal parasites do not cause much trouble where the hens are kept in a healthy condition. It is more difficult to tell when they are present, and more difficult to treat them, but it can be done and should be attended to, if their presence is suspected.

Keep Disease Away from Flock

When all the things already mentioned have been done, there still remains the important point of keeping disease away from the flock. Even if they have been bred for vigor and have been kept under the best of conditions there is no necessity of unnecessarily exposing them to disease. Bury or burn all dead birds. They may die from a non-infectious disease, but why take chances?

All hens that seem to be sick should be removed from the flock. One of the disadvantages of treating such

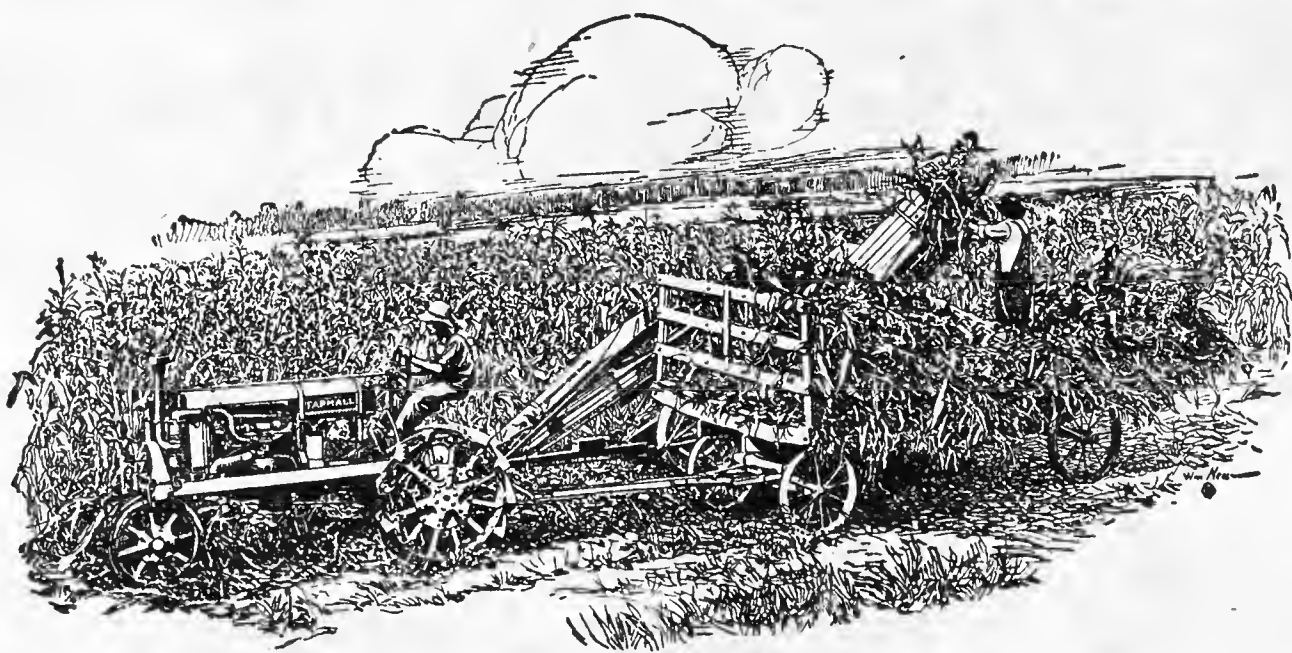
hens is that the "cured hen" may still be able to spread disease among other hens. If they are doctored, keep them away from other hens. If they die, either naturally or from the hatchet, bury them.

When birds are purchased, keep them away from the flock for a week or two till you are sure they are not developing some disease. The same applies to hens that have been away from home to shows or fairs. If your neighbor reports trouble with his hens, do not look them over from idle curiosity. If you can help him, at least take all necessary precautions to see that you do not bring some disease to your own flock.

The profit from any business can be increased by stopping the leaks. One of the leaks in the poultry business is death of sick birds. We may never be able to eliminate it, but it can be greatly diminished.

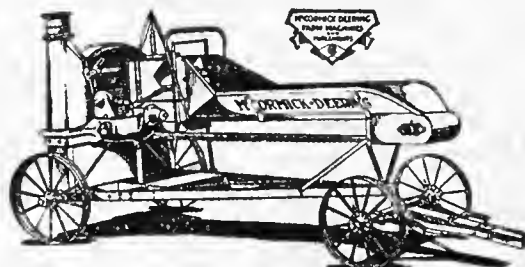
The divine injunction to the father of the race was to "till the ground from whence he was taken." What more happy or useful privilege can come to the children of men than to fulfill this command by unity of action and harmonious cooperation.

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GOOD AUTHORITY SAYS, "The proper time to cut corn for ensilage is when it shows the first signs of ripening . . . when the husks begin to turn yellow at the ends and the kernels are entirely past the milk stage, glazed and dented."

If inadequate equipment compels you to begin cutting earlier than this stage, you lose palatability and nutriment, and the chances for over-acidity and decay increase. On the other hand, a delayed or slow harvest permits the crop to dry out, thereby increasing the danger of silage mold due to lack of moisture.

The short allotment of time favorable to making ensilage calls for a fast-working, dependable McCormick-Deering Corn Binder working in the field in advance of a McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutter. The McCormick-Deering dealer in your town will tell you all about these machines and the tractors that go with them. Complete information sent on request.

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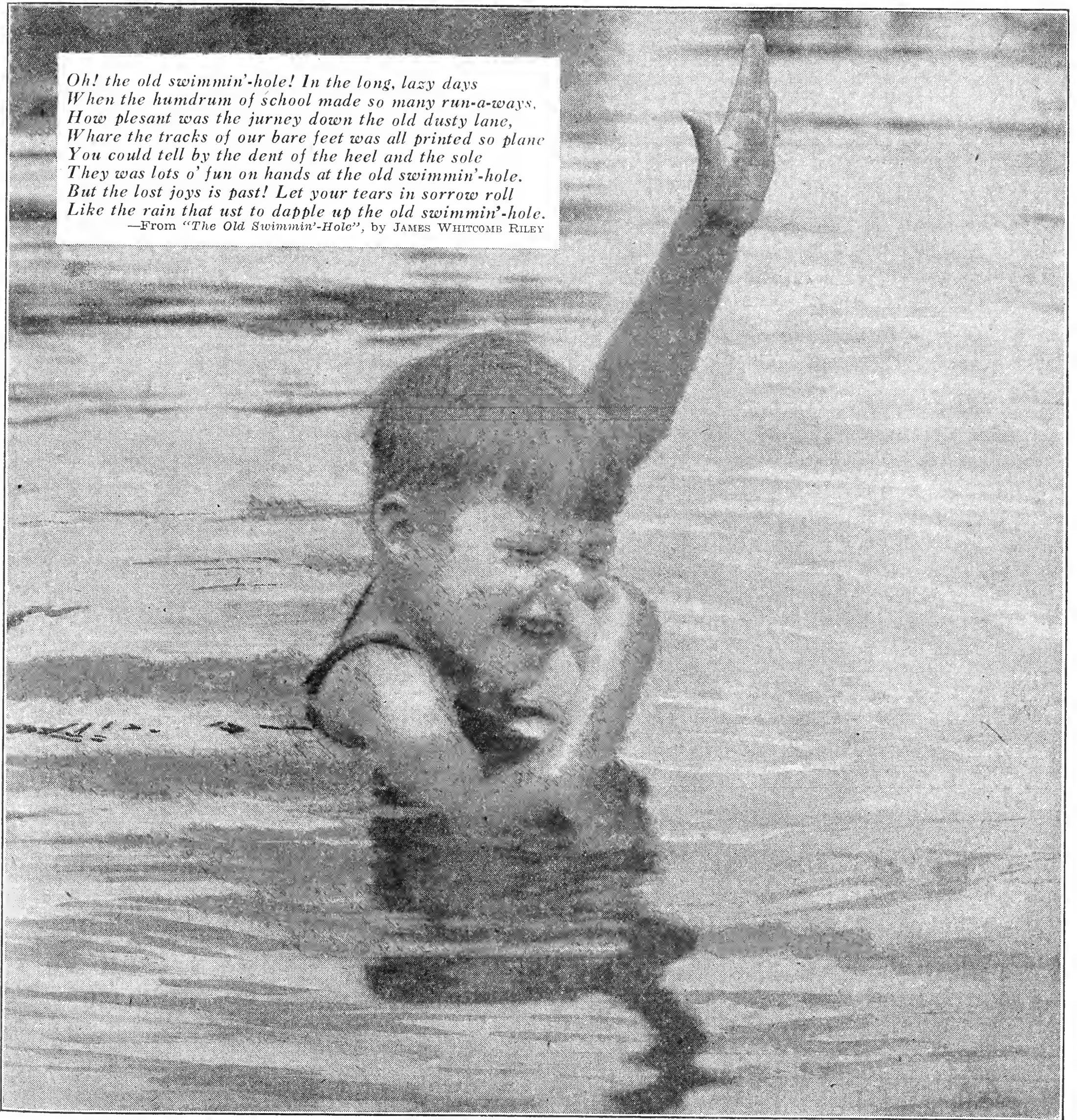
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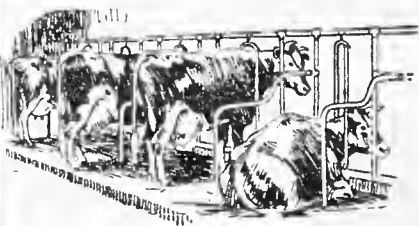
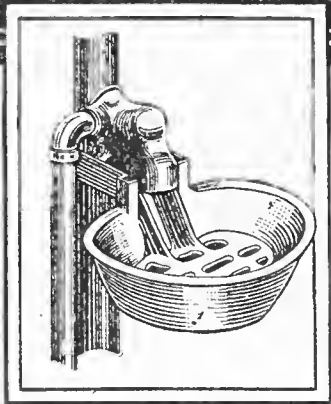
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*Oh! the old swimmin'-hole! In the long, lazy days
When the humdrum of school made so many run-a-ways,
How plesant was the jurney down the old dusty lane,
Whare the tracks of our bare feet was all printed so plane
You could tell by the dent of the heel and the sole
They was lots o' fun on hands at the old swimmin'-hole.
But the lost joys is past! Let your tears in sorrow roll
Like the rain that ust to dapple up the old swimmin'-hole.*

—From "The Old Swimmin'-Hole", by JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY



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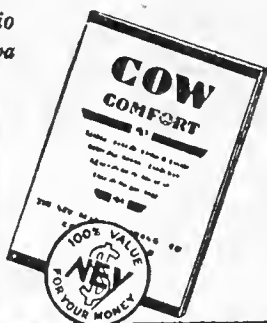
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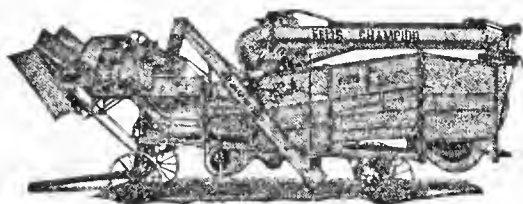
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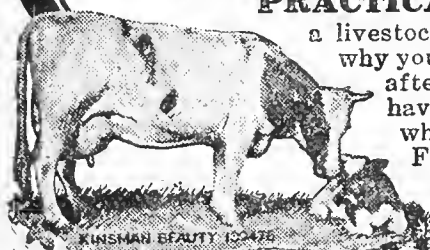
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Connecticut's Agricultural Policy

Farm Organizations Make Recommendations

AN agricultural policy for Connecticut in relation to leading problems confronting the dairy, fruit, poultry, vegetable, tobacco and the potato interests of the state as well as policies in land utilization, farm management and education, was formulated by 70 delegates from various agricultural organizations throughout Connecticut at the Connecticut Agricultural Policy Conference which closed August 10 at the State college. The conference sponsored by Irving G. Davis, head of the college economics department, considered the outstanding movement of the day in any state in connection with securing a definite program for the agricultural work of a state.

By NATHAN KOENIG

Provision was made for the appointment of a special committee to study the tax situation in-so-far as it relates to the agricultural industry.

Supply the Milk Market

That there is a need for farmers to produce an adequate supply of fluid milk to meet the demands of Connecticut markets, was stressed by the dairy committee in its report. According to the members of the committee, this is necessary to protect the market for Connecticut milk producers and prevent the importation of fluid milk. A need for the continuance of an aggressive policy of tuberculosis eradication by the area testing policy was emphasized. The dairy committee also stated the need for payments for milk on the basis of sanitary quality as well as butter fat content. A continued evening of seasonal production, further education in the advantages of collective action in milk marketing and the need for improved dirt roads in the dairy sections of the state, were brought out by the dairy committeemen.

A focusing of attention on the imperative need for technical research in the field of poultry pathology, and a wider dissemination of information already known to be helpful to the poultry industry, was recommended by the poultry committee of the state agricultural policy conference. The members agreed that present and prospective poultrymen in Connecticut be encouraged in all legitimate ways to breed hens with higher, average egg production and increased quality product. Recommendations were made to the effect that continued and increasingly greater emphasis be placed on the matter of marketing and adjusting quality and seasonal distribution to the needs of the people, in the firm belief that cooperative and co-ordinated efforts will benefit both producers and consumers alike.

Many Organizations Represented

The conference was composed of men and women designated as representatives by the state grange, the farm bureau federation, farmers' co-operative associations, county farm bureaus, state agricultural societies, the experiment station, and the office of the state commissioner of agriculture co-operating with officials from the United States Department of Agriculture. More than 150 persons assisted in the deliberations of the conference during the three days of the various sessions which ended Saturday. The conference was devoted to an appraisal of problems affecting the net income of Connecticut farmers. In committee reports approved by the conference, conclusions were reached as to the many leading agricultural problems.

The conference recommended the segregation of lands suited for agricultural use from those for other uses. It was further recommended, as a first step in the development of a state land policy, that a state wide soil survey be inaugurated. The conference went on record as supporting the state's policy of purchasing non-agricultural land for state forest areas. In several of the committee reports accepted by the conference, the need for low cost production of high quality farm products, adapted to northeastern market requirements was stressed. In planning a production policy it was agreed by the various committees that the use of farm accounts and accounting would materially increase the net income of a great many Connecticut farmers.

More research work in connection with disease and pest control with relation to economic problems, and the need for more complete and accurate information on crop production and factors of supply and demand, was recommended as a Connecticut agricultural need.

City Markets Need Changes

Reorganization and standardization of public city markets in view of the present existing complicated conditions in this state, was approved by the various delegates. A rapid improvement of rural roads, a problem which has received little consideration from state officials, was stressed as a factor for the improvement of the net income of the Connecticut farmer.

The conference went on record in favor of provision being made for education in matters of public policy affecting agriculture, such as better roads, reforestation, taxation and the inadvisability of expanding the country's farm land areas by reclamation projects. According to an agreement reached, it is the function of farmers commodity organizations, and not of public educational agencies, to educate the consumer in the use of the several farm products, except as such education may pertain to public policy such as health or police service.

In connection with the problem of taxation which received a great deal of consideration, the opinion prevailed that farm leaders are not sufficiently informed regarding the facts of the situation to make possible immediate appraisal of the problem of taxation.

Tobacco Extension Specialist Recommended

In view of the present calamity in the tobacco area the report of the tobacco committee of the conference as secured by the *Herald* should be of special interest to Connecticut Valley farmers. The committee recommended the adjustment of production to the demand in order to produce the proper supply of the most profitable qualities of tobacco. This involves more complete and accurate information regarding demand, and a study of lists of production. Methods which will tend to reduce costs of production of the crop were recommended. This involves an increase in the amount of extension work to be done in the tobacco area. In order to bring this about, the committee recommended the employment of a tobacco specialist by the extension service of the state agricultural college for the state's \$10,000,000 industry. That changes in the organization of tobacco farms are necessary to keep production in line with demand and to result in the lowest costs and the highest income per farm, was stressed by the tobacco representatives. These changes in organization may involve combination of farm areas, and the introduction on many farms of new enterprises.

The provision of credit facilities for the tobacco farmer and the organization of credit institutions to make possible and promote the needed reorganization of production and marketing, was emphasized by the tobacco committee at the agricultural policy conference.

Fewer and Better Varieties

Fewer and better varieties of vegetables was urged by the vegetable committee in formulating a policy for the Connecticut vegetable industry. The committee felt that the information regarding insect and disease control is

(Continued on Page 6)

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K. C. LIVERMORE

Box A

HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

Those Inland May Feast on Shore Dainties

Fresh Sea Fish Now Goes Where It Never Could Go Before

By MRS. GRACE W. HUCKETT
Household Editor, American Agriculturist

SOME of us who were brought up far inland before the days of refrigerator cars or even common use of artificial ice, can remember what a treat it was to have fresh fish of any description. One of the great social events of the countryside was a "fish fry" on the banks of a creek or river. The men of the party met early and attired in their oldest pants or overalls, seined for our dinner. That was, of course, before state authorities woke up to the fact that even fishing needed regulation. Naturally the real fishermen used hook and line but if the worst happened and the fish refused to bite, then the practical result-getting bunch resorted to the surer method of delivering the fish into the frying pan. And it was an event to be remembered when the crisp, golden brown, delicious smelling fish were passed and eaten with great gusto by one and all.

For years now markets in even small villages within two or three hundred miles of the coast could have regular days for handling deep sea fish shipped in ice. In cities where the demand has been great, it has been possible and profitable to market sea food at practically any time of the year. And now comes even greater change in the method of providing a fish-craving public with the delights of the deep.

Instead of piling the fish indiscriminately into barrels of ice and shipping them whole as formerly was considered adequate for keeping them at least edible, the modern way makes it much easier for the housewife. Instead of having to go through with the business of cleaning the fish, now the housewife can obtain the clean, white "fillets" or pieces of fish which represent the only edible portions of the creature. Straight from the sea to the packing house the fish come and

often in two hours' time the heads, tails, fins and other waste are removed and the "clear" meat neatly wrapped and packed, ready to start to the consumer. The waste is thriftily manufactured into fish meal or fertilizer: this may be a little hard on the family cat, but is a far better use for

the edible portions of the fish. Just as is true with the meat packing industry, it is very necessary to have some satisfactory means of disposing of the waste which amounts to from 40 to 60% in making fillets of the fish. The fish are gutted at sea, so the waste which is converted into fish meal or fertilizer is from bones, heads, fins, skin and cut portions of the fish.

Various methods have been developed for getting the fillets or "clear" meat of the fish to the consumer without loss of flavor or firmness. Fish has delicate cell walls; when frozen slowly large ice crystals form which break down these cell walls. Then when the fish thaws the juices leak out, causing a flavorless product when cooked. Quick freezing at temperature below zero forms small ice crystals which do not rupture the cell walls. In this way, the fish retains its fresh flavor and firm texture.

Each concern has its own fleet at work, brings in a boat load of fish and in a few minutes after tying up to the dock, has the load cleaned, boned and filleted and ready to move on its way to the consumer. One concern wraps two fillets to the package in parchment paper and puts several packages in a tight can stowed in an iced box of tin. This prevents the fish from coming in direct contact with the ice which is a great improvement over the old days of jamming fish and chunks of ice together in a barrel. This type of filleted fish is fresh fillet as distinguished from the frozen or "frosted" fillet.

Another firm, after cleaning and cutting the fish into fillets, freezes, wraps, boxes and ships them in a new type of refrigerator car. By making use of silica gel to help along the refrigeration process, the new cars can travel thousands of

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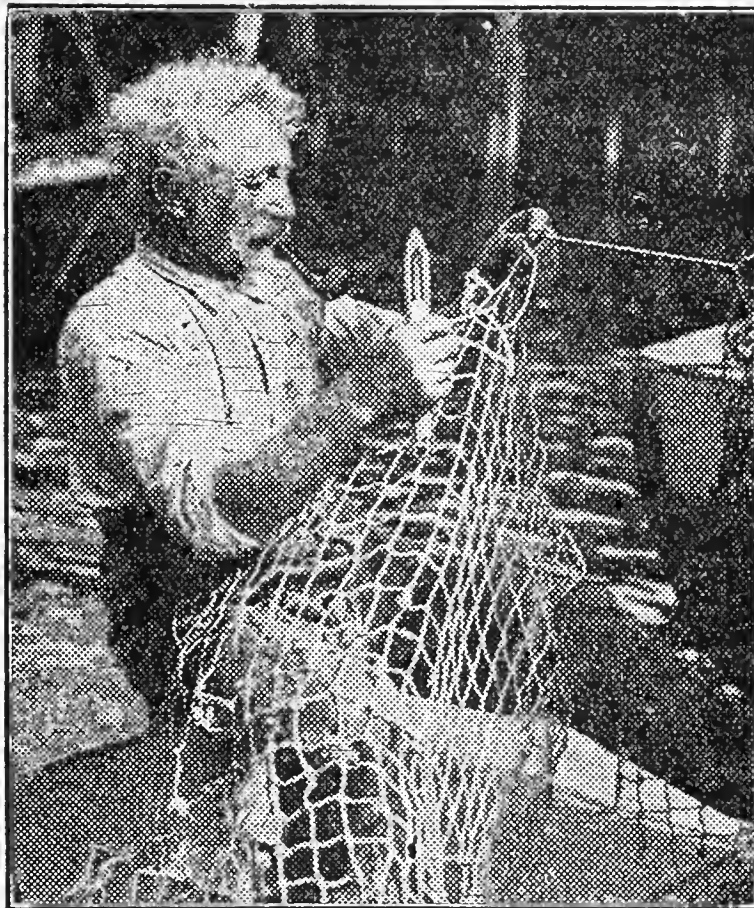


Photo by Ewing Galloway

In these days of speed with steam trawlers for fishing, this picturesque old type of fishing schooner captain is fast disappearing.

Health Is A Most Precious Asset

Shall The Rural Districts Continue To Be Penalized?

UNDOUBTEDLY, the question of health is one being discussed more than ever before, especially rural health. And it is being discussed in quarters where sooner or later something will be done about it. The women are talking, in women's clubs, in home bureaus, in political circles.

There is a reason for this. Although sickness is a grave community problem shared by everybody, the burden of it falls on the women. Theirs is the task of nursing the sick, of keeping the family well and of bearing the children. So the women have a right to talk—they'd do it anyhow, God bless 'em!

Furthermore, talk is not limited to the women. Men are quick to see the economic losses entailed by sickness of themselves, their families or employees. Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association has estimated that the average cost of sickness per year is \$31.08 per person in the United States. Add to this the loss of future wages and the total loss per person is \$131.00 per year. He arrives at these figures after a detailed study of actual conditions in various parts of the country.

From the nature of the case, the rural sections have a harder health problem than the cities have. Because of scattered families, low assessments, poor roads, and many other factors which enter in, often there is no doctor or hospital available, no matter what the emergency may be. It is a problem not to be solved by any one individual; each community will have to meet it

for itself sooner or later. Some have already banded together and pooled their resources in order to guarantee a living to a doctor.

One case which has come to our attention and which seems full of possibilities for guaranteeing medical service to those belonging is the Co-operative Health League idea. Each family pays, say, \$25.00 a year and in return gets a complete yearly physical examination, and necessary medi-

country practice. It also would give a member family a feeling of protection.

Dr. Milton E. Gregg of Mottville, N. Y. in presenting the idea of constructive rural health work to the state conference of health officers and public health nurses said:

"We should utilize the services of any physicians now engaged or who may be induced to engage in rural practice, and they must not be

supplanted or their hands tied by any supervising or centralized agency. We should also utilize the services of nurses, specially trained by the state or otherwise in various health activities—notably the diagnosis and control of the communicable diseases, the supervision of the milk and other food supplies, the proper disposal of human excreta and filth in pre-natal and care after birth, the diagnosis and treatment of the early and late toxæmias of pregnancy, and skilled in the administration of prophylactic (disease-preventing) measures such as diphtheria and tetanus antitoxin, toxin-antitoxin, typhoid vaccine, etc. In such areas as cannot hope for the restoration of resident physicians such specially trained

nurses should be appointed as health officers and paid wholly or in part by the municipality served, thus using at home moneys now being paid to non-resident health officers. Her work under such conditions would be greatly facilitated by providing health units—small buildings designed for the purpose or modified dwelling houses often obtainable in rural villages at small cost. These

(Continued on Page 7)

What Are We Going To Do About It?

THE other night a little friend of mine, maybe seven or eight years old, was taken violently ill in the middle of the night. His temperature was dangerously high and he was so sick that he was out of his head. He was located in the country six or eight miles from the nearest dependable doctor. The doctor on one side is a man over eighty years of age who has spent a lifetime driving the hills and serving his people. He can no longer take long drives in the night even in an emergency. The doctors in the distant village on the other side have more than they can do. The result in this particular instance was that no medical service could be had for the small boy in the night, and had his life depended on it, he would have died.

This is not an extreme example of what is taking place very frequently in many country districts because of the shortage of doctors. What are we going to do about it? If the State assumes the burden of paying and regulating doctors then we have paternalism, too much government and too little chance or choice for individualism.

Possibly the suggestions in the accompanying article may appeal to you. At least they will set you to thinking, and this problem of country health service is something that we must give immediate thought to.—E. R. Eastman.

cal treatment during the year. This applies for ordinary illnesses, but for such extras as setting broken arms or legs, giving anaesthetics, assisting at operations, etc. an extra fee is charged but reduced from the usual price. The contract between member families and the doctor states all the terms clearly. In this way a rural physician, having some guarantee of a minimum salary, would feel more disposed to remain at

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Vol. 124 August 31, 1929 No. 9

Are the Little Folks Ready?

OUT of the great number of little folks who start to school for the first time, how many of them are really ready for the experience? Is the child a "mama's-boy"? Has he been taught to rely on himself and to meet strangers without fear? The experience that some teachers have trying to console frightened children and get them adjusted to school conditions might be much easier if the child is prepared for this new phase of his life.

Not only does he need to be physically ready for school, with all handicaps removed such as bad tonsils or adenoids and teeth put in good condition, but his attitude of mind towards school has to be prepared somewhat. The idea that school is disagreeable and irksome is usually planted in a child's mind by its elders. The feeling that going to school is a chance to find out many things he wants to know is just as easily instilled into him. Truly, children are great little reflectors of what they see and hear about them. —G.W.H.

How the New Tariff Bill Would Work

THE newspapers are having much to say about the new tariff schedules which have just been announced by the United States Senate. Possibly a little review of the situation may be helpful.

Two general methods for farm relief have been considered by the Federal Government. One was the Federal Farm Relief Act and the formation of a Farm Board under this act. Members of this board have been appointed and are now working.

The other proposition was to increase tariffs on farm products. However, when the House of Representatives came to consider tariff schedules, much pressure was brought by industries other than agriculture to increase the tariffs on many manufactured products including those bought by farmers so that when the House of Representatives announced its new schedules, it was found that it had raised about a thousand rates of the present law's twelve thousand. This brought a storm of criticism from nearly every farm organization. If passed, the increased schedules would injure agriculture far more than it would help it.

Then the Senate Finance Committee began its

tariff sessions and after several months' work, it has changed four hundred thirty one rates of the House bill. Most of these changes were downward a little although cotton fabrics and hides were raised. The Senate lowered the House rates on sugar which will be of general interest to every consumer.

The Senate bill is an improvement from the farmer's standpoint over the House proposals but it is still probably true that if the bill in its present form passes, it will raise the costs of many of the supplies which the farmer buys more than to offset any good that he might receive from the increases proposed on the products that he sells.

Short Courses in Pennsylvania and Other Agricultural Colleges

IN a recent issue we told something about the new two-year courses to begin this year at the New York State College of Agriculture.

Residents of Pennsylvania also have this same opportunity of getting a first class training in agriculture in two years at the State College. All of the agricultural colleges have various kinds of short courses and if you are interested, we suggest that you write your own college for detailed information.

These short courses offer a splendid opportunity for the young man and the young woman to prepare themselves for the great job of farming and to do it in a short time with small expense. No tuition is charged by any of the state colleges for residents of their state.

It is possible, of course, to make a success of farming without going to college. Not all education is obtained from books by any means but education does help, particularly the practical kind that you get from the short farm courses. More and more it is going to be difficult to meet the problems that the farmer is called upon to face without some scientific training.

How About That St. Louis Trip?

INQUIRIES coming into the A.A. office every day show that interest in the A.A. New York Central Excursion Train to St. Louis is increasing and the indications are now for a large party and a splendid time.

As we have pointed out several times before, here is an opportunity for the dairyman and his family to get a much needed vacation, learn a lot, and have a good time. There will be something doing in the way of a program from the time you get on the excursion train until you get back home. All of the details of the trip will be taken care of so that there will be nothing for you to worry about and by going in a party at the excursion rate of a fare and one-half, expenses will be kept at a minimum.

For further particulars, write AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Stored Sunshine in Milk

EVERY child is taught in school that there are six main colors—yellow, red, green, blue, orange and violet—in the spectrum, and that all other colors are combinations of one or more of these six. Sunlight is a combination of all of them, and when the sun passes through thick glass or through the rain drops, the colors are sometimes broken up so that we can pick out the separate ones in the rainbow.

However, the sun contains some very important rays that cannot be seen which have a tremendous effect upon life. The heat rays of the sun are invisible, as are also what the scientists call ultra-violet rays, meaning beyond the violet. There is a certain substance called ergosterol found, among other places, in the skin of man and other animals, and in the liver of the codfish, which has the faculty of turning the ultra-violet rays into vitamin D. This vitamin D is absolutely necessary for the proper growth of bones. When

a child does not get enough sunlight, or enough food rich in vitamin D, then his bones do not make the proper growth, and he may develop what is known as rickets, or may be sickly in many other ways such as being overly susceptible to colds.

Our fathers and mothers knew that cod liver oil was a wonderful medicine for sickly children, and they know that even for those who were not sick it acted as a preventative. Scientists have since determined that cod liver oil contains great quantities of vitamin D or stored sunlight.

It has been known by the doctors for many years that sunshine and the proper food were about the only cure for consumption, but they did not know until recently that the reason for this was that the sunshine acting on the ergosterol of the skin produced vitamin D in the body, which helped to produce growth and ward off disease.

All of this is especially interesting to dairymen because it has been found that milk contains vitamin D especially in the summer time when the cows are out in the sun all of the time. It is interesting also to know that the scientists have been able to take certain foods and put them under "sun lamps", or artificial sunlight, and give those foods a larger content of vitamin D.

Sometime we are going to know infinitely more about this whole matter of diet and be able to control all of the vitamins so that in time to come sickness will be largely prevented through the better knowledge and use of the foods we eat.

Grown-Ups Can Get Betty's Scrapbook

OUR big girl readers are just beginning to wake up to the fact that if they really want one of Betty's recipe scrapbooks, they can get them too. Although the recipes are written and explained so a little girl of eight can understand them, they are equally as good for the grown-up cook who wants to know the correct way of making even the simple dishes. Just to show that the mothers know a good thing when they see it, some of them have written for the scrapbook so they can keep the recipes in good shape for their children now only a few months or very few years old. These recipes will be good for a lifetime. Furthermore little boys enjoy making things to eat as well as little girls do. —G. W. H.

Fall Is Ideal for Many Plantings

IN pioneer days of any country the grim business of getting enough to eat occupies most of the time. As circumstances become easier there is more opportunity to beautify the surroundings. Even though making a living is yet of necessity the prime business of most of us, the time has come when more attention should be given to making homes and grounds attractive.

In many cases, painting is done, new buildings are added, shrubs and flowers are planted anyhow; the only thing lacking is that these efforts are more or less haphazard. A definite plan will tend to build a unified, pleasing whole rather than a lot of "scrappy" looking pieces of a farm homestead of unrelated houses and grounds.

Fall is a good time to do some permanent planting of shrubs, bulbs and a few perennials: look to the effect they will have on the whole layout—but now is the time to do it.—G.W.H.

Aunt Janet's Chestnut

"SO you have got twins at your house," said Mrs. Wheeler to little Tommy Jones. "Yes, ma'am, two of 'em." "What are you going to call them?" "Thunder and Lightning." "Why, those are strange names to call children." "Well, that's what pa called them, as soon as he heard they were in the house."

Letters from Homemakers and Husbands

Readers Discuss Problems of Home, Farm and Community

THE reader who sent the following letter expresses a feeling that belongs definitely to the members of the A. A. staff, namely, that A. A. writers and readers alike form a great big circle of friends with common interests, common problems and common joys.

"I want to tell you, dear Editor, that the A. A. gets better every week. It takes us away from ourselves by showing us other places and people, giving that bigger outlook on life that is so needed among country people.

"Its farm writings are always complete, its home life shows the best, your paper is so entire in itself it would be a very great loss to be without it, for each week it is so worth while, the spirit it carries is like hearing from a lot of old friends.

"May you all be given many more years to carry on and enjoy your noble work, which does mean so much to this great farming nation.—MRS. J.L.F."

* * * * *

Husband and Wife Cooperate

THIS reader hits the vital point, the thing that really matters in the question of how the work should be divided on the farm. The spirit of the thing is what counts; a willingness to share one another's burdens warms the heart and makes one feel appreciated—that makes the task lighter.

"Men should help the wife inside the house on many occasions. I believe we can all get a little help from our husbands by showing an interest in his work when he is at his busy season. I have helped outdoors with every kind of farm work. I was raised on the farm and it is only a game of play fair to me, as I was raised that way. By playing fair we were taught the word co-operation by old timers long before the word was used daily.

"But without co-operation the husband is poor stuff. My husband has done the dishes hundreds of times and before I purchased a dish-drainer he always dried the dishes if he was at the house. Now a few minutes are all that is required to do them, since by scalding them after they are washed they dry themselves and we both have more leisure. A man will buy you these conveniences for your home if you show him how cheap they are, and the labor they will save both of you. Husband reads to me most of the time of evenings while I do the dishes. That's real life. He dresses one of the twins while I dress the other. He does a lot of things that require time, such a peeling apples, potatoes and setting the table. He does the milking when he can. When the days are short I do the milking evenings before I start supper and he mornings while I get breakfast. That's co-operation again.

"You may try to solve the problem as you will, but there is just one way to get his help and that is by helping him. I find a few hours every day that I help him. It is usually right after dinner, or if he is hauling hay to market I help load his hay wagon then resume my household duties. When he returns if it is evening he does the chores while I get an early supper. If he is late I do the chores. On holidays I spruce up the table a little with a dainty dish and find he gives me a happy look for it, sometimes a kiss and a little praise. We co-operate in every effort and find it pays.—C. Z."

* * *

Where Is a Good Place to Live?

FARM folk are busy folk; there is always more to do in a day than can get done. But much of it is routine work and after the job is well started, the rest can be accomplished without devoting a lot of active mental effort to it. This gives the farmer or his wife time for revolving in his or her mind plans or ideas or for just plain philo-

sophizing—"projeckin'"—the colored folks call it.

Whether the resulting philosophy is kindly or unkindly in its nature, whether bitter and critical or generous and willing to make allowance depends upon the nature of the philosopher. But taking them by and large, "the run of the field" as applied to farmers as a whole, it seems that they usually hit on the vital point of a situation. Take these two letters telling what these farm women consider really important in any neighborhood:

"To the Editor's and Mr. Ladd's list of things which go to make an ideal community I would add one which has always seemed to me to be the great lack in so many rural communities. That is loyalty to the community in which one lives. The community that develops this loyalty complex as it should is pretty well along on its way to getting the things needed to make it an ideal place in which to live. The idea that the big city or some other place far away is a better place in which to live than the town in which one's lot has been cast is the bane of most small communities. After all, home and happiness are largely states of mind and one may find as absorbing interests in the life of a healthy country town as in the big city if one looks at life from the right standpoint.

"Were I looking for a place in which to buy a farm or other home as I went about and talked with people their attitude toward their home town and its life would go a long way toward making a decision as to whether or not it was a desirable place in which to locate. Did they manifest a live interest in the place and in the things calculated to make it a better place in which to live and a laudable desire to overcome what natural handicaps it might have? If so, I would much prefer to buy property there than in a section where everyone was rapping the community and everything connected with it, although it might have natural advantages far above the other communities. When I attend meetings or ramble around in a community and hear its preachers and other so-called leaders continually plead for far away things and without ceasing, rap their home town and its interests and never once lift up their voices for the advancement of the community or the preservation of its perhaps priceless tra-

ditions, I do not wonder at the decay of rural communities.

"It is as true today as when written a good many hundred years ago that 'When there is no vision the people perish.'—M.M.C."

* * *

Neighborliness Comes First

THE things Dr. Ladd mentions are all good, very necessary and desirable. I can see for myself if they exist. But there are some things I cannot see that make a neighborhood good or bad. I should very earnestly inquire, "Do the residents of this place live in peace, friendship and neighborliness among themselves or do they back-bite? Do they lie about each other? Do they call names? Do they fight? Do they have law suits and drag others into court and so make more enemies?" It is not school, good roads, community houses or even churches that make a neighborhood a desirable place to live in. It is the residents of that community and on them depend if it is to be a desirable place for either old or young.—A.P.M.

* * *

What Makes An Ideal Wife?

THIS page of letters is not complete without an expression from the men. Everybody, man or woman, has opinions as to the qualifications of the ideal wife. But here we see what two of our men readers consider the outstanding characteristics which they require of their ideal wife.

* * *

"I married her eight years ago and she is, to my mind, more ideal than ever. She is a good sport. When anything goes wrong she *always* meets an emergency with a grin—an honest cheerful grin, and refuses to be discouraged. She is Truth itself—no deceitful half-way measures in her dealings. She demands absolute honesty from me and the children and is as honest with us. She is fair-minded and never believes anything bad of a person until she hears both sides of the story. Her motto is B²—be square. She is sympathetic, tenderhearted and even-tempered. She possesses a temper but controls it well and has influenced me to greater self-control, also.

"She is systematic, clever, sensible and careful with money. She is deeply religious and believes in the Golden

Rule. She can cook, keep house well, keep us all neatly dressed and when necessary can don knickers and give me a hand with my work. She is essentially feminine, for all of that, and I (naturally, I suppose) consider her the most perfect and the most beautiful of all women. I firmly believe that ours is a perfect marriage.—W.R."

* * *

A Smile Helps

THE ideal wife is supposed to be one who can smile when the cake burns, while she cares for baby, can smile while breakfast waits half hour while the Boss and his neighbor discuss merits of the pool versus the non-pool.

Still smiling she helps the children find the numberless missing caps, books and mittens, before starting for school. The smile is less than a mile of smiles when the clock tells her time is short for the mountain of work before dinner.

When the husband and his help trail their muddy boots over her white scrubbed floor, the lord of the manor looks at his smiling wife and congratulates himself once more at the rare judgment and wisdom he possessed in choosing a wife. "Why," he thinks to himself, "the children and work don't seem to worry her at all."

Let us be thankful for the merciful darkness at 11 P. M. when she turns out the light, after doing the necessary mending. The tired lined face can't be seen and methinks I hear the earnest supplication "Oh Lord, give me strength to carry on."

That is not the picture of an ideal wife. That is the picture of a martyr. My idea of a wife is one who shares the love and companionship and society of her family and she shares the labor with the growing boys and girls and has time to enter into their pleasures and meets their friends and invites them into the family circle. By so doing, she makes it plain to them that only by their co-operation in being orderly and having a place for all their personal belongings (the old man too), by being economical in spending their nickels and dimes, and in sharing the work, inside and out, in this way only can a family of limited means compass the many pleasures. In getting close to the boy or girl can the true rounded life of the home be made possible.

I don't care if the neighbors don't call her a good housekeeper and if there are fly specks on the window and the floor has not been scrubbed today, if she is a good scout with husband and children, good plain cook, good wife and mother, that is all I want.—F.J.G.

* * *

If I Had a Year to Do As I Pleased

IF I could have twelve months to do as I pleased I would go at once to a good college in a city. There I would have everything that my heart has craved for years, study, observation, opportunities and advantages. Having left school at the age of fifteen with a very busy life since, it would be such a joy to enrich my mind with hard study, good music, good lectures, hours for meditation and the chance to mingle with well informed people. I would forget housework for that period and revel in intellectual things. I have always longed to see what could be done for one who has had nothing of college work, and whether my life could not be made more efficient and happy by knowing more, even after youth is past. And I feel sure I should not fail, as I have been dreaming of such a year a long time and getting ready for it quietly by taking advantage of every good thing that comes my way. It may never happen as I have planned, but at least it has made many a dark day brighter and has sweetened the whole of life to get ready for it.

My Favorite Poem

ONE of the great troubles of this hurrying age is that we do not seem to have time any more for the things of life that really matter, among the greatest of which is friendship. The poem called "The Friend", by Charles Hanson Towne, which we give below, first came to my attention a year or so ago posted in a prominent place in an office of a friend at Albany. It has remained in my memory ever since.

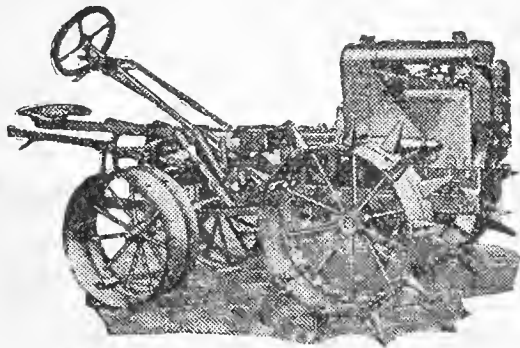
Then today Miss Esther Foster of Mount Upton, New York, sent in a copy of the poem, stating that it is one of her favorites. I certainly think that her judgment is good.

May I remind you again that every Thursday at noon there is broadcast over WGY at Schenectady selections from famous poems and poets called "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home". Listen in, and send us your favorite.—E. R. EASTMAN.

The Friend

*Around the corner I have a friend,
In this great city that has no end;
Yet days go by and weeks rush on,
And before I know it a year is gone,
And I never see my old friend's face;
For life is a swift and terrible race.
He knows I like him just as well
As in the days when I rang his bell
And he rang mine. We were younger then;
And now we are busy, tired men—
Tired with playing a foolish game;
Tired with trying to make a name.
"Tomorrow," I say, "I will call on Jim,
Just to show that I'm thinking of him."
But tomorrow comes—and tomorrow goes;
And the distance between us grows and grows.
Around the corner;—yet miles away—
"Here's a telegram, sir!"—"Jim died today!"
And that's what we get—and deserve in the end—
Around the corner, a vanished friend.*

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



All Crops Suffer from Lack of Rain

IN common with others we were

By M. C. BURRITT

glad to get home from the Virginia trip. At home we found so much work that it almost, but not quite, made us wish we hadn't gone. The busy interest-



M. C. Burritt

ing time during the 1500 mile journey made us forget temporarily what we left behind. A quick trip around the farm soon reminded us, however, that oat and barley harvest was on, that alfalfa second cutting was ready, and that Duchess apples must soon be picked. These and numerous small jobs together with a family picnic gave us a strenuous week.

The drouth is with us again. The temporary relief afforded by the good rain in late July has faded. Only very light showers have fallen since then and the ground is very dry. Wells are beginning to give out and cisterns to go dry. Spring grain is practically a failure. I have never seen it shorter or poorer. Yields of wheat are running 10 to 12 bushels per acre with the high mark so far at 20 bushels. Second cutting of alfalfa is short and the yield will be light. All crops are suffering for rain, but early plowing and thorough cultivation will save many crops of beans, cabbage, and potatoes although with reduced yields. Where these crops were planted early and given good care the stands are excellent and the price outlook good.

Good Price for Early Cabbage

Some early cabbage is being harvested and the price is very good, probably due in part to the dry condition which is cutting down yields. The first cars of early cabbage were loaded out at forty dollars per ton and the price still holds at thirty to thirty-five dollars. Many of the stands of cabbage are poor and backward and cannot produce good crops. Unless the drouth is broken soon they will not amount to anything. It must be remembered that there is a much closer correlation between rainfall and yield than there is between acreage and yield, however, August and September are the critical months and will determine the crop. With rain there is enough acreage with good stands to make a good crop. Without it the crop will be a small one again.

Both beans and potatoes look very well throughout Western New York. The stands and general appearance are excellent, though both crops are beginning to show the effects of dry weather. Beans are not podding and filling as well as they might with more moisture. Potatoes certainly cannot set a full crop without more rain. By the time this is read there may be plenty of rain. The price outlook for both these crops is good and farmers who are able to bring their crops through in good condition are certain to make some money.

Flood of Immature Apples Depresses Market Prices

The Duchess apple crop is now being harvested. As usual many were picked too green and rushed on the early market because the price was good. Now that the main crop is ready and moving the price is off nearly 50 per cent. But the early picked fruit was not fit for consumption and must have hurt the market. Why will a few of us continue to injure our own business? The crop of early apples in the country as a whole is not large and the price should be much better than it is. Starting out at \$1.50 a bushel the rush, to

market the fruit has depressed prices below one dollar per bushel. Local markets have been flooded with fruit of poor quality and local prices are low. Our market facilities and control of quality and distribution are very inadequate, to say the least.

Supplementing my summary of last week, and after thinking things over for a week, two or three things stand out in my mind by way of comparison with Virginia. A day or two after I came home I had to drive about twenty miles through a fruit section on business and with Virginia orchards fresh in mind I could not help but make comparisons.

1. Most of our trees are too high headed, they show lack of vigor and are off color. They lack the total bearing surface, especially near the ground, and hence the capacity to produce good crops. This is not true of all orchards but of most of them.

2. After studying the spraying of Virginia most of us concluded that we do not apply enough material thoroughly enough. Our coverage is not what it should be.

3. Our outlets to market are becoming more and more restricted. There are less buyers in Western New York than in many years. Why? Is it not partly because it is easier to buy good quality barreled apples in quantity in the Virginias than it is in Western New York? What is the answer for us?

I would be very glad to have letters from any growers who took the trip and to pass on their impressions and conclusions to others. Let's make the most of what we have learned.—Hilton, N. Y., August 18, 1929.

Oats, Peas and Vetch for Silage

IN a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST you commented on the increased acreage of oats, peas and other crops for green feeding; suggesting the possibility of running such combinations into the silo and asking for readers' experiences in producing ensilage for early fall feeding.

Several years ago I sold a lot of oats, peas and vetch which were sown at the rate of two bushels of oats, one bushel of peas and ten pounds of vetch per acre. This combination gave a very heavy tonnage of excellent feed and besides feeding green many customers cut the surplus into the silo; feeding it during the fall then cutting corn on top of the remaining ensilage. This proved a most satisfactory crop, except for the fact that it matured during the busiest part of haying and many farmers found it difficult to get out the silo filling equipment and give attention to the crop in a particularly busy season. When grass seed is sown with this crop the vetch makes a fine growth with clover the following year.—F.E.S., New York.

New Nozzle Developed to Secure Complete Coverage

COMPLETE and even coverage are two of the important points to keep in mind when spraying trees for insects or diseases. If portions of the tree are skipped they are in more danger of infestation or infection than before because of the protection given the rest of the tree. Even application is advisable; first, because large amounts of spray on local areas may cause leaf burn, leaf dwarfing, fruit russetting, and poorer development of fruit color, and second, for the sake of economy, as drenching the tree is as wasteful of spray material as missing the tree altogether.

To insure complete and even cover-

age the Virginia Experiment Station has developed the Virginia Nozzle and rod having the advantages of the powerful spray gun for distance or height, and of the ordinary rod which sprays evenly but which may not have sufficient carrying capacity.

The Virginia spray rod is adjustable in length, either to 4 or 6 feet, and is equipped with a wooden grip which enables the operator to hold it firmly without becoming tired. The nozzles are made in a cluster of three or four so that the cones of spray overlap considerably. They look much like the old nozzle except that they are a little smaller. Inside they have a distributor disk with six openings instead of two openings as the old type distributor disk. The cone of spray from the Virginia nozzle is long, narrow and fine. It will carry 12 to 15 feet and will spray a 25 foot tree with ease. Users of the new nozzle say that a painter could not do an even job of applying the spray.

Connecticut's Agricultural Policy

(Continued from Page 2)

insufficient and the spread of the available information is inadequate. Connecticut's vegetable industry, according to the report, lacks standardization of grades, varieties, packages and brands and particularly lacks properly organized and regulated public markets. The vegetable men recommended a strong committee of vegetable growers to make specific needs of the growers better known to the state and government authorities.

A state policy looking forward toward the establishment of uniformity in the regulation and administration of city markets was urged by the fruit committee of the policy conference. The committee recommended the perfection of the present organization of farmer representatives in the State Legislature for the protection of agricultural interests.

Enforce Grading Laws

An extension of field service to growers and a checking and revision of the present economic information service on fruit crops, more rigid enforcement of present grading laws, a study of cold storage facilities and both service and research in solving the problems of adequate pollination, are among the recommendations of the fruit experts. The delegates urged the distribution of parasites for control of the oriental peach moth and continued work on discovery and inspection of disease resistant stocks.

Potato growers felt that the determination of the soil types most suitable for potato production, and the effect of soil on type and quality of tubers, were among their needs for the tuber industry. Research work in relation to seed and fertilization was urged in addition to a study of the costs of production and economic advantages and disadvantages of Connecticut producers compared with those of other regions. Better information regarding acreage and production was recommended. The committee expressed their belief that preferences for Connecticut potatoes can be maintained by keeping local grades somewhat above the grades of shipped-in tubers.

Dr. Walter C. Wood of New Canaan, Harold Rogers of Southington and S. McLean Buckingham, state commissioner of agriculture were appointed a continuing committee with the power to add to their number to carry forward the program that was initiated during the conference. This committee was authorized by the conference delegates to assemble any of the committee of the conference for further action and to bring into existence a committee to study the problem of taxation. Commissioner Buckingham indicated a desire to use the mid-winter agricultural meeting for the development of plans for increasing the net income of the Connecticut farmer, along the various lines indicated by the various committee recommendations of the conference for a state agricultural policy.

Those Inland May Feast on Shore Dainties

(Continued from Page 3)

miles without much variation in the temperature of their load. No ice is used in these cars. In a test run made by one of these cars from Groton, Conn. to Fort Worth, Texas, with a load of fish fillets, the temperature inside the car never exceeded 15 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature of the car can be controlled according to the needs of the load it carries. Since cold is absolutely necessary in keeping food of good quality, this new type of refrigerating car is very promising, not only for fish but for other perishable foods, berries, melons, etc. It is claimed that this new way of distribution makes it possible for even the chain grocery stores to handle frozen fish by having mechanical refrigerators to receive the already chilled fish. The Central West is receiving regular shipments of frosted fish from the East, one wholesale meat dealer alone selling 2700 pounds each week and with a constantly growing demand.

Forty Degrees Below Zero

Still another great fish company after cleaning the fish and cutting it into fillets wraps it in parchment or cellophane, packs into corrugated boxes and freezes it at about 40 degrees below zero. If there is a carload of boxes to be shipped, a refrigerator car is used: individual boxes go by usual methods of transportation without extra refrigeration other than the cold of the enclosed product. Corrugated cardboard because of the spaces of insulating dead air enclosed is used for outside containers. In these are packed the smaller cartons, varying from one pound size up to 10 pounds. It was found that a 50-pound container had risen to 50 degrees inside temperature after seven days when the average outside temperature was 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The fish was still fresh.

And now, conservation laws being what they are which makes it hard to do private fishing all for one's self, it looks as if a new era had dawned for those who like fish for its own sake. If we feel we must justify the expense of buying the choice lovely fillets as sent out by the large reliable companies, we can remind ourselves that the deep sea fish is rich in iodine which we all need in moderate quantities. For the other very good reason that a varied menu appeals to the palate as well as being good for the health, we say that it looks as if practically everybody is due to enjoy these deep-sea blessings, as long as he has the desire and the wherewithal to satisfy the desire. And they tell us that the end of the story of refrigerated foods it not yet!

Health Is a Most Precious Asset

(Continued from Page 3)

Little units should be provided with three or more hospital beds, a supply station, a treatment room and rooms for the use of the supervising matron and the nurse. Such a unit should be under the medical supervision of some neighboring doctor who may be induced to visit the place at stated intervals.

With even this much community service and equipment Mrs. Jones in the eighth month of pregnancy and a blood pressure of 200 need not contribute to the already too high maternity mortality and Farmer Smith need not die of tetanus resulting from untreated nail puncture of the foot; and the community could be spared the loss and suffering entailed as the result of a scarlet fever epidemic through failure to recognize the nature of Johnnie's sore throat. The factor of primary importance in all rural health work is, of course, the family physician, but where he is no longer available, the next best is this type of specially trained nurse.

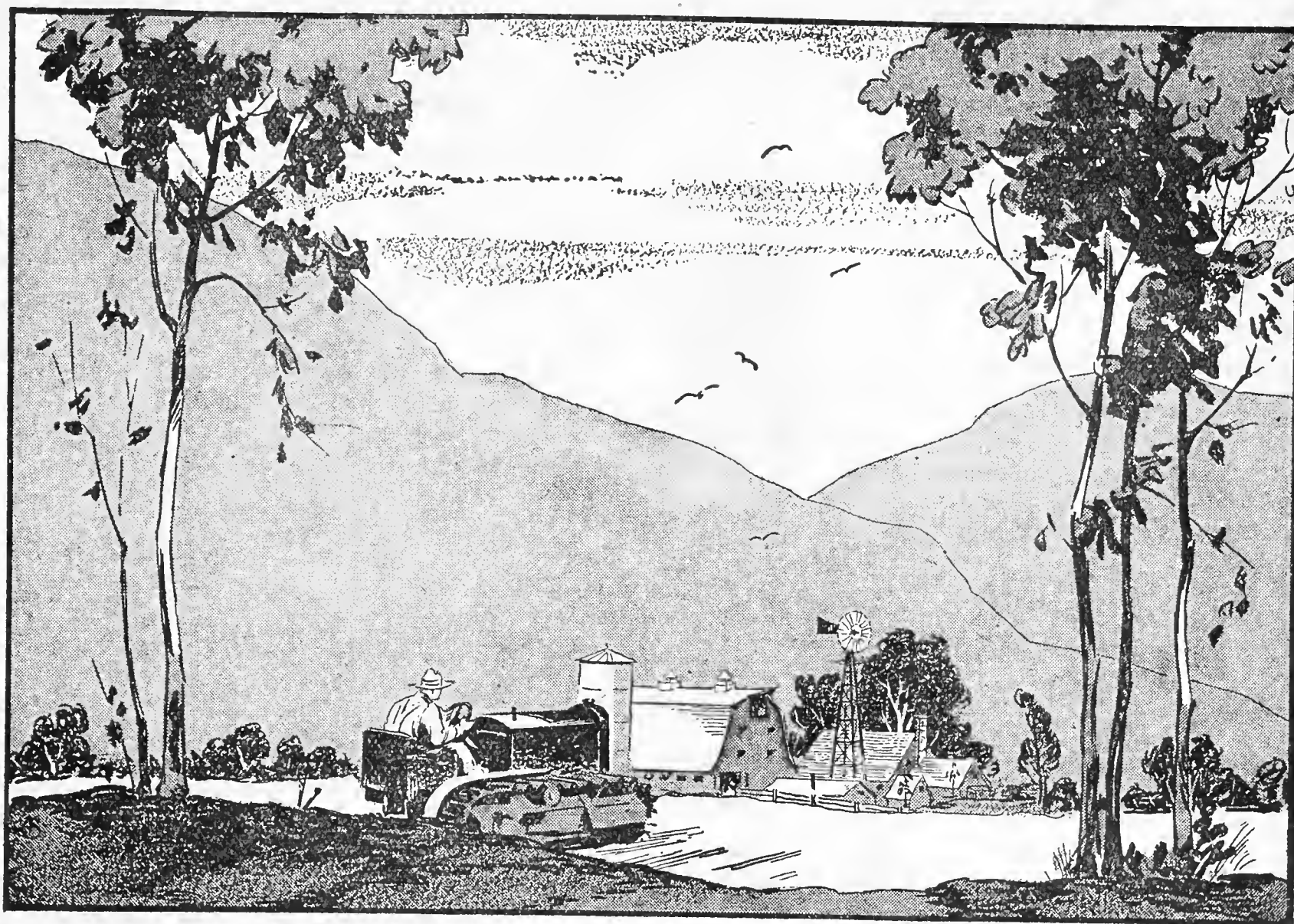
In more favored communities, with a well-to-do group of families the Co-operative Health League offers a fairly good solution. The League depends for its success on the principle of co-operation, popular with the grange and

other farmers' organizations. A group of one hundred or more families with a simple organization directed by a board of trustees and with a paid secretary and treasurer, can undertake to pay a physician a certain sum per family per year. In addition to this the town Board can appropriate \$500.00 to \$5000 per year. The plan is feasible, workable, and easily understood, and while possessing some objectionable features can be made of great value to the community able to help itself. It introduces a comparatively new element into rural health work, viz: health insurance of the right kind and in the contract with the physician, should be the important item of the annual health examination. The principle of co-operation is certainly better than that of paternalism."

From another correspondent we have a different suggestion as to how rural people could be assured of proper fa-

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other farmers' organizations. A group of one hundred or more families with a simple organization directed by a board of trustees and with a paid secretary and treasurer, can undertake to pay a physician a certain sum per family per year. In addition to this the town Board can appropriate \$500.00 to \$5000 per year. The plan is feasible, workable, and easily understood, and while possessing some objectionable features can be made of great value to the community able to help itself. It introduces a comparatively new element into rural health work, viz: health insurance of the right kind and in the contract with the physician, should be the important item of the annual health examination. The principle of co-operation is certainly better than that of paternalism."

Frank H. Lacy of Poughkeepsie writes: "I would suggest legislation permitting the organization of hospital districts, each district possibly large enough to include four or five average townships. I would erect a hospital at a central point in each district suitable to the needs of the district. I would organize a suitable medical and dental staff. I would make the expense in part a local community tax item but with very liberal state aid. And I would foster a sentiment to the effect that it was just as respectable to make use of the public medical facilities as it is to make use of the public schools. Possibly exceptions might be made in case of those abundantly well able to pay, or those requiring expensive dental work. Not all people make use of the public schools. But I am thinking mostly of the problem of bearing and rearing children.

"One thinks of the reaction of the medical and dental profession to such a plan. The answer is that such a policy would be permissive. It would be adopted at first only by communities which do not have the proper facilities at present. It would furnish employment at a fair salary for a greater number of practitioners than we now have, as more medical and dental work can be done. No one complains that the teaching profession has suffered through putting education on a public basis. The policy has made the profession."

Legislation is usually slow and follows much arousing of popular sentiment. Perhaps the solution lies in having a local organization first and then taking advantage of state legislation when it comes. At any rate, the community which gets together on the matter will be the one which gets results.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the August prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.51	
Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.25	1.95
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class I League price for July 1928 was \$2.90 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$2.70 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Steadies After Slump

CREAMERY	Aug. 23, 1929	Aug. 16, 1929	Last Year
SALTED			
Higher than extra	43 1/2-44	44 -44 1/2	48 -48 1/2
Extra (92sc)	43 -	43 1/2-	47 1/2-
U-91 score	38 1/2-42 1/2	39 -43	43 1/2-47
Lower G'ds	37 1/2-38	38 -38 1/2	41 -43

We have had a buyer's market since our last report. Heavy receipts, close buying and the loss of 1/2c at Chicago, combined to the detriment of the butter market, with the consequent loss of strength along with the loss in price. At the decline the market recovered some strength. The recovery of a half cent at Chicago had some influence. Stocks seemed to move more freely and several houses reported a better clearance as the week came to a close.

The demand seems to be improving. Jobbers and chain store operators show a willingness to carry rather full stocks. Undoubtedly they feel that the present rates are safe. Furthermore, there is some buying in anticipation of the improved demand that is sure to result from the return of vacationists after Labor Day. School will soon be starting and the children will have to be on hand so that we will once more see improved movement into the distributing channels. In spite of this better outlook however, the dealers are free sellers and do not hesitate to move butter where there is any margin over cost. Our heavy cold storage holdings are no secret. We have got to

move a lot of butter at a reasonable price to avoid serious consequences.

Fresh Cheese Improves

STATE FLATS	Aug. 23, 1929	Aug. 16, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	23 -25	23 -24 1/2	25 1/2-26 1/2
Fresh Av'ge			23 -25
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	
Held Av'ge			

The cheese market has continued in the same satisfactory manner that we reported last week. The price on specials has advanced to as high as 25c, the demand for fine quality fresh cheese clearing the offerings fairly well. There is a scarcity of fresh State flats, while Wisconsin Daisies are in ample supply. We look for the market to hold fairly steady for a while, at least as long as supplies keep within reason.

Fancy Nearby White Eggs Scarce and Higher

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 23, 1929	Aug. 16, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	50 -54	48 -51	48-51
Average Extras	48 -49	45 -47	44-47
Extra Firsts	40 -46	37 -42	38-42
Firsts	36 -39	34 -36	34-36
Undergrades	34 -35	33 -	32-33
Pullets	33 -40	33 -39	31-35
Pewees	23 -30	22 -28	26-28
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	45 -51	42 -48	42-46
Gathered	35 1/2-44	34 1/2-41	32-41

The egg market has taken another jump. As is most always the case, the fancier qualities have taken the lion's share of the advance. Very few fancy eggs are coming from the Pacific Coast and with extremely short supplies from nearby points (we are talking about fancy eggs now) prices have gone skyrocketing. Mediums, nearby are firm. There appear to be plenty of eggs grading average extra and extra first. They are not good enough to satisfy the most critical buyers and yet they are a little too high in price to attract the buyer of medium grade eggs, such as firsts. That is why there is little sluggishness on those lines. If the eggs in these classes could have been graded a little more closely, they would have been worth from five to ten cents more a dozen depending on the grade.

Live Poultry Market Steady

FOWLS	Aug. 23, 1929	Aug. 16, 1929	Last Year
Colored	29-31	28-30	30-33
Leghorn	21-26	20-25	28-30
CHICKENS			
Colored			
Leghorn			
BROILERS			
Colored	33-37	26-35	28-38
Leghorn	-32	-28	30-35
CAPONS			
TURKEYS	25-35	25-35	
DUCKS, Nearby	22-26	22-23	23-26
GESE			

The entire live poultry market is steady. Very few colored fowls are arriving by express, and Leghorns are selling well. Express broilers are holding firm, in fact, Leghorns are gaining. Very little stock is selling below the outside quotations.

Rabbits are scarce and higher, bringing from twenty-five to twenty-eight cents a pound.

Fruits and Vegetables

Peaches, plums and prunes have commenced to arrive in limited volume from the Hudson Valley this week. The demand was generally slow for these fruits doubtless due to the small size. Early variety blue grapes were in more plentiful supply and lower in price with the outlet very restricted. The price trend on Bartlett and Clapps Favorite pears of large size and fancy quality was tending upward toward the latter part of the week. Little activity prevailed on the market for apples except on strictly fancy large fruit. Supplies are gradually increasing. Crab apples were neglected.

APPLES—Western New York Sections: barrels, Duchess U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$3.00-4.00; bushels: U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.50-1.75; unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.25-1.50, 2 1/4 inch \$1.00-1.25. Hudson Valley: per bushel basket, U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/2 inch and upward, Alexander \$1.75-2.50; Maiden Blush \$1.25-2.00; Wolf River \$1.75-2.50; Wealthy U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.50-2.00. Various varieties, U. S. No. 1 pack 2 1/4 inch \$1.00-1.50; unclassified, various varieties and sizes 75c-\$1.25.

CRAB APPLES—Hudson Valley: various early varieties, per bushel basket \$1.50-2.50; per 12 quart basket 50c-\$1.00.

GRAPES—Hudson Valley: per gift crate (eight baskets) early blue variety \$1.25; Delaware \$1.50-1.75; Niagara \$1.25-1.50; climax baskets, 12 quarts, wide

range pack and quality, early blue varieties 50-75c.

PEACHES—Hudson Valley: various varieties, per 14 and 16 quart basket, wide range size, quality and pack 25-75c; per carrier of six four-quart baskets 75c-\$1.50. New Jersey, per carrier, six four-quart baskets, Elbertas 50c-\$1.75; Georgia Belle 50c-\$1.25; Hale \$1.50-2.50.

PEARS: Hudson Valley: Bartlett, per bushel basket, fancy pack \$2.00-2.50, few \$2.75-3.00, poorer \$1.50-1.75; No. 2's 75c-\$1.50; Clapps Favorite, per bushel basket, fancy pack \$2.00-2.75, poorer \$1.50-1.75; No. 2's 75c-\$1.00; per barrel, fancy pack \$5.50-7.50; No. 2's \$2.50-4.50. Bushel boxes: Clapps \$2.00-2.75.

PRUNES—Hudson Valley: per 12-quart climax basket, various varieties \$1.25-1.50.

PLUMS—Hudson Valley: Damson, per 12 quart climax basket, mostly \$1.25; per four quart basket 35-50c.

String beans, particularly the wax variety, were in generous supply throughout the week from upstate New York. Prices ranged widely owing to the great variation in the condition and quality. Cabbage declined as receipts increased. Carrots closed dull with the outlet very limited. Culiflower sold quite well, particularly on the fancy large and values averaged higher at the close of the week. White purple top turnips held steady. Little activity prevailed on celery and values slumped. The demand was very slow. Cucumbers, dills and pickles, when fancy met a fair sale at small and unimportant price changes. Lettuce steadily declined throughout the week. Supplies were in excess of trade requirements. Squash ruled dull. Onions of the red and yellow varieties of fancy quality held about steady but white onions continued dull and weak. Tomatoes were increasing in volume from the Hudson Valley and the Western part of the State. Attractive quality, ripe stock met a ready sale at sustained prices but green closed lower.

Potato markets closed considerably higher around the middle of the month as the carlot movement again decreased to about 500 cars per day. Shipping-point prices of best sacked Cobblers in New Jersey advanced to \$3.35 per 100 pounds. City dealers reported New Jersey arrivals jobbing generally at \$3.15-\$3.85, and Long Island stock advanced in New York City to \$3.35-\$3.50. Baltimore quoted Pennsylvania and Maryland Round Whites at \$2.90-\$3.

Plantings of Danish-type or winter cabbage in seven late States are estimated at 33,560 acres, or about 3,000 more than in 1928. This acreage would be about 11% smaller than the very heavy plantings of 1927. Sharpest gains over last year appear in Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota and Colorado. Production of domestic-type cabbage in the late States is forecast at 306,200 tons, as against 237,600 last season. New York may have 108,000 tons because of the much heavier yield per acre in that State.

CAULIFLOWER—Catskill Mountain Area: per crate, No. 1's \$2.50-3.50, few strictly fancy \$3.75-4.00; No. 2's \$1.25-2.00, few lots \$2.25. Colorado, per crate \$1.25-2.25.

CABBAGE—Western New York: white domestic, per sack of about 90 pounds, store sales mostly \$2.50-2.75; pier and yard sales, \$2.25-2.40. Virginia white, per crate of about 100 pounds, mostly \$3.00-3.25.

CARROTS—Western New York Sections, Orange & Oswego Counties: per bushel hamper, cut stock, store sales, unwashed \$1.15-1.25; washed \$1.25-1.50. Bunched carrots, per crate of about 48-60 bunches.

CELERY—Orange County: per bunch of 12 stalks 15-17c, depending upon size and quality. Stock in the rough, wide range pack, size, quality and condition, per two thirds crate \$1.50-2.25, some poor as low as \$1.00; half crate \$1.00-1.75, mostly \$1.25-1.50, some strictly fancy \$2.00; quarter crate 75c-\$1.25; High Ball crates 75c-\$1.50. Oswego County and Western New York Sections: stock in the rough, per two thirds crate, \$1.75-2.25.

CUCUMBERS—Western New York and Oswego County: per bushel basket, wide range quality and pack No. 1's \$1.75-2.75, mostly \$2.00-2.50; No. 2's 75c-\$1.50; dills \$2.25-3.25, mostly best \$3.00; pickles \$3.00-3.50. Albany County: per bushel basket, cucumbers \$2.50-2.75; per large barrel, dills and pickles \$13.00-15.00.

LETTUCE—Big Boston, per crate of 24 heads, all State sections 25-75c, mostly 50-60c, few lots strictly fancy slightly higher.

ONIONS—Orange County: jobbing store sales, per 50 pound bag, white large \$1.25-1.50; broilers \$1.00-1.75; picklers \$2.00-3.00; sacks of 100 pounds, yellows \$1.75-2.50, mostly \$2.00-2.35; red \$2.00-2.50, depending upon size and quality.

SQUASH—Oswego County: per bushel

basket, yellow crooked neck 50-75c; white 50-75c.

STRING BEANS—Western and Central New York Sections: per bushel basket, wide range in quality and pack, various green varieties, flat \$1.00-2.00; round \$1.25-2.25; red cranberry \$2.00-3.00; wax beans 25c-\$2.00, some worthless and dumped.

TOMATOES—Hudson Valley: various varieties, per carrier of six four-quart basket, fancy pack 144 tomatoes \$2.00-3.25, best mostly \$2.50-3.00, choice pack 180 tomatoes \$1.00-1.75, mostly \$1.25-1.50; per 12-quart climax basket 50c-\$1.15. Western New York: per carrier of six four quart baskets, fancy pack 144 tomatoes \$1.50-2.00; choice pack 180 tomatoes \$1.25-1.50; per 12 quart climax basket, poor stock 25c. At auction, per carrier, fancy pack 120-144 tomatoes, \$1.95; choice pack, 180 tomatoes \$1.55. Maryland: per carrier of six four-quart baskets, fancy pack \$1.00-1.75; choice pack 75c-\$1.25.

TURNIPS—(White purple top) Western New York Sections & Oswego County: per bushel basket, cut stock, best \$2.00-2.50, poorer \$1.00-1.50.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Aug. 23, 1929	Aug. 16, 1929	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	1.33 3/4	1.39 3/4	1.09 3/4
Corn (Sept.)	1.01 1/2	1.03 3/4	.90 3/4
Oats (Sept.)	.47	.49 1/4	.37

CASH GRAINS	Aug. 23, 1929	Aug. 16, 1929	Last Year
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.43 3/4	1.49 3/4	1.52
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.61 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.21 3/4
Oats, No. 2	.58	.60 1/4	.51

FEEDS	Aug. 23, 1929	Aug. 17, 1929	Aug. 25, 1928
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	35.00	36.50	33.50
Sp'g Bran	28.50	29.00	29.00
H'd Bran	31.00	32.00	30.50
Stand'd Mids.	31.00	32.00	29.00
Soft W. Mids.	37.00	37.00	36.50
Flour Mids.	36.00	36.00	37.00
Red Dog	39.00	39.00	43.50
Wh. Hominy	43.50	44.00	39.50
Yel. Hominy	45.00	43.00	39.00
Corn Meal	40.00	45.00	42.50
Gluten Feed	48.00	40.00	43.75
Gluten Meal	41.00	48.00	53.50
36% C. S. Meal	44.50	40.50	44.00
41% C. S. Meal	47.50	44.50	50.50
42% C. S. Meal		47.50	52.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	54.00	56.00	50.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Cash hard winter wheat prices advanced in mid-August. The soft winter wheat market also developed a firmer tone, and with the lighter receipts in good demand. Cash spring wheat markets were firm to strong. Corn and oats were firmer but barley declined with the heavy offerings meeting dull inquiry.

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Offer two
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Sir Inka

Fishkill Colantha Pontiac—His dam Fishkill Pontiac De-Kol Inka made a record of over 20 lbs. butter in 7 days as a 2 year old and 493.72 lbs. butter and 11,012.20 lbs. milk in 365 days at the age of 2 years, 11 months and 15 days.

Fishkill Maid Mengerveld—A son of Dutchland Inka Colantha Maid whose sire has a fine list of daughters including 18 over 30 lbs. and 2 over 1,000 lbs. One of her daughters, Fishkill Inka Lady DeKol made a 7 day record of 472 lbs. milk and 22.19 lbs. butter at 2 yrs. 11 mos. In 304 days she made a record of 11,741.8 lbs. milk and 550.25 lbs. butter at same age. This was the highest 2 year old fat record in America in 1927 and 1928.

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Farm News from New York

Up-State New York Potato Conditions in Mid-August

I HAVE just returned from trips of over 500 miles in Central and Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania, including the Blue Tag certified seed potato tour in Western New York. Have talked with hundreds of growers from all over New York and Northern Pennsylvania. Conditions are the most favorable in a belt across New York from Binghamton and Elmira on the south to the eastern end of Lake Ontario. Rainfall here for the last seven weeks has been ample in most cases to make vines ranging from normal to very large size and nearly always of dark and healthy color. Insect damage has been small and tip-burn much less than in average season. No late blight. Planting dates may average a little later than normal and the last planted fields show vines rather small.

The prospect for the crop in this belt is for a heavier than average crop if rainfall is sufficient after this date and dates of killing frosts are normal. The eastern end of the state is mainly a dairy country that grows much less potatoes than it consumes, and here, I understand, drouth is often very severe, until by going further southeast the very severe drouth conditions of Long Island and New Jersey are reached.

Dry Conditions Reported from All Parts

Traveling west from this belt north and south across Central New York I see and hear of a gradually increasing severity of drouth conditions. Steuben County vines, particularly in the fields of the certified seed growers, were smaller than in fields further east, and I heard much of late planting and of dry soils. Color of vines was nearly always very good and tip-burn slight. Towards the western end of the state drouth appeared to be more severe. A considerable number of fields showed heavy tip-burn, particularly on gravelly soils. Several good growers called the drouth one of the worst in their memories.

Forecast of size of the crop is difficult. The drouth and late planted fields will make the dates of killing frost more important than in most years. Half a dozen well distributed rains of one inch each would give a crop heavier than average, with normal frost dates.

Drouth in the west has cut the wheat crop of the three great prairie provinces of Canada from over 500,000,000 bushels in 1928 to only half that much in 1929, and the same drouth is threatening to badly damage the main crop of potatoes in our middle western states. Here in the east drouth has already badly cut the Long Island and New Jersey crops. Will the 1929 potato crop be as short as in the drouth seasons of 1901, 1911 and 1916, when the short crops brought high prices? Or will the

dry summer be followed by plenty of rains to revive the crop and produce heavy yields, as has happened several times in the past?

The reduced acreage this year caused most of the drop in the estimate from 464,483,000 bushels for the 1928 crop to the present August 1st estimate of 373,000,000 bushels. It is certain that the reduced acreage alone must cause higher prices than those of the last season. The rainfall and the dates of killing frosts for the next sixty days will make or break potato prices for fall, winter and spring.—DANIEL DEAN.

The New Automobile Liability Law

THE last session of the New York State Legislature passed a new financial automobile responsibility law which will become effective September 1st. Many inquiries are being received as to how this law works and to whom it applies.

Some insurance agents, in order to get more business, are giving the impression that every automobile owner is included in the jurisdiction of this law. This is not so. The Bureau of Motor Vehicles emphasizes the fact that no person shall be subject to the provisions of the new law unless he has failed to pay a judgment for damages in an automobile accident or has been convicted of any of the following:

1. Speeding or reckless driving, if injury to person or damage to property has resulted; or
2. Driving a motor vehicle without a license; or
3. Driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated; or
4. Leaving the scene of an accident without reporting; or
5. An offense in any other state which would be a violation of any of the above if committed in this state.

Farm Board to Broadcast

ON Saturday, August 31st, from 1:30 to 2:15 eastern standard time, the National Broadcasting Associated Stations will broadcast the first Farm Board program. Speakers will include Chairman Legge, Carl Williams of Oklahoma, C. C. Teague of California, and Charles S. Wilson of New York.

The Board will discuss the work already accomplished and future plans.

Holstein Breeders Celebrate At Peterboro

NEW York Holstein breeders and their families will remember pleasantly for many a day the fine gathering and picnic at Peterboro on Satur-

day, August 17th. The State Troopers reported nearly a thousand automobiles, averaging from four to five persons to the car, in attendance at this picnic to celebrate the first production record made and registered in the United States.

Mr. Gerritt Miller, on whose farm the record was made, acted as host, and donated one thousand dollars to maintain perpetually the monument to the first record cow. Among the speakers were Frank O. Lowden, President Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of New York State, Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., writer for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, A. A. Hartshorn, Past President, Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Gerritt S. Miller, America's oldest Holstein breeder, and Prof. H. H. Wing, Chairman of the afternoon.

The weather was ideal for the meeting and the pleasure of everybody was materially increased by the good milk and ice cream furnished by the Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association.

New York County Notes

Madison County—DeRuyter, from which these notes are written, is in the Southwest corner of Madison County at the four corners of Madison, Cortland, Onondaga and Chenango Counties. This is on the direct route from New York to Syracuse and from Albany to Buffalo. The site of an airport has been chosen and dedicated and an aeroplane factory may locate here. State road near this place is being improved. All this is of interest to our farmers, making life pleasanter and property more valuable. Madison County has had ideal weather for comfort this past month. Haying is finished in many places. Others are finishing.—Mrs. C.A.P.

Saratoga County—Very cold nights and hot days. The weather is wonderful for haying as there has been no rain lately. School houses are being repaired and improved. Gansevoort Grange hall is being enlarged. Farmers busy getting silos and buildings in condition for filling. Cultivating and hoeing are completed for the sea-

son. Broilers and fowls in good demand. Wild blackberries are not as plentiful as some years. Saratoga Springs is a splendid market during the racing season.—Mrs. L.W.P.

Rensselaer County—The weather is dry and the crops are drying. Gardens and cucumbers are showing white and yellow leaves. Corn is showing leaves curling from the sun. Even rain will not restore life to some crops. Haying is moving rapidly. All dry and in good shape.—Mrs. F.

Genesee County—Miss Elizabeth Coon, Home Bureau Agent, Charles Bowman, Farm Bureau Agent, Reuben Shapley, Assistant Farm Bureau Mgr., and J. D. Walker, Junior Extension Agent attended a picnic of Western New York Agents at Long Point, Conesus Lake. Farmers who are threshing their wheat in the lot find the weevil and rust have damaged it considerably. Some are much disappointed with the yield. The stand seemed so even and gave promise of a fine yield.—Mrs. R.E.G.

Clinton County—We have had a number of hard rains and thunder storms in different parts of the county recently. Hay will be a big crop. More beans have been planted than last year. Oats and barley were sown later than usual but are looking fairly well. Corn grew a lot during the hot spell. Tourists and campers are beginning to come.—R.J.M.

Niagara County—Reports from leading fruit growers in the county indicate good crops of apples, peaches and grapes. Pears, plums and quinces will be light. A bumper crop of cherries is now being harvested. Sour cherries bring 7c a pound at the canning factories. Farmers are in the midst of haying and wheat will soon be ready. Eggs are 40c per dozen along the roadside. The Farm Bureau has appointed an Agricultural Council to make a survey of farm conditions in the county as a basis for readjustment and aid in solving some of the problems now confronting farmers. The State College and representative city and county organizations will assist. Thomas Macks is chairman and L. A. Muckle, county Farm Bureau agent is secretary. Laura Ray, Home Bureau agent in the county for the last three years, has resigned to become the bride of George Hervey of the Geneva State Experiment Station. Miss Dora Wadsworth of Wayne County will succeed her.—Mrs. W.U.S.P.

Notes About the Fair

Florida Products to be Exhibited at Eastern Fairs

THE Atlantic Coast Line Railroad is preparing an exhibit of products from the State of Florida, which will be shown at eastern fairs during August, September and October. The exhibit contains samples of almost every crop grown in Florida, as well as products of forests, factories and mines. The schedule of fairs at which this exhibit may be seen is as follows:

Washington County Fair, Hudson Falls, N. Y., August 20-24.

Dutchess County Fair, Rhinebeck, N. Y., August 27-31.

Rochester Exhibition, Rochester, N. Y., September 2-7.

Reading Fair, Reading, Pa., September 10-14.

Great Allentown Fair, Allentown, Pa., September 17-21.

Doylestown Fair, Doylestown, Pa., September 24-28.

Trenton Inter-State Fair, Trenton, N. J., September 30-October 5.

York Fair, York, Pa., October 8-12.

The Great Frederick Fair, Frederick, Md., October 15-18.

A similar exhibit was shown by the Coast Line in the New England states last year, where it attracted a great deal of attention.

Fairs Have Good Prize List for Ayrshires

THE Ayrshire Breeders Association has just announced a prize list of over \$1600 at the Eastern States Exposition and the New York State Fair for a class of bull calves from tested dams. It is stated that this is the largest prize list ever offered for any one class of dairy cattle. Professor H. H. Kildee, of the

Iowa College of Agriculture, will judge at the Eastern States Exposition and Louis Seitz, of Waukesha, Wis., will judge at the New York State Fair.

The Empire Futurity at Syracuse has the following entries: H. O. Craner, Jamesville, N. Y. (1), I. D. Karr, Almond, N. Y. (2), Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Sanatorium, Wilton, N. Y. (1), Sycamore Farms, Douglasville, Pa. (1), A. F. White & Son, Hornell, N. Y. (1), Hurst & Sipher (1).

* * *

Eight Counties To Exhibit

AT this year's New York State Fair, eight county Farm Bureau Associations will arrange exhibits to show the agriculture of their counties. These exhibits will be grouped together in the eastern portion of the Manufacturer's Building, which has been used for the display of farm produce, fruit and flower exhibits. The Grange, Home Bureau and Farm Bureau exhibits are also in this building. The counties that will arrange exhibits this year are: Chautauqua, Genesee, Chemung, Yates, Schuyler, Cortland, Herkimer and Schenectady.

The winning county will be the one which arranges in a most attractive manner an exhibit showing the county's agriculture with the best quality farm produce. To note the recent changes in types of agriculture since the 1925 census will be of interest to those who attend the fair.

E. C. Weatherby, superintendent of these Farm Bureau exhibits, recently stated that he expected this year's exhibits will be uniformly better than ever before arranged. The judges will be: Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Lawyersville, farmer and staff editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST; J. Roe Stevenson, Cayuga, Master Farmer; and Professor V. B. Hart, of the New York State College of Agriculture.

New Grape Grading Regulations

THE last session of the Legislature passed a great grading and standardization law, and Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, has just issued standards for the grading, classification and packing of grapes in accordance with this new law. The new regulations will be effective September 1st, and are as follows:

"U. S. Fancy Table Grapes shall consist of grapes of one variety which are well colored, mature, firmly attached to capstems, not shattered, split, crushed, dried, wet or soft; which are free from mold, decay, mildew, berry moth, russeting, hail, and from damage caused by freezing, disease, insects or other means. Not less than 75 per cent of the bunches shall be compact and the remainder shall be fairly compact. Bunches shall not be excessively small excepting that compact portions of bunches consisting of no less than five berries may be used to fill open spaces between whole bunches.

Not more than a total of 10 per cent, by weight, of the berries in any lot may be below the requirements of this grade.

"U. S. No. 1 Table Grapes shall consist of grapes of one variety which are fairly well colored, mature, firmly attached to capstems, not shattered, split, crushed,

dried, wet or soft, which are free from mold, decay, berry moth, and from damage caused by mildew, russeting, hail, freezing, disease, insects or other means. Not less than 85 per cent of the bunches shall be fairly compact."

Not more than a total of 10 per cent, by weight, of the berries in any lot may be below the requirements of this grade.

"U. S. No. 1 Juice Grapes shall consist of grapes of one variety which are fairly well colored, mature, firmly attached to capstems, not shattered, split, crushed, dried, wet or soft, which are free from mold, decay, berry moth, and from serious damage caused by mildew, russeting, hail, freezing, disease, insects or other means. Not less than 60 per cent of the bunches shall be fairly compact."

Not more than a total of 15 per cent, by weight, of the berries in any lot may be below the requirements of this grade.

"Any lot of grapes consisting of more than one variety which meets all other requirements of 'U. S. Fancy Table,' 'U. S. No. 1 Table' or 'U. S. No. 1 Juice' may be designated as 'U. S. Fancy Table Mixed,' 'U. S. No. 1 Table Mixed,' 'U. S. No. 1 Juice Mixed.'"

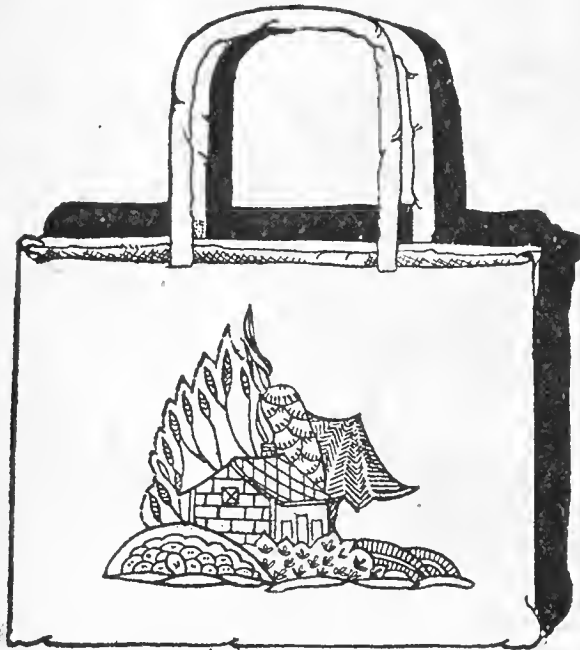
"Ungraded. Grapes which are not graded in conformity with the foregoing grades may be designated as 'Ungraded.'"

Saving A Priceless Commodity

Knowing How To Spend Time Is As Valuable As Knowing How To Earn Money

"HOW I would love to if I only could. But I just can't seem to find the time for such things. There is always so much to do at home." So regretted one of my neighbors when I invited her to join our Home Bureau group. It is the great American cry. And yet for centuries theologians and scientists have been trying to tell us that there is no end to time. But we housewives know better. Time is always ending. There is never enough of it. It is always giving out when we need it most.

What housewife has ever felt that



2722

Carryall utility bag No. C2722 is stamped on fine quality linen colored crash and is all made up with the exception of attaching the handle. The strips for the handle are furnished. The bag when finished is 10x13 inches in size and is most convenient for the shopping tour. Price 45c. Address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

she was sufficiently supplied with that fleeting commodity to perform the most necessary duties—the cleaning, mending and sewing, baking and cooking, gardening, and the hundred and other routine tasks? Then think of the enticing possibilities of fancy sewing, reading, Women's Clubs, artcrafts, and other forms of recreation and outside activities. To say nothing of being able once in a great while to just sit and rock. What average housewife with a family has ever had her "fill" of these things?

There are doubtless some superwomen who have discovered the secret of wresting from each hour its full worth. Many have not. But experience with some common sense and thought will go a long way towards achieving this end.

How delightful it would be if it were possible to be master of one's work by simply saying, "I will have none of you now. When I am ready, when I feel so inclined, then I will attend to you." That surely ought to put work in its place. But it doesn't. For, suddenly, after an aimlessly spent morning, the work is piled high—the dishes are unwashed, beds unmade, no baking is done, and dinner not even thought of. Then nerves and grouching develop and we declare ourselves the most overworked group in the world.

After two experimental years which netted me little gain in results, I decided to take an inventory of my methods. I began checking up my efforts and their results, deciding what practises were of greatest value, emphasizing those and discarding the others. This inventory resulted in several resolutions which I have followed with most gratifying results.

First of all I scheduled my time, allowing a definite period for the accomplishment of each task. I began to realize how much time I had been wasting and where it had gone. Keeping a schedule in mind I soon found myself doing certain tasks always at the same time and by some study I was able to

determine the best time for these activities. Then I began to formulate a definite schedule. It was interesting to see how easily it worked itself out. Now I don't need to watch the clock closely. The particular job I am doing is a fairly accurate indication of the time. There is one period I insist on keeping twice a day. That is a short rest period, either of reading or lying down. In the morning I allow ten or fifteen minutes while my dinner is cooking, and about one half to one hour in the afternoon immediately after my work is done. It is invaluable in the saving of nerves and feelings.

My second resolution was to make mornings count. My dessert and vegetables are prepared as soon as my breakfast is over and the baby taken care of. If a pudding is needed for dinner and a cake for supper, the same batter can serve the two purposes; a fruit, chocolate or gingerbread pudding at noon with a sauce, or whipped cream, and cup cakes or gingerbread at night. My breakfast dishes wait

ing, necessitating a last minute marketing or a hastily thrown-together meal. I look at my menu, order a day in advance, and then my refrigerator checks with my plans. Food for extra busy days may be prepared the day before.

Third. I have found that a supply list is invaluable. Whenever I am low in some article it is listed and included in the day's marketing.

For my last resolution I decided to make my head save my heels. I collect articles that go upstairs at the foot of the stairs and they all go up together. One well planned cellar trip may save several.

The scheduling of my time has surprised me for it has taught me two things; that there is a good deal of time in a day if one uses it thoughtfully; and that I am much more capable than I had believed. I have more time for doing things that I had always wanted to do but "couldn't find the time for". I accomplish things more easily, feel less weary, and have more time to myself.

Of course no schedule can be followed implicitly. There is no human executive so subject to interruptions, both day and night, as is the housewife, and none of whom such versatility is required. And there is no efficient office boy to shut the door against importuning forces. Still, things run much smoother and there is a minimum of wasted time and effort if the woman has planned her hours and knows how she wishes to use them.

There is a constant race against the clock which adds a zest to household tasks. And I have made it possible to devote less time to housekeeping and more to other activities. This makes a job which might easily approach drudgery, become a pleasant occupation.—MRS. E.B.T.B., JR.

Paintings of Many Lands

EACHERS and mothers who are training children to appreciate pictures and to know interesting little stories about them and the men who

painted them will like the help of the booklet "Paintings of Many Lands and Ages" by Professor Albert W. Heckman, Westport, Conn., 50 cents a copy, published by the Art Extension Press. This collection of stories about famous paintings and painters was designed to accompany some ninety color reproductions of paintings selected by the Art Extension Society for study in elementary and high schools. The small pictures come in sets and are intended to bring in miniature form the rich colors and pleasing lines of the original pictures. Proceeding on the idea that pictures must be seen in colors to be appreciated, these small prints in colors have been made available at a reasonable rate by the Art Extension Society. The book helps by giving facts about the pictures and those who painted them.

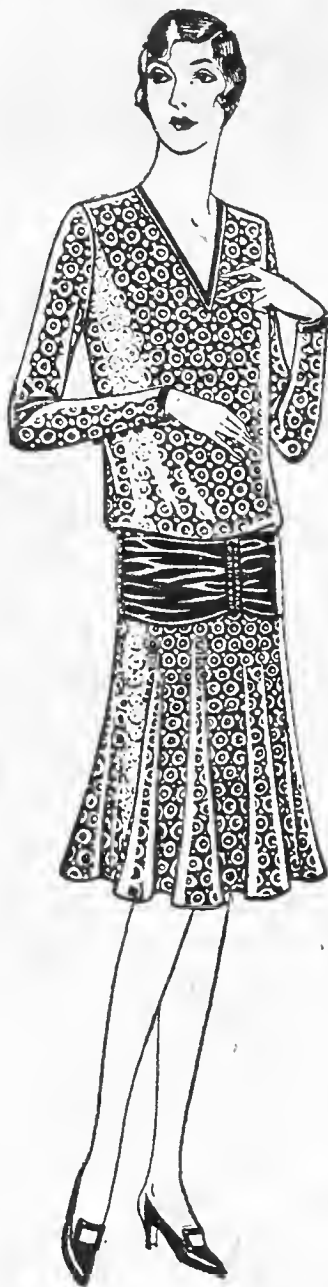
There are two additional booklets, 25c each, which have been written by Mr. Heckman and Dorothea Strain, published by the Society, for the purpose of supplementing the larger original booklet "Paintings of Many Lands and Ages". The supplements are called "Stories of Great Paintings" Part I and Part II, and contain further stories about pictures and their painters.

A Letter to Betty

Dear Betty—I see your name in the American Agriculturist. I have not got one of your scrapbooks to paste these recipes in so will you please send one to me. I have sent my ten cents with this letter. We live on a farm. My father takes the American Agriculturist. I am 13 years old and can bake most everything and I have four sisters. Thelma is 12 years old, Pearl is nine years old, Flo is four years old and Leona 16 months. The other girls are learning to bake, so we can use the scrapbook together. Please find enclosed 10c in stamps. Thank you.—Yours truly, L.F., N.Y.

A dark floor makes the best background to set off rugs.

Molded Bodice



2902

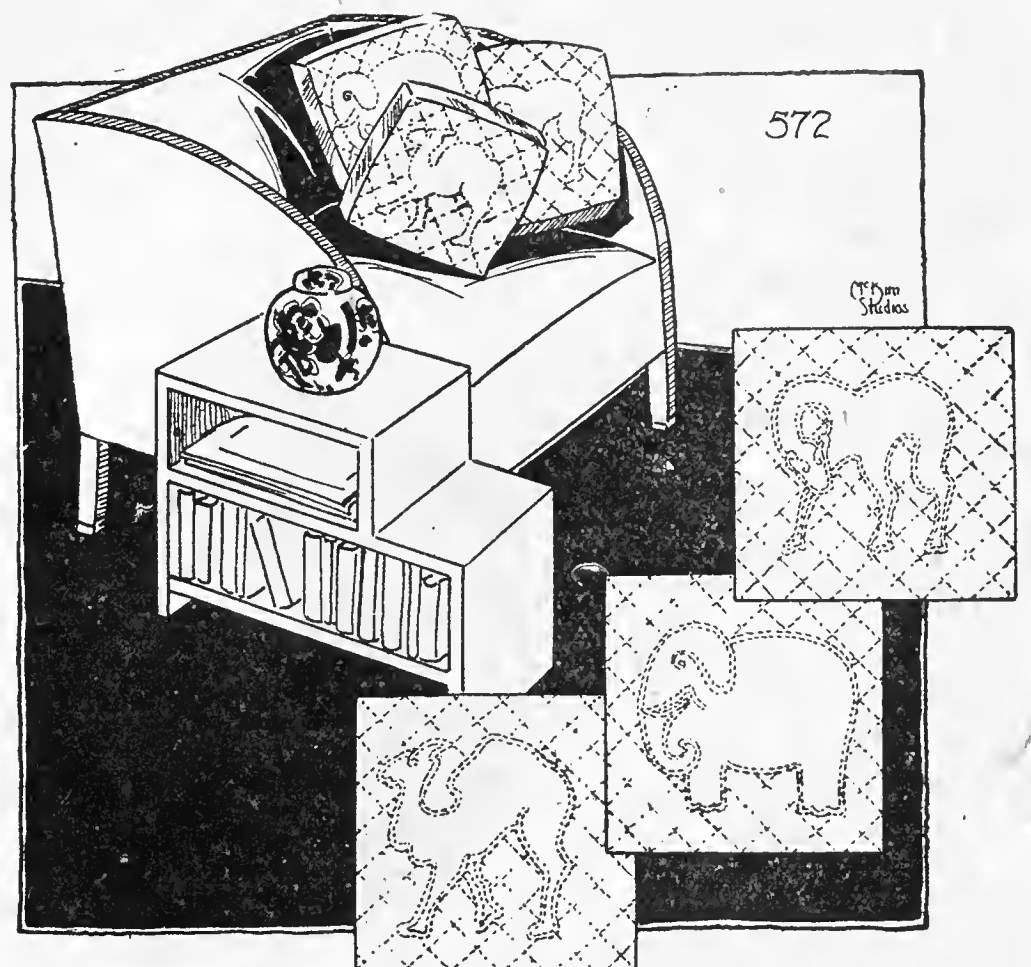
DRESS PATTERN NO. 2902 is smartly designed with its molded bodice and full circular skirt. The lovely printed silks and chiffons are well adapted to this type of frock. Pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards of 40-inch material with 3/4 yard of 36-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the fall and winter fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

upon my baking tins, and before washing my dinner dishes I prepare my supper salad or escalloped dish.

My third resolution called for planning the week's meals in advance. Of course the actual meals may not always follow the written pattern. It may seem wise to use some leftover differently or there may be none to use. But it does eliminate the sudden discovery that material for a main dish is lack-

Three Clever Little Pillows



Have you noticed that clever, conventional animals have come to a place in home decoration? Our group of three pillows presents a camel, giraffe, and elephant primly conventionalized to fit the 10-inch squares of satin. There is a quilted background on each, while the outlining of the figures may be braided, embroidered, cone-painted in plastic, or simply quilted, all equally effective.

The entire group is for use in a big chair, chaise lounge, or davenport, separately as elbow pillows, or just grouped with other pillows. Order No. M572 includes the group of three, fronts, backs, and edge boxing material of satin-radiant, a high luster silk and rayon cloth. Colors are red, gold, and green stamped with the camel, elephant, and giraffe, the group of three complete at \$1.00 postpaid. Box pillows filled with kapok for the tops described—slightly under 10 inches square, may be ordered as M573, for \$1.25 for three. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Little Recipes for Little Cooks

Lesson Number Six

by *Betty*

*Can You Get Your
Own Breakfast, and
Would You Like to
Make a Coffee Cake?*

Dear Little Cooks:

When I think of how many, many little cooks there are now learning these recipes, then I get to wondering what you are all doing these hot, busy days on the farm. There are some little city girls who are little cooks, too, but maybe they are visiting in the country now. Part of the time I am so busy helping Daddy that I haven't time to cook at all. You see, I drive the horses on the hay rope or on the wagon when he is haying. I like to drive and the men say it helps a lot to have a driver sometimes.

Another way I help is by taking lunch out to Daddy. I thought maybe you would like to have my recipe for the coffee cake that I make to take for lunch sometimes. It's good with coffee, the men say. Of course, I drink milk for my lunch, don't you?

Betty.



Quick Coffee Cake

Have the oven real hot for this.

4 tablespoons sugar (2 spoonsful will do.)
½ cup flour, sifted before measuring.
Few grains salt.
1 teaspoon baking powder.
2 tablespoons raisins.
4 tablespoons milk.
½ egg beaten and 1 tablespoon of melted butter.

Mix the dry ingredients, which are the first five given. In another bowl beat the ½ egg and add the milk and melted butter. Add these to the mixture in the first bowl and stir well.

Then I grease a cake pan and pour in the batter. Then I mix 1 tablespoon of sugar and ¼ teaspoon of cinnamon and sprinkle it over the top. Now it is ready to put in the hot oven to bake about 15 minutes.

Mother says you will notice that this is really only a sweet muffin recipe but the raisins in it and the sugar and cinnamon on top make it seem quite different.

Use this larger recipe when you want to make one for the men's lunch.

1 cup of sugar.
2 cups flour, sifted.
4 teaspoons baking powder.
¼ teaspoon salt.
½ cup raisins.
1 or 2 eggs.
1 cup milk.
4 tablespoons melted butter.
Sprinkle with 4 tablespoons sugar.
1 teaspoon cinnamon.

Cottage Cheese

Do you have cottage cheese at your house? We do. Mother says it is such a fine food, to be had so cheaply on the farm, and that we ought to serve it lots of different ways so we won't get tired of it quickly. So I am going to tell you how I fix it up and maybe you can surprise your mother with a new way to serve it.

Mother generally cooks it herself, but if you want to do that part, too, put the thick sour milk on the back of the stove where it will warm but not become very hot, because too much heat makes the cheese tough and stringy. When the curd and whey are well separated, pour it all in a clean cheesecloth bag to drain (we use a

clean salt sack which is just the right size). We tie the bag and hang where the whey or watery part will all drain off. When it is cool enough, squeeze the bag hard to get rid of all the water. Then empty out the cheese into a clean bowl and let it get very cold.

When I want to fix my cheese for the table, I mix it smooth and add salt and cream to moisten as we like it best. It is very good just this way, but I enjoy making it into balls about the size of walnuts (hands must be extra clean for this work). I put these balls on crisp clean lettuce leaves and in the top of each ball I make a tiny hole. In this hole I put a bit of jelly of a bright, pretty color. This makes a pretty dish.

Other times I add raisins or dates to the cheese before I serve it. Nuts and dates are very good in cottage cheese. Cottage cheese balls look ever so pretty dipped in finely chopped parsley, too. Mother likes salad dressing on cheese balls and so she showed me how to put a spoonful of dressing on the cheese ball and then a one-half walnut on the dressing.

I hope you like these ways to make this good food look and taste better. Mother will be glad to know that she can depend on you to fix that part of the supper.

Making a Good Breakfast

Sometimes, when there is no school, I sleep quite late and then mother thinks I should get my own breakfast because getting late breakfasts takes lots of her time when she wants to be doing other things.

This is what I very often get for myself:

Milk Toast

To make this I first put a cup of milk to heat in a sauce pan. Then I cut a slice of bread, a rather thick one, and toast it carefully. I watch it every minute because I do not like burned or scraped toast. When I have my toast nicely

browned on both sides, I take it off and butter it well on one side.

Then I sprinkle a wee bit of salt over it and place it on a deep plate or in a soup bowl because I like quite a little milk on my toast and I want room for the milk without spilling. When the milk is steaming hot, I pour it over the toast and eat it while it is nice and warm.

If I feel very hungry, one slice isn't enough for a whole breakfast. So I either toast two slices and heat more milk or I plan to eat a dish of cereal with sugar and cream before I have my toast. We aren't allowed to eat a whole breakfast of pancakes and syrup and drink coffee. Maybe if we did, the school nurse would not have said, as she saw me come into the room to be examined, "I can tell just by the looks of that girl that she is healthy."

I like eggs and there are always plenty of fresh ones on a farm, so sometimes I poach an egg to go on top my slice of toast.

Poached Egg

To poach an egg I first take a small sauce pan and fill it with boiling water and put it where it will stay about as hot while the egg is cooking. Then I take an egg which I know is fresh and break it very carefully into a saucer. Then I slip it carefully into the hot water and let it stay until it is as hard as I like my eggs. Then I take a pancake lifter and lift it very carefully and slip it onto the slice of toast and I salt and pepper my egg. After this I pour on the hot milk.

After I can do this well mother lets me fix a whole big platter full of toast and eggs for the family supper.

Betty



Little Betty enjoys looking over her recipes after they are pasted in her scrapbook. So will you!

Award of Merit

There are to be in all 24 pages of recipes like this one. To every Little Cook who keeps a complete set and who makes all the recipes, a pretty certificate, on tinted paper, will be given as a reward. Five lessons have been printed, but they will be sent with all scrap books, so any Little Cook can start now and now miss any lessons. Even with these back lessons you can get a scrap book for 10 cents from Betty.

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

He answered the shot by dropping his bow and dashing toward the mill. Odd was a leap ahead of him when they reached its broken-down door, and the dog stopped as he faced the shadows that lay within the stone walls. Jeems went on. Death might easily have met him at the threshold, but nothing moved in the vaultlike chamber he had entered, and there was no sound in it except that of his own breath and his racing heart. Odd came in and sniffed the grain-scented, musty air. Then he went to the flight of narrow steps which led to the tower room and told Jeems that what they sought was there. Jeems ran up, his hatchet raised to strike.

He must have been an unforgettable and terrifying object as he appeared above the floor into the light which forced its way through the dusty glass of three round windows over his head. There must even have been a little of the monster about him. He had left some of his garments with his mother and father, and his arms and shoulders were bare. Char and smoke and the stain of earth had disfigured him. His face appeared to be painted for slaughter and a greenish fire glittered in the eyes that were seeking for an enemy. Blood dripped to the oaken planks from his wounded arm. He was a Frankenstein ready to kill, dishevelment and fury concealing his youth, his stature made appalling by his eagerness to leap at something with the upraised hatchet.

If the hatchet had found a brain, it would have been Toinette's. She faced him as he came, holding the musket which she had fired through a slit in the wall as if she possessed faith in its power to defend her. Her pallor was heightened by the silken darkness of the long hair which streamed about her. Her eyes had in them a touch of madness. Yet she was so straight and tense, waiting for death, that she did not seem to be wholly possessed by fear or terror. Something unconquerable was with her, the soul of Tonteur himself struggling in her fragile breast to make her unafraid to die and giving to her an aspect of defiance. This courage could not hide the marks of her torture. Death had miraculously left her flesh untouched in passing, yet she stood crucified in the mill room.

Expecting a savage, she recognized Jeems. The musket fell from her hands to the floor with a dull crash, and she drew back as if retreating from one whose presence she dreaded more than that of a Mohawk, until her form pressed against the piled-up bags of grain, and she was like one at bay. The cry for vengeance which was on Jeems's lips broke in a sobbing breath when he saw her. He spoke her name, and Toinette made no response except that she drew herself more closely to the sacks. Odd's toenails clicked on the wooden floor as he went to her. This did not take her eyes from Jeems. They were twin fires flaming at him through a twilight gloom. The dog touched her hand with his warm tongue, and she snatched it away.

She seemed to grow taller against the gray dusk of the wall of grain.

"You—English—beast!"

It was not the mill wheel this time, but Toinette's voice, filled with the madness and passion which blazed from her eyes.

With a sudden movement she picked up the musket and struck at him. If it had been loaded, she would have killed him. She continued to strike, but Jeems was conscious only of the words which came from her brokenly as she spent her strength on him. He had come with the English Indians to destroy her people! He and his mother had plotted it, and they were alive while everyone who belonged to her

was dead! The barrel of the gun struck him across the eyes. It fell against his wounded arm. It bruised his body. Sobbingly, she kept repeating that she wanted to kill him, and cried out wildly for the power with which to accomplish the act as he stood before her like a man of stone. An English beast—her people's murderer—a fiend more terrible than the painted savages.

She struck until the weight of the musket exhausted her and she dropped it. Then she snatched weakly at the hatchet in Jeems's hands, and his fingers relaxed about the helve. With a cry

The thrill was gone in a moment. The red drops fascinated her, painted brightly by the sun. Jeems Bulain—out there with her dead! The boy her mother had tried to make her regard with bitterness and dislike from childhood—a man grown into an English monster! She struggled to bring back her power to hate and her desire to kill, but the effort she made was futile. She followed the crimson stains, hearing nothing but the mill wheel over her head. Emptiness was below, a loneliness wherein the sun itself seemed to

voice. She understood what his burden had been. Tears? Such trivial things could not exist in the after-heat of the holocaust that had consumed them. A stray undercurrent of wind flung back her hair in a lacy mantle of jet silk. Pride, defying grief, raised her chin a little as she obeyed Jeems. It shone in her widening eyes and in her parted lips as she looked ahead. She knew to what she was going. And when she came to the place which Jeems had prepared, she was like a white angel who had appeared to gaze for a moment or two upon the dead.

With a tool he had found, Jeems had made a grave. It was shallow and made less unbecoming with a bed of golden grass. Tonteur did not seem unhappy as he lay upon it. The top of his head was covered so Toinette could not see. She knelt and prayed, and Jeems drew back, feeling that to kneel with her, with the marks of her hatred on his face and body, would be sacrilege.

Even now, when it should have known better, the mill wheel continued to whine and scream, and suddenly it occurred to Jeems that it could not have been that way yesterday when Tonteur was alive. A devil must have come to abide at the top of the mill!

He waited, scanning the horizons that were thinning of their smoke. Death had passed and death might return over its own blackened trail. Toinette, beside her father, made him think of that. It seemed a long time before she rose to face him. She was not crying. Her eyes were blue stars in a countenance as pale as marble. The sun shone on her and gave an unearthly radiance to her hair. Her beauty held him stricken just as his own terribleness forced from her a gasp of protest when he drew off the coat borrowed from one of the dead men and spread it over Tonteur. But she did not speak. Only the mill wheel continued its virulent plaint as the loose earth fell on the baron. Toinette looked steadily toward the sky, and when Jeems was done she accompanied him back to the mill. She watched him go for his bow, where he saw that the form he had thought was Toinette was the wife of Peter the Younger.

He came back and spoke to her a second time. The lips she had broken with the musket barrel were swollen, and the brand across his forehead was turning a dark and angry colour. The cloth he had twisted about his wounded arm was red. Sickness and pain were forcing their way into his eyes.

"I must take you away," he said. "There is not time to care for the others. If they come back—"

"They will not harm you," she said.

Jeems made no answer but looked away over the Richelieu toward Champlain and Dieskau.

"And they will not harm your father or your mother or anything that belongs to the Bulains, but will reward them for their loyalty to murder and outrage. Is not that true?"

Still Jeems did not answer, but stood listening for sound to come out of the distance.

Her voice was quiet and mercilessly unmoved by the marks of the punishment which her hands had inflicted. He had received less than her own people, and it was only an accident of her weakness and want of skill that he had not suffered equally with them. She saw the sickness gathering in his face and eyes, but pity for him was as dead in her breast as her desire to live. She knew where he would take her. To his home—a place left unscathed by the killers. To his mother, the soft and pretty woman in whom her father had believed so faithfully.

(Continued on Page 14)

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Catherine Bulain's brother Hepsibah who is a trader pays them a visit. After supper he opens his pack and among the presents he has brought is a beautiful piece of red velvet cloth for Jeems to give Toinette. Jeems attends Lussan's auction the next day and resolves to give Toinette his present and to whip Paul Tache. Paul is the victor in the fight. That evening Hepsibah tells Jeems of his fears that war between the French and English is inevitable.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He fears that Toinette has also been killed.

of triumph, she raised it, but before the blow could descend she sank in a crumpled heap upon the floor. Even then her almost unconscious lips were whispering their denunciation.

He knelt beside her and supported her head in his unwounded arm. For a moment it lay against his breast. Her eyes were closed, her lips were still. And Jeems, sick from her blows, remembered his mother's God and breathed a prayer of gratitude because of her deliverance.

Then he bent and kissed the mouth that had cursed him.

CHAPTER XI

TOINETTE was alone when she awoke from the unconsciousness which had come to ease the anguish of her mind and body. It seemed to her she was coming out of sleep and that the walls which dimly met her eyes were those of her bedroom in the Manor. That a truth whose evidence lay so horribly about her could be reality and not a dream broke on her senses dully at first and then with a swift understanding. She sat up expecting to see Jeems. But he was gone. She was no longer where she had fallen at her enemy's feet. But Jeems had made a resting place for her of empty bags and must have carried her to it. She shivered when she looked at the musket and the stain of blood on the floor. She had tried to kill him. And he had gone away, leaving her alive!

As had happened to Jeems, something was burned out of her now. It had gone in the sea of darkness which had swept over her, and she rose with an unemotional calmness, as if the tower room with its dust and cobwebs and store of ripened grain had become her cloister. Passion had worn itself away. If a thought could have slain, she would still have wreaked her vengeance on Jeems, but she would not have touched the musket again that lay on the floor.

She went to the head of the stair and looked down. The son of the Englishwoman had left no sign except the drip of blood that made a trail on the steps and out of the door. Exultation possessed her as she thought how nearly she had brought to the Bulains the same shadow of death which they and their kind had brought to her.

lose its warmth.

She stood in the doorway, and all about her was the haze of smoke, soft and still in the air. In the distance, obscured by the fog which ran from the smouldering ruins, she saw a form bent grotesquely under a burden. It was a shapeless thing, distorted by the sun and the smoky spindrifts dancing before her eyes, but living because it was moving away from her. Behind it was a smaller object, and she knew the two were Jeems and his dog.

She watched until they were blotted from her vision, and minutes passed before she followed where they had gone.

Jeems must have seen her, for he reappeared with the dog like a werewolf at his heels. He had found a coat somewhere and did not look so savage, though his face was disfigured and bleeding where she had struck him with the barrel of the musket. He was breathing deeply, but his face was as dispassionate as it had been in the tower room—an Indian's face, with flesh tempered by the impassiveness which she had assaulted so bitterly. She tried to speak when he stopped before her. Accusation and a bit of ferocity remained in her soul, but they were impotent in the silence between them. His eyes meeting hers steadily from under the lurid brand of her blow, seemed less like a murderer's and held more the gaze of one who regarded her with a cold and terrible pity. He did not put out a helping hand though she felt herself swaying. He was no longer youth. He was not the boy her mother had trained her to hate. He was not even Jeems Bulain.

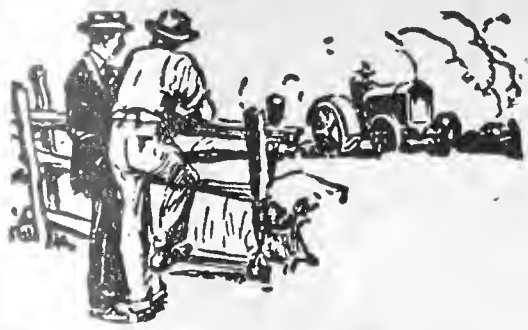
But his voice was the same.

"I am sorry, Toinette."

Jeems scarcely knew he spoke the words. They rang back through the years as if a ghost had come to life whose memory they had flayed out of their hearts a long time ago.

"What are you doing here?" she demanded.

She might have asked that same question in those unimportant years when he had dared to visit Tonteur Manor with his foolish gifts. Why was he here? He turned in the direction from which he had come and held out his hand, not for her to take, but as a



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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CHICKS, ROCKS 10c; REDS and Wyandottes 11c. White Leghorns 8c. Mixed 7c. Heavy Mixed 9c. One cent more per chick in less than 100 lots. 100% delivery guaranteed. LONGS RELIABLE HATCHERY, Millertown, Pa., Box 12.

CHICKS C. O. D. Barred Rocks 10c, large Barron Leghorns 8c, reduced on large orders 100% guaranteed. Order from adv. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN Pullets, large size, 306 egg strain. H. CLOSE, Tiffin, Ohio.

PULLETS & COCKERELS—Hi-Powered Leghorns. Farm Range Reared. New York Official R.O.P., certified, and supervised grades. Large healthy birds. Superior egg quality. Illustrated announcement. EGG & APPLE FARM, Route A., Trumansburg, N. Y.

PULLETS, HENS, COCKERELS. Pure bred. Big type Leghorns. Trapnested tested foundation stock. 200 to 291 egg bred blood lines. Shipped C.O.D. to your express station on approval. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Zealand, Mich. Box 5.

FOR SALE: Large White leghorn laying yearling hens on range \$1.35 each, hundred lots. GEORGE R. SWARTOUT, Breeder of S. C. White Leghorns, Hartwick Seminary, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Red Pullets Range raised. Bred for heavy egg production. April hatched \$1.50 each. March hatched \$1.85. May hatched \$1.25 each. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. COLLINS FARM, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0837-R

Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

BESKIRK'S BLACK BEAUTIES, baby turkeys hatching Sept. 10th. 50c each, \$5 dozen. DOROTHY BUSKIRK, Evans Mills, N. Y.

LAST HATCH BABY turkeys Sept. 10th. Bourbon Reds \$5 dozen, 50c each. MRS. C. J. DOXTATER, Evans Mills, N. Y.

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COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver Oil for poultry animals feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth promoting food. Five gallons \$6.75, 10 gallons \$13., at New York. Special prices on barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage. Carloads. Pay highest market prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

WANTED TO BUY—ten to twenty acres of high dry land on main State road with a house. No other buildings necessary. HARRY ROCKE, c/o Sam Noss, Sheffield, Mass.

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CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. Also steel stalls, stanchions, and partitions. Water bowls, manure carriers and other stable equipment. Tell me what you are most interested in, and I will save you money. WALLACE B. CRUMB, Box A, Forestville, Conn.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

SEED WHEAT that produces 5, 8 and 10 extra bushels per acre. Genuine Lancaster-County cleaned and re-cleaned seed. Disease-free, plump, hardy. Hoffman's Leap's Prolific, Forward and Trumbull beardless varieties. Pennsylvania 44 and Lancaster Full-caster bearded. Also genuine NORTHWEST alfalfa-timothy-rye. Catalog and samples free. Write today. A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., Box No. 87, Landsville, Lancaster Co., Pa.

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT Seed. College inspected. Improved selection of Dawson's Golden Chaff. High yielding and hardy. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

POT-GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS for August and Fall; Layer Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Loganberry, Wineberry, Grape, Asparagus plants for September and Fall. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

HOLLYHOCKS, ORIENTAL POPPIES, Bleeding Hearts, Sweet Williams, Sweet Lavenders, Shasta Daisies, Double Buttercups, Painted Daisies, Hardy Primroses, Japanese Bellflowers, Hardy Phloxes, Forget-Me-Nots, Blue Bells, Hardy Lupines, Cardinal Flowers, Turk's Cap, Lillies, Orange Cup Lillies, Everlasting Sweet Peas, Evening Primroses, Marasmallows, Hardy Larkspurs, Day Lillies, Sun Roses, Baby's Breaths, Blue Gentians, Hardy Ferns, Hardy Asters, Mist Flowers, Foxgloves, Canterbury Bells, Shellflowers, Siberian Wallflowers, Hardy Carnations, Harebells, Japanese Anemones, Rose Campanions, Monkshoods, and 208 other Hardy Flowers that live outdoors during winter. These are for August and fall planting and will bloom next summer. Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kans.

HAVE YOU A FARM FOR SALE?

Tell our readers about it. Over 150,000 every week.

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE—90 acre farm in Wayne County. 1 1/4 mile from town. Noted as splendid all purpose farm, well watered, orchard, good fences, some equipment. Reasonable price for quick sale. Address BOX 9, American Agriculturist.

LIVE GOOD WHILE MAKING A GOOD LIVING ON THE DEL-MAR-VA PENINSULA. Low-priced, productive land, town and waterfront homes. Three to ten hours to largest Eastern markets by motor or Pennsylvania Railroad. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet, FREE. Address 164 Del-Mar-Va Building, Salisbury, Md.

FARM FOR SALE of 125 acres, 25 acres wood, balance meadow and pasture. 20 cows, 1 bull, 5 spring calves all clean T.B. tested May 9, 1929, 2 horses, chickens, crops, machinery and tools. Concrete floor in barn, swing stanchions, new silo, fine house newly painted, never failing springs. In the heart of cauliflower section, 1 1/2 miles to station and macadam road, mile to school, good roads. Communicate with owner, WM. C. VALK, Kelly Corners, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Single farm hands \$60 to \$70 month and all other kinds of Help required. Write BREWSTER'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Brewster, N. Y.

SINGLE MAN WANTED on farm, must be first class milker and good willing quick worker, no old men or boys wanted, state age, when available, \$60 per month and board. CHESTER SMITH, Cold Spring, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITIONS WANTED—The National Farm School maintains an employment agency for its graduates in Dairying; Horticulture; Landscape Gardening; Greenhouse management; Poultry and General agriculture. Anyone interested in good trained working men, apply to C. L. Goodling, Dean, NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL, Farm School, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

LABELS stick on honey and syrup cans with Ti-Tite Paste. Postpaid upon receipt of 25c. TI-TITE CO., Phila., Pa.

FANNING MILL Screen Sieves and wire cloth for your mill. W. C. AUL, Mfr., LYONS FANNING MILL, Lyons, N. Y.

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps before 1871 bought. Old inlaid mahogany furniture bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

BETTER MILK PADS—For cleaner milk. 300 6-inch sterilized cotton discs, \$1.75; two boxes \$3.25 prepaid. HOWARD BROTHERS, South Shaftsbury, Vermont.

NEW "KILM" COUPON Milk Ticket lowest prices. 20,000 pint tickets \$1.75, postpaid. LAWNDALE PRESS, Main Street Station, Franklin, N. H.

PIANOS direct from factory. Easy terms. Radios, phonographs, Catalogs free. BRAUMULLER CO., Union City, N. J.

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade. Highest prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

WOMEN'S WANTS

PATCHWORK 7 POUNDS Percal's Gingham \$1.00. 3 pounds silks \$1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Silks large package 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

STREET DRESSES! Lovely tubfast Prints only \$1.98. Send your measurements to BENNETTS DRESSES, Schuylerville, N. Y.

LADIES' double carded cotton fashioned stockings. 4 pair \$1.00. Black, Grey, Fr. Nude, Balbriggan, Grain. Beige, 8 1/2-10 1/2. Bargain list free. A. H. TALBOT SALES CO., Norwood, Mass.

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Then

Use this page and tell our readers about that fine summer place that you have. Only a few words will describe it. We will write your copy for you FREE, send only the particulars.

TOBACCO

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO from grower to consumer. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10—\$2.50. Smoking, 10—\$1.75. Pipe free. Pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Kentucky.

TOBACCO: VIRGINIA GOLD LEAF. Smoking, chewing; mild, mellow. Like rare old wine. Four pounds \$1 postpaid. BELMONT FARMS, Box W, Chatham, Va.

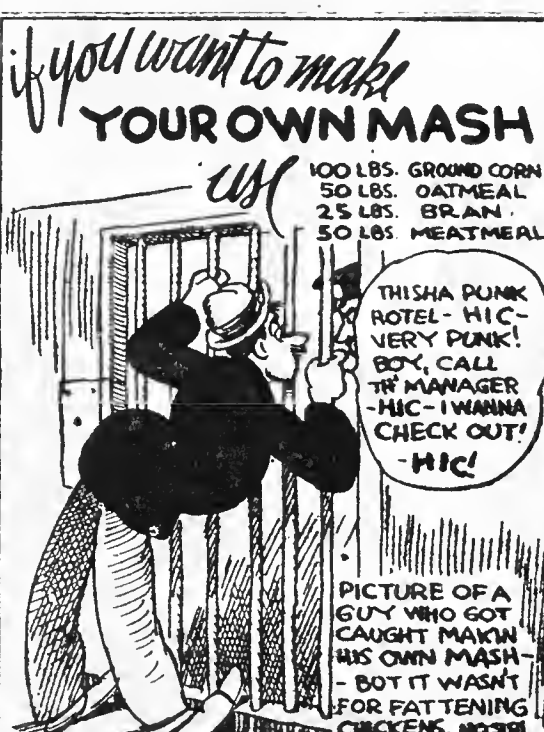
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LEARN AUCTIONEERING at home. Every student successful. School, BOX 707, Davenport, Iowa.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Fatten Cockerels

By Ray Inman



A Home of Refinement

HOTEL GREGORIAN

42 West 35th St.

Between Broadway & 5th Ave.

Within Easy Walking Distance of Theatres, Shops and Commercial Centers

The Gregorian is a modern 12-story hotel, tastefully and comfortably furnished and catering to a clientele of refinement. The pleasure of your trip to New York will be greatly increased by stopping here.

Single Room \$3.00 ^{AND UP} and Bath, Double Room \$5.00 ^{AND UP} and Bath,

Five minutes from Penn Station, eight minutes from Grand Central Terminal, one minute from Herald Square and three minutes to Times Square. Subway, elevated, surface cars and bus lines pass the block.



Livestock



Breeder's



CATTLE

FOR SALE

2 CARLOADS HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY COWS, all Federal T. B. tested, fresh and close up springers. Located 12½ miles east of Hudson. Delivered by truck. E. CLAUDE JONES, CRARYVILLE, N. Y. Phone 6F5

HEREFORD STOCKERS AND FEEDERS FOR SALE. Calves, yearlings, and two's. Uniform in size. Choice quality. Tested cows and heifers. Many cars. Few cars of Shorthorn and Angus. JOHN CARROW, Box 193, OTTUMWA, IOWA

Pure bred and high grade T. B. tested CANADIAN HOLSTEIN AND Ayrshire COWS and heifers to freshen in fall.

HUTCHINS & LEGGETT, 82 Park St., Malone, N. Y.

Holstein Bulls

selection of 20, 18 mos. and younger. Excellent type. Thendara breeding. Founded on Kriemhild. Decker Homestead Farms, Three Rivers, Clay, N. Y.

SWINE

FARMERS BUY FROM FARMERS

Let us suggest to you as breeders the best kind of a pig to start to raise is a good one. You save time and money. We sell all pigs with a trial of two weeks, and then if dissatisfied, return pigs and we will return your money.

6-7 wks. old, \$4.25 ea.; 8-10 wks. old, \$4.50 ea. Breeds—Chester and Yorkshire cross, and Berkshire and Chester cross. Crating free. These prices F.O.B. our depot. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order.

MISHAWUN STOCK FARM, MISHAWUN ROAD, WOBURN, MASS. P. S. No pigs sold at the farm; only by appointment.

PIGS FOR SALE

OLD RELIABLE STOCK Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed. Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old, \$4.75 each. Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Duroes from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old, \$6.00 each. We ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

ED. COLLINS, 35 Waltham Street, LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0839-R

CATTLE

Cattle for Sale

Purebred and high grade tested cows, also accredited purebreds and grades. Cows fresh and to freshen shortly. In carload lots or any amount desired. Also heifers and bulls. J. R. LEGGAT & WILLIAMS, R.R. No. 1, Athlestan, Quebec, Canada.

20 Pure Bred Holstein Cows, Bred Heifers, Calves and Bulls For Sale. PHILIP LEHNER, PRINCETON, WISCONSIN

HEREFORDS for Sale

4 loads weaned calves; 3 loads short yearlings; 2 loads long yearlings; 4 loads heifer calves; 3 loads springers. Well bred, medium flesh, the good kind. Can sort, other cattle. 2 loads young work horses. Write or wire. FLOYD JOHNSTON, Stockport, Iowa.

Holstein Heifers

Carload of very fine choice, high grade yearlings and coming two-year-olds, tuberculin tested. E. HOWEY, 1092 JAMES ST. PAUL, MINN.

SWINE

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester

7 TO 8 WEEKS OLD \$4.25

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD \$4.50

Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$5.00 each Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

PIGS FOR SALE. BIG TYPE STOCK.

For the next few months we will have 200 or more every week ready for immediate shipment. Poland China and Chester crossed, Berkshire and Chester crossed, Yorkshire and Chester crossed. Two months old \$5.00 each. These pigs, I am sure, will please you. They are the heavy western type of hog and have the size, quality and breeding. We ship any number you want C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. Express prepaid on 50 or more pigs.

McCADDEN BROTHERS, NORTH CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS. OFFICE 16 SEVEN PINES AVE.

Sheep

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

160 lbs. each, one year old. \$25 to \$35 each. Shipped on approval. No payment required. JAMES S. MORSE, LEVANA, N. Y.

The Question Box



Chickens Have Swollen Heads

"Some of my chickens have swollen heads. They are smart and eat well. Is this a disease and if so, what can I do for it?"—F.S.B., New York.

SWOLLEN heads are not a disease, but are one of the common symptoms of colds. The nasal cavities or sinuses become infected and swollen. In very severe cases in mature birds the swelling sometimes will push the eye out of its socket and cause blindness if it does not kill the bird.

Colds are not common in young chicks and where found are usually limited to a few cases. The cause is usually overcrowded or poorly ventilated roosting quarters.

Another type of swollen head in young chicks is caused by a lack of enough vitamin A. In this case the whole head seems puffed out tending to close the eyes and giving the head a sleepy look. A sure proof of "nutritional rump" as this trouble is called, is to kill one of the birds and examine the kidneys. They will have a distinctly whitish mottled appearance. The roof of the mouth and the gullet may be covered with small white cancer-like spots. The remedy for this trouble is to give the chicks an abundance of tender green food or cod liver oil.—L. E. WEAVER.

Cleaning Rust from a Water Pipe

"I would like to know how to remove rust from my ¾ inch galvanized pipe. It leads from a spring some 400 feet away. It is now running about 1/4 inch stream with lots of water in the spring. Would like to remedy this without digging up as the pipe is buried 4 or 5 feet deep."—E.S., New York.

IN reply to your inquiry to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as to how you can remove the rust from your 400 feet of ¾ inch galvanized pipe without digging it up, would say that this will be rather difficult and perhaps rather expensive for material.

The only way I can figure out is to drain the pipe of water, then fill it with a solution of about one part of commercial hydrochloric acid to about five of water. A ¾ inch pipe 400 feet long will hold about 12 gallons, and if one-sixth of this is hydrochloric acid, it would require about two gallons of acid for which you can get prices from your local plumber, hardware dealer, and druggist. The first two use a good deal of commercial hydrochloric (muriatic) acid for soldering and perhaps can make you a better price than the druggist. Fill the pipe with this mixture and let it stand overnight, then drain out the acid, run a wire with a cleaning brush through the pipe and draw it back and forth several times, and I believe you will have the rust pretty well out. It might pay you also to call on the physics department at Alfred University for their advice.—I. W. DICKERSON.

Better Roughage Needed

In your opinion is it more important for dairy farmers to grow high protein roughage or to attempt to raise a considerable part of the grain ration?

THIS problem will vary according to each man's individual conditions but in general we believe that the first point that should receive attention is growing better roughage. We believe this for several reasons. In the first place, roughage is bulky and ordinarily cannot be purchased economically. It must, therefore, be raised on the farm and we believe that its quality should be the best possible to grow. In this way the amount of high protein concentrates necessary will be cut down whether they are grown at home or whether they are purchased.

As far as growing concentrates in eastern territory, we believe that the

best quality of grain should be grown but that the usual rotation should not be upset in an attempt to grow all of the concentrates needed on the farm. We believe that any dairyman in New York State can afford to buy most of his concentrates providing he keeps high producing cows and raises a high quality of legume roughage.

Pasteurization Has No Effect On Food Value

Can you please tell me what food value has pasteurized skim milk for calves and pigs. Is it as good as unpasteurized milk?—L.J., New York.

PASTEURIZATION of skim milk has little if any effect upon its food value. It may result in killing some of the vitamins which may lessen its value somewhat.

On the other hand it certainly would have to be pasteurized if it comes from a creamery or sent to a shipping point due to the fact that unpasteurized skim milk is likely to spread disease.

Various estimates have been placed upon the value of skim milk as a feed. Possibly the majority of them place the valuation somewhere in the neighborhood of 30 cents per hundred. At present feed prices many users would place a considerably higher value upon it.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 14)

To Henri Bulain, the traitor, who had bartered his honour for an Englishwoman. Over her father's hill, in Forbidden Valley, were safety and mercy at the hands of her country's enemies.

Her lips found a way to cut him deeper.


"Your father and mother are waiting for you," she said. "Go, and leave me here. I prefer to wait for the return of your Indian friends. And I am not sorry because I tried to kill you!"

He moved away from her to where Hebert and Juchereau and the simple-minded Raudot lay on the ground. This time it was the idiot's coat he took, a fine coat made by the idiot's mother. The boy had loved birds and flowers, and on the lapel of the coat was a faded geranium bloom. Jeems took it off and tucked it between the dead lad's fingers.

Then he went back to Toinette and said, "We had better go." After that he added, "I am sorry, but I must go to my mother and father first."

He staggered as he set out, and Tonteur Hill dipped and wobbled before his eyes. There was an ache like a splinter twisting in his head, and as she followed him, Toinette could see the effect of her unresisted blows with the iron gun barrel. For she did follow, out of the smoke fumes into the clearer air of the meadows and across them to the worn path that led to the Indian trail and the home of Catherine Bulain. She followed as if drawn by chains, but after a little the weight of these chains seemed to leave her, and when Jeems stumbled and caught himself from falling, she almost breathed a cry. The hardwoods swallowed them, and about them now even more than in the earlier morning were the warmth and golden riot of the Algonquin Indian summer which precedes the killing frosts and the opening of the chestnut burrs. In this autumnal peace and quiet, gentle with the subdued notes of birds and with the fragrance of a ripened earth between her and the blue of the sky, the bitterness she was fighting to hold against the one ahead of her became almost dispelled at times. (To be Continued Next Week)

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers

Tipster Sheet Operators Run for Cover

MR. GEORGE MINTZER, Assistant United States District Attorney, is in charge of a drive in New York City against tipster sheet operators and bucket shops. Recently he led a squad of Post Office inspectors to the offices of the Financial Counsellor, a tipster sheet at 170 Broadway, and the Cosmopolitan Fiscal Corporation, at 225 Broadway. In both places it was found that the occupants had suspended operations, leaving one person to watch over the unoccupied desks. Subpoenas had been served upon a number of persons connected with these firms in an attempt to bring them to justice.

A raid was also recently made on the office of Anderson & Co., 40 Exchange Place, publishers of a tipster sheet, and thirty people were subpoenaed and examined by the Grand Jury. An order for examination of the Cosmopolitan Corporation of Brooklyn was recently issued and a Mr. Goldhurst, who was supposedly the organizer of the new concern, was enjoined from selling securities.

How to Recognize Tipster Sheets

Charles Tuttle, United States District Attorney, feels that these raids indicate that a number of similar concerns have gone out of business on account of the campaign against them. We thoroughly approve of these efforts to drive tipster sheets out of business, but one of the unfortunate features of any campaign is the fact that evidence must be secured sufficient to warrant the conviction and this necessarily means that some people must be defrauded before a conviction can be secured. Fortunately, tipster sheets and those operating them have certain earmarks which can be readily recognized by anyone who is at all careful about making investments. It has been pointed out on various occasions that the surest way to put these tipster sheets out of business is for the public to learn of their operations and refuse to patronize them. A tipster sheet, by the way, is a publication which claims to give valuable advice on investments. Frequently it contains some good advice, but along with it is a glowing writeup of some stock which is practically valueless, and the price of which is manipulated up and down to suit the desires of the operators. Frequently these tipster sheets hire a number of men who do nothing but make long distance telephone calls to prospects or "suckers" all over the country.

A few earmarks by which tipster sheets and bucket shops can be recognized are:

1. They promise glowing returns of 10, 15 or 20 per cent on your investment, or in fact almost anything to induce you to "bite". In general, the safety of an investment can be judged by the return promised as 6 or 7 per cent is usually the maximum which can be secured with absolute safety.
2. They are always in a hurry and try to convince prospects that it is necessary to invest immediately in order to reap the rich rewards which they promise. Any investment which cannot wait for investigation can well be let alone entirely.
3. You may well look with hesitation on any concern which calls on you by Long Distance telephone and urges you to buy stock.

Those who have made a study of "fake" investments, estimate that millions and millions of dollars are fleeced from American citizens every year. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau is continually getting letters from subscribers, telling of stock bought and asking us to secure the return of their money. Those who investigate first and who are satisfied with reasonable returns on their investment, are in little or no danger of losing the principal which they have invested. If our sub-

scribers have been solicited by bucket shops and tipster sheets, we will be glad if they will write to us, giving

Promptness Appreciated

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT of your letter under date of July 1st has been delayed but nevertheless let me thank you for the promptness in forwarding draft to me in the amount of \$107.14 covering insurance protection during my inability to attend to any work and laid up from results of an automobile accident.

I cannot commend too highly your protection given the American Agriculturist subscribers through this insurance and indeed it is a great assistance to have such splendid support at a time when expenses cannot be withheld. I will always be a booster for your coverage and your promptness in payment deserves special mention.

While my recovery will not be in full for some length of time, I am very happy to be able to walk around with the assistance of a cane and attend to my work once again.

(Signed), Clara L. Matteson,
New Berlin, N. Y.

their experience, and we will turn the evidence over to Mr. Tuttle, United States District Attorney.

Another Rabbit Concern

What can you tell us about the Rabbit Corporation of America, whose headquarters are 240 West 27th Street, New York City, and also have a place of business in West Washington Market?

We understand that recently several pet stock publications carried advertisements of the Rabbit Corporation of America, and at the same time published some editorial comment. We find that the officers of this organization are Julius Davison, president, David Mayer, secretary, and Marcellus W.

Meek, general manager. We understand that Mr. Meek, has in the past, been associated with several rabbit firms, namely; Meek & Court, Chicago, Ill., Golden West Fur Farms, Arcadia, Cal., and the American Rabbit Association, Los Angeles, Calif. None of these, we are informed, are now in business.

We also understand that the Rabbit Corporation of America made application to Commissioner Dwyer, of New York City Markets, for space in West Washington Market. Objection was filed to the granting of this space, and a hearing was conducted for the purpose of giving all parties a fair deal. A committee appointed disapproved the application of the Rabbit Corporation of America for stand space, and reported their findings to Commissioner Dwyer. The Rabbit Corporation of America then requested a hearing which request was granted, and the date being set for June 17, but for some unknown reason, we are informed that the Rabbit Corporation of America requested that the hearing be called off.

Charge It To Experience

Some time ago two fellows came to my store selling hams. They guaranteed them to be homecured and of excellent quality. I paid 32c a pound for 18 hams and gave them a check for \$42.48. We found the hams to be very ordinary quality, so I wrote and explained everything and asked them to come and get them, but have heard nothing from them. I made the check out to Stanley Brennan, Springfield, New York.

OUR letters to Mr. Stanley Brennan have been returned to us marked "Unknown" so it appears that our subscriber must charge his loss up to experience. If any of our readers have had a similar experience, we would be glad to have them write to us. Although we cannot guarantee to get the return of the money a warning to our readers may prevent further loss.

No Forwarding Address

About four years ago I took a course in printing and showwriting with the American Showcard system, of Toronto, Canada. I paid \$30. for the course and paid in advance, as it was cheaper than to pay for installments. I sent in three or four lessons and then the next one I sent was returned to me marked "Gone out of business". Could you tell me if they are still in existence?

THIS company has gone out of business, without leaving any forwarding address.

Weekly Benefits or Death Indemnities

Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance
Service Offered Through North American
Accident Insurance Company

Paid Subscribers to June 30, 1929...\$137,143.87
Paid Subscribers during July, 1929... 2,629.29

\$139,773.16

Xavier Worm, Riverhead, N. Y.	40.00	Maude W. Rickerson, Saegertown, Pa.	30.00
Travel accident—fractured ankle		Auto collision—fractured ribs and back	
J. R. Bull, Brooktondale, N. Y.	40.00	Mrs. Nettie Calkins, Bergen, N. Y.	10.00
Travel accident—fractured arm		Auto collision—contusions and abrasions	
Sarah Seacord, Homer, N. Y.	20.00	Lee V. White, Fair Haven, Vt.	17.85
Auto accident—cut scalp, face and throat		Hit by car—concussion skull	
Mrs. Carl Terpenning, Newark Valley, N. Y.	20.00	Merry D. Mattison, Sugar Grove, Pa.	30.00
Travel accident—cut face		Auto accident—lacerations, wrenched shoulder	
Mrs. A. Albo, Greenport, N. Y.	10.00	Herbert Gardner, Baltic, Conn.	10.00
Auto collision—contused ankle		Travel accident—sprained legs, bruises	
Josephine Albo, Greenport, N. Y.	15.00	Wm. T. Miller, Thurmont, Md.	40.00
Auto collision—lacerated arm and neck		Travel accident—fractured face—broken arm	
A. Albo, Greenport, N. Y.	10.00	Rosamond McFadden, Fredonia, N. Y.	20.00
Auto collision—lacerated leg		Travel accident—fractured head, arm, back	
Foster E. Wood, Rome, N. Y.	25.00	Charles W. Davis, Yardville, N. J.	30.00
Auto collision—contusions		Travel accident—fracture, dislocated rib	
Dorothy Blount, Canton, N. Y.	2.85	Robert Hanley, Castleton, Vt.	30.00
Auto collision—fractured knee		Travel accident—dislocated shoulder	
Roy C. Anderson, Cochran, Pa.	81.43	Mary C. Culbertson, Dansville, N. Y.	20.00
Auto accident—fractured pelvis		Auto collision—cut forehead, injuries	
Caleb Carmon, Troy, Pa.	52.85	Edward King, Altona, N. Y.	20.00
Travel accident—bruised and sprained arm		Travel accident—fractured arm, bruised chest	
William G. Deats, Ovid, N. Y.	40.00	Stanley Bielowski, estate, Corry, Pa.	500.00
Auto collision—cut tendon hand		Struck by railroad train—mortuary	
Arthur W. Brust, Altamont, N. Y.	130.00	Joseph Danielowick, Calverton, N. Y.	30.00
Auto accident—burnt legs		Auto collision—bruised leg, face and jaw	
John J. Catalano, Brant, N. Y.	30.00	Charles L. Rose, Lowville, N. Y.	40.00
Travel accident—contused neck, back, spine		Travel accident—bruised muscles side	
Reginald Paye, estate, Bloomingdale, N. Y.	1030.30	Fred C. Rasmussen, Westtown, N. Y.	90.00
Auto accident—mortuary		Auto accident—contused leg	
Wm. E. Caddigan, Middletown, N. Y.	130.00	Gerald Elmer, Cazenovia, N. Y.	4.23
Travel accident—Concussion brain, bruises		Auto collision—strained back	
Gurdon T. Chappell, Chestnut Hill, Conn.	40.00		
Car hit tree—lacerated face and head			
Norman Kellogg, Marion, N. Y.	20.00		
Auto tipped over—bruised chest and ribs			

Total \$2,629.29

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Sept. 7, 1929

Published Weekly



Beauty Spots of the East—*The Connecticut Valley from Mt. Prospect, N. H. —See Editorial*

A Hardy Strain of Red Clover

Results on Cortland County Farm Show Importance of Seed Source

By E. N. REED

IN the issue of February 16 I wrote a short article on red clover. I mentioned sowing some seed last year grown in northern Montana as well as a very hardy strain a new neighbor brought to this section. Now haying time is over and clover has been harvested. I have carefully noted these two strains sown side by side. I certainly am convinced that there are certain strains of clover much better adapted to the northern part of this country than others even though the seed is grown in a northern section. The hardy strain my new neighbor brought in is much superior to that grown in northern Montana. My father-in-law also sowed a little of this hardy seed but did not have enough to sow his entire field. The seed he lacked was secured from a local dealer. The results were most striking to say the least. Practically all seeding looks good this year but if we could all secure a strain better adapted to our conditions our seeding would look better still.

Clover the Second Year

I visited the neighbor from whom I secured this hardy seed the other day and we went out to see his fields. He had one eight acre field which was seeded down last year in oats. This field he told me had not had a load of manure on it since he owned the place and his neighbors said they believed it had not been manured in thirty years. He certainly had as fine a stand as any one could ask for. I inquired what he did to get such a catch and he replied that he simply sweetened up the soil with lime, sowed two bushels of oats, four quarts of clover and one quart of timothy per acre. The seed was inoculated. He asked me to come and see his seeding that was two years old. As we walked across the field I

remarked that he had as much clover the second year as most of us get the first. "Yes", he said, "this is true and I believe the reason is because I gave the clover a chance. I did not smother it with an excessive grain seeding or timothy." He asked me if I ever had heard of a man raising clover by sowing timothy seed? If so he would very much like to know how it was done.

I have been in touch with Professor Barron of our state college at Ithaca, New York in regard to clover and I think he believes as I do that some of us have got to grow a little clover seed of our own. Professor Barron is doing quite a lot of strain testing of clover. I let him have a little of my hardy seed to include in his test plots. If any one is interested in growing a good strain of clover for seed I think Professor Barron has information which would be of value. One man near Batavia, New York sees the possibilities in such work and is going to produce some seed. Good clover seed is a crop farmers need not worry about finding a ready market for at top prices. My neighbor tells me clover yields from one to five bushels of seed per acre, depending upon how soon the hay is cut the first time. The heaviest yields of seed are secured by moving the first cutting early. Then the second cutting has a very early start and is quite sure to ripen its seed. All red clover seed comes from the second cutting.

Clover Seed As a Cash Crop

Hundreds of farmers are studying what to grow for a cash crop. It seems as though clover might help some solve the problem.

I have often wondered if we did not lose a lot

of our young clover by early sowing especially if the little plants were up during frosty nights. I decided to test this out for myself so I put one hundred seeds in a shallow box the last of March. I left this box in the house until the plants were up, ninety-six in all. I set the box out of doors on the north side of the house where there was no more than one hour of sunshine during the day. The second day after I set it out there came six inches of snow. June first I counted the number of plants still alive. There were eighty-four. Two got washed out in a heavy rain and I do not know what happened to the other ten, but I am sure this is a very creditable showing. These plants went through numerous freezes. One morning the thermometer was twenty-six. The dirt was frozen so hard around the plants that I could not break it with my finger.

Difference in Second Growth

Haying is now over and the abundance of rain in this section has given after feed a good start. I just went out to see if there was any difference in the two kinds of clover which I mentioned above. Where the northern Montana seed was sown there is scarcely a stalk of second growth showing while the other hardy strain has made a fine start.

I just took a little motor trip covering central and western New York. While most all clover has been cut I could see there were many good pieces this year. The section west of the Finger Lakes has suffered from dry weather to quite an extent all during the early part of the summer. Light rains have relieved the situation a little lately but it is still quite dry. Being a farmer

(Continued on Page 6)

Good Pastures Mean Economical Milk Production

Soil Fertility Often Too Low to Grow Palatable Grasses

By H. P. COOPER

Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station

In New England and in portions of New York Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Rhode Island bent grass is abundant on the poorer soils. On the better soils it is accompanied by Kentucky blue grass and white clover. While on the unproductive acid soils it is generally accompanied by red top, sweet vernal grass and poverty grass.

White Clover is one of the widely distributed pasture plants in the northeastern states. It is most abundant in closely grazed pastures on relatively fertile soils. But it does not grow well

during the hotter and dryer portions of the season.

Kentucky Blue Grass is one of the best pasture grasses. It is the most common pasture plant on the relatively fertile soils well supplied with available lime, phosphorous, nitrogen and potash. It is one of the most palatable pasture plants, because it only grows well on the fertile soil well supplied with the soft and palatable plant food materials. It is common in many night pastures and in most of the better valley pastures in every section of the region. It grows very little, however, during the hotter and dryer portions of the season, which is often the critical pasture period.

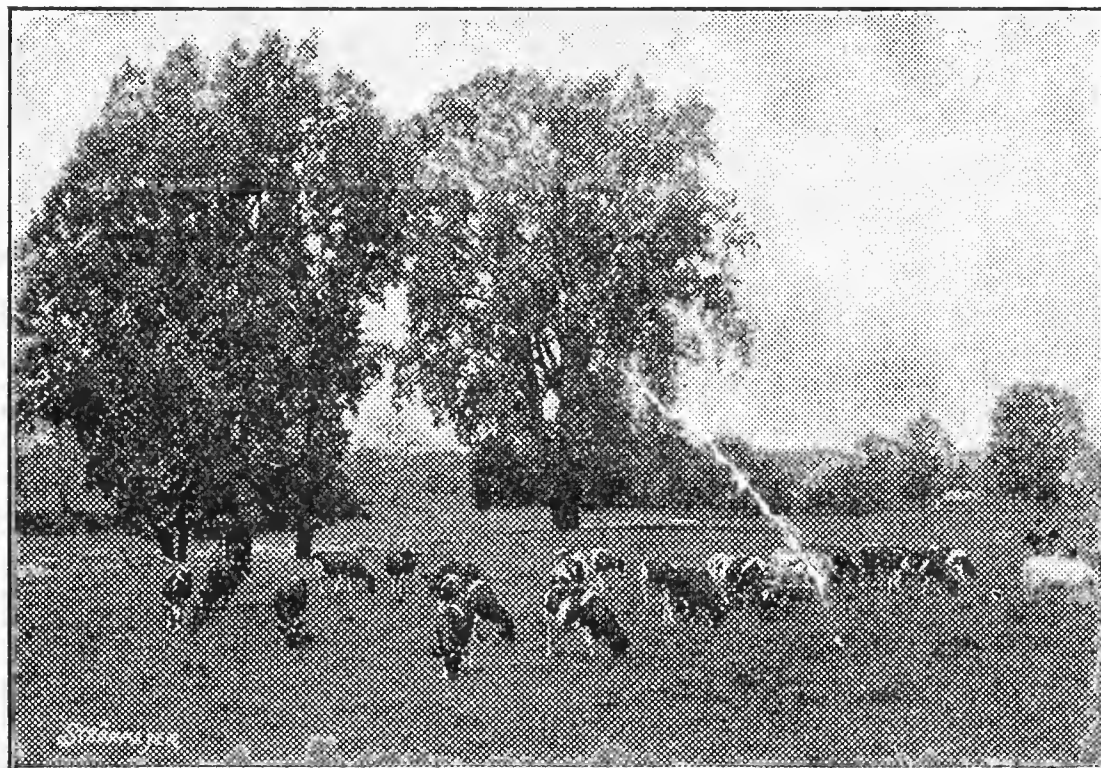
Rhode Island Bent Grass is very sensitive to warm dry conditions. The peculiar climatic requirement of this plant definitely limits its usefulness as a pasture plant to regions which are relatively cool and moist. Since this plant grows successfully on relatively poor soils, it is a very important pasture plant in the hill pastures of the regions which have a relatively heavy growing-season rainfall. This plant is often less palatable than Kentucky blue grass as it grows on relatively poor soils and often contains relatively large amounts of the hard and unpalatable plant food materials, such as silicon, iron, aluminum, and manganese. Where the rainfall is sufficient this plant grows rapidly during late July and August and it often supplies good pasturage during the critical

(Continued on Page 9)

GOOD permanent pastures are necessary for a successful large-scale dairy industry in this region. Without good pastures the dairy farmers in this region have difficulty in competing with other regions where the soils are naturally productive. While this region is favored with a suitable rainfall, it often results in a rapid removal from the soil by drainage of available plant food materials. Many of the soils in this region have become too low in plant food materials for the successful growth of the more desirable and most nutritious permanent pasture plants. So long as there was available uncleared virgin land, well supplied with available plant food materials, which could be cleared and utilized the pasture requirements were fairly adequately met. The rough and relatively inaccessible lands often produce good pasturage for a long time.

At present there is a widespread interest in pasture problems throughout the eastern part of the United States. We are beginning to appreciate the great economic importance of the pastures to the dairy industry. The northeastern states cannot afford to lag behind the other section in the production of their most economical source of animal feed.

The principal pasture plants in the northeastern states are Kentucky blue grass, white clover, Canada blue grass, Rhode Island bent grass, and red top. Kentucky blue grass and white clover are by far the most desirable and the most widely distributed pasture plants in this region.



Good pasture is a profitable crop. Heavy producers cannot maintain their milk flow and depend on poor pasture for their feed.

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State Tax Savings Should Be Passed On To The Taxpayers

ON the news page in this issue we are printing Governor Roosevelt's recent letter to the taxpayers in rural counties. In our opinion, the legislation passed at the last session of the State Legislature, as a result of recommendations of the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission, is more important to farmers than any passed in years.

At the same time, there is a limit to tax relief which can be provided by state legislation. For years American Agriculturist has maintained that the largest farm tax burden comes from local taxes. Governor Roosevelt points out that the savings made to farmers will be of little benefit to them unless they are passed along by the county governments. We believe that every farm taxpayer as well as local farm organizations, should interest themselves in this question and insist that their board of supervisors does not increase local expenditures and absorb all or a considerable part of the saving.

State Is Buying Cheap Land

OVER last week end we drove over many of the hills in the country where we grew up, and the outstanding impression gained was the rapidity with which our hill lands are going back to brush and woods. In a lot which we once helped to raise a piece of potatoes twenty-five years ago and which we remember as being rather fertile, there is now a healthy growth of young trees. It was even difficult to recognize the field and to realize that it was not so long ago that it was under cultivation. Another quarter century and old Nature herself will do a lot of reforestation of these worn-out hills.

In a recent radio talk from WGY, Arthur S. Hopkins, assistant superintendent of lands and forests of the Conservation Department of the State of New York, told of the market that has been made for abandoned farms by the new laws which make it possible for the State and the county to buy up worn-out lands for forest purposes.

We discussed these laws in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST last winter when they were passed. One provides that the State will match the county's appropriation dollar for dollar, not ex-

ceeding \$5,000 in any one year, for reforestation projects in the county which are approved by the Conservation Department.

The other law provides an appropriation for the buying of by the State itself and the planting of trees on abandoned farms. Under this law, the Conservation Department has already acquired nearly three thousand acres in Cortland, Chemung and Otsego Counties at an average price of \$3.15 per acre.

No one should fool himself into believing that he can sell land to the State at a high price. The land sold must contain at least five hundred contiguous acres and should be so located that other acres can be added to the plot. If any who read this have such large plots for sale at a very low price, it might pay them to get in touch with the Conservation Department at Albany, New York.

Tractors Cost Less—Run Longer

IN 1919 the New York State College of Agriculture took records from a number of New York State farms to determine what it costs to operate a tractor. They found that the average cost per hour was \$1.15, without figuring in the cost of the operator's time. This \$1.15, of course, considered all costs, including depreciation, interest on investment, repairs, gasoline, oil, etc.

Since that time tractors have been improved and in 1926 the State College collected a set of similar figures. This time the average cost per hour of operation was 72c, a reduction in cost of 43c per hour since 1919. This difference was due principally to lower depreciation, lower interest charges due to lower tractor costs and lower repair bills.

These figures are interesting for several reasons. In the first place, they show that the manufacturers of tractors and other farm implements are continually striving to sell a better product for less money. The average price of tractors has been reduced about one-third since 1919, while at the same time, the tractors put out need fewer repairs and last longer. In the second place, it is interesting to compare this trend with production of farm products. If manufacturers of farm machinery find it necessary to improve their product and at the same time reduce prices, why it is not logical that producers of farm products must also strive to lower production costs?

Much has been said about the desirability of higher prices for farm products, yet it is generally acknowledged that the producer has relatively little to say about the price he receives.

If prices are good, the result is over-production until prices again drop. Up to date no one has found a practical way in which to control production. Cooperative associations may get a fair price for their members, based on market conditions, yet even they cannot set an arbitrary price and maintain it. Every producer, however, has a lot to say about production costs. Continual study along this line is likely to increase profits more than dependence on legislation.

Tragedy Follows Farm Trespass In New Jersey

CRAIG Hoffman, a Somerville, N. J. farmer, has been arrested on charges of murder following the shooting of one child and the wounding of three others while they were in Mr. Hoffman's corn field recently. He was held without bail in the Somerset County jail to await Grand Jury action. Two of the injured children, Helen Klementovich, and Anna Kolesar, fourteen year old sister of John Kolesar who was killed, identified Hoffman as the man they saw walking in the corn field with a gun in his hand. Joseph Klementovich, ten years old, is also in the Somerset Hospital suffering from numerous wounds.

It is reported that two wounded children admitted to Prosecutor Francis Bergen that they had gone to the Hoffman farm to steal corn. Following an all-night questioning of Craig Hoff-

man and his brother Grover Hoffman, during which both vigorously denied that they had shot the children or that they had even known the children were on the farm, formal charges were filed by Prosecutor Bergen against Craig Hoffman.

It is reported that sentiment in the town is divided. Townspeople feel that the Hoffman brothers were in some way responsible for the shooting and the feeling against them is strong. On the other hand, farmers regard the Hoffman brothers as citizens of the highest character. They declare that all farmers in that section have suffered heavy losses from theft and, that certain parents teach their children to steal from farmers' fields, knowing that they will get off lightly if caught. Many believe the statements of the Hoffmans that they had nothing to do with the shooting but at the same time they feel that if a penalty is imposed upon the person who fired the shots, that it will set a precedent which will strip them of their right to protect their property from theft.

While we do not approve of anyone taking the law into his own hands in this manner, we do feel certain that while human nature is as it is, similar tragedies will continue to occur so long as the property rights of farmers continue to be ignored as they are at the present time. Who can blame a farmer for attempting to protect his crops from theft when he has worked an entire season to produce them? The feeling that it costs the farmer nothing to grow his crops and that anything which is in an open field is public property is altogether too prevalent. A vigorous campaign to protect farm property will go a long way toward preventing such tragedies.

We Are Glad to Help

"The material arrived on time and we won the debate. It was excellent material and contained the right information. I wish to thank you for your kindness and interest you took in this matter. It was of great assistance to the Scottsbury Grange."—R. J. C.

THIS letter is a sample of many that we receive thanking us for the various kinds of programs we furnish free of charge, except for the postage, to Granges and other local farm meetings. This material includes suggested programs for discussing the farm tax situation, several mock trials, and the arguments on both sides of many debates of outstanding interest. If we can help you with your program, that is what we are here for.

A Majority Stays in Farm Work

IT is encouraging to know that according to a recent survey made by the Department of Agriculture, a larger percentage of the boys studying agriculture in high schools stay on the farms than those who do not take the agricultural courses. There is always some claim being put forward that agricultural education trains away from the farm, but now there are actual figures to show this is not so. It was found that from sixty to seventy-five per cent of the students given vocational instruction in agriculture are now in agricultural work.

Eastman's Chestnut

ANYONE who has watched two confirmed checker players sit by the hour and make a move about once every five minutes will appreciate the following story:

A traveling salesman dropped into the general store but found no one but two persons who apparently wanted to make some purchases. Searching around he stepped into a back room and found the proprietor playing checkers with one of the old settlers.

"Do you know that there are two customers out in the store?" said he to the proprietor.

Taking his pipe out of his mouth and spitting into the nearby sawdust box, he replied "That's all right. Just keep quiet and they will go away in a few minutes."

Horseshoe Pitching Prize Goes to Chenango Co.

Seventh Annual State Fair Contest Surpasses All Others

"HORSESHOES," remarked Andy Gump, "is the best game invented by man since Adam slammed the front gate of Paradise. Look at golf—you have to buy clubs, bags, balls; have a professor to teach you and a caddie to guide you before you hit the first ball. Even though you are able to borrow a lawn, without buying a net, racket and balls there can be no tennis; polo costs a fortune; base ball requires bats, balls, gloves and money for their upkeep; even a deck of cards will wear out; but if your grandfather dies and leaves you a set of horseshoes you can start right in without a teacher and enjoy a great out-door sport for the next hundred years without spending a dime."

Best Contest in History of Event

If grandfather could have only looked over the fence at the bunch of pitchers that had come from more than thirty counties representing all parts of the Empire State as they gathered at the fine clay horseshoe pitching courts provided by the State Fair authorities at Syracuse for the use of the contestants at the seventh annual tournament sponsored by the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-Farm Bureau which began Tuesday, August 27th, at 11 A. M., he would have rubbed his eyes and gazed in wonderment at the skill his grandsons had developed since he used old Dobin's cast off footwear in his friendly games in the barnyard.

Last year a six-foot four, sixteen year old boy, Walter Shackleton from Walton, Delaware County had won the highest honors, and the same county had won the previous year. This year George Adams, 62 years "young" from Norwich, Chenango County won the highest honors,—the first prize of fifty dollars and the suitably engraved beautiful championship gold medal, as hundreds of the State Fair visitors almost held their breath in tense excitement as they watched the deciding shoes pitched.

Need for Elimination Series

At about eleven o'clock Tuesday morning, because there were so many entrants the eliminations began. It had been decided to have each contestant pitch 50 shoes to qualify and the sixteen men that made the most points, counting each ringer 3 points and each shoe within 6 inches of the peg one point, were each to pitch each other one 25-point game in the preliminaries.

The results of this qualifying play is given in the accompanying table, arranged according to the highest number of points made by pitching 50 shoes.

The contestants from a number of counties did not appear. These are as follows:

Bert Yates, Gloversville, Fulton; Hiram Conklin, Huguenot, Orange; Leroy Looman, Duanesburg, Schenectady; Clarke Drake, Warsaw, Wyoming.

Essex, and Herkimer counties had signified their intention to send contestants but for some unexplained reason the names of the men were not sent in neither did anyone appear to represent these counties.

As long as the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-Farm Bureau Tournament keeps as popular as it seems to be at the present time, some form of elimination will have to be followed each year in order to complete the tournament in the two days for which it has always been planned. It is suggested that the players practice pitching 50 or more shoes alone so that when they are asked to pitch in such an elimination as this, it will not be a strange procedure for them.

A full report of the preliminary round robin play in which the sixteen men not eliminated took part and the finals in which the six men standing the highest in the preliminaries took part will appear in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST next week with a detailed story of the best games and the wonderful pitching the men did in this tournament which was the best considering it from

every view point that has ever been held at the State Fair.

Around the State

By FRED MORRIS,

Assistant County Agent Leader of New York State

W. C. HUBBARD, county deputy of Oswego County Grange, and for the past six years president of the County Farm Bureau, told me that although the pasture

BY D. D. COTTRELL, Secretary of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association.

told me that he found dairymen all over that section feeding more grain and green feed than ever before. In his three Dairy Herd Improvement Associations last June (1928), ten out of fifteen of the high herds for production that month averaged below 40 pounds of milk per cow a day. In June 1929, none of the 15 high herds were below 40 pounds. They averaged 50 pounds a day. In the 75 herds in the 3 associations, the testers reported that there was a marked increase in June 1929 production over June 1928. This is an indication of what the North Country dairies are doing.

* * *

Mr. George Weaver of East Hounsfield,

Those Who Qualified

Place	County	Points	Ringers	Double ringers
1 George Adams, Norwich,	Chenango	82	20	3
2 Chester Albertson, Marlborough	Ulster	79	20	6
3 Emerson Turk, Fredonia	Chataqua	78	19	5
4 Harry Peckham, Prattsville	Green	77	18	3
5 DeForest Brain, Randolph	Cattaraugus	72	19	4
6 R. E. Buck, Mexico	Oswego	72	15	3
7 C. W. Judd, Kenwood Heights	Madison	71	17	2
8 Paul Pickard, Auburn	Cayuga	70	17	2
9 Victor Colegrove, Livonia	Livingston	70	16	0
10 W. Dowdle, Hammondsport	Steuben	70	15	0
11 Norman Donaldson, Branchport	Yates	69	15	2
12 Percy Ritz, Holly	Orleans	68	15	3
13 Simeon Daugherty, Scottsville	Monroe	66	16	2
14 Murray Beardsley, Trumansburg	Tompkins	65	16	2
15 Ernest Bowen, Oakfield	Genesee	63	14	2
16 G. A. Storrs, Canton	St. Lawrence	63	14	1
17 Sam Kongberg Poughkeepsie	Dutchess	61	14	2
18 William Marsh, Rose	Wayne	61	13	1
19 George Coulter, Walton	Delaware	61	12	1
20 Earl Hummel, Albany	Albany	59	12	0
21 Stewart McKelvie, Interlaken	Seneca	56	14	2
22 Frank Newman, West Falls	Erie	56	11	2
23 H. Warner, Johnson City	Broom	54	8	1
24 Edward Coleman, Hicksville	Nassau	50	8	0
25 Arthur Hughes, Rome	Oneida	49	9	1
26 Fay Ackerman, Constableville	Lewis	48	7	0
27 Ora Gardner, Mannsville	Jefferson	47	8	1
28 Herbert Hitchcock, Odessa	Schuyler	44	5	1
29 Joseph Kingston, Skaneateles	Onondaga	37	5	0
30 Reid Lilly, Filmore	Allegany	36	3	0
31 Luther Falkey, Phelps	Ontario	36	3	0

was fairly good, he was feeding new cut hay twice a day in the barn and the cows were cleaning it up. He never followed this practice before, he said. He grinds his oats and barley for summer feeding and is increasing the amount fed to prevent further shrinking. Mr. Hubbard is a master dairyman because he admits he can always get more milk in the barn than he can on good pasture. His herd average has been better than 11,000 pounds for the past three years.

* * *

I was up in St. Lawrence County recently and Mr. Claus, the county agent,

Jefferson County, is a good breeder of Holstein cattle. The fact that he has a well planned breeding program proves that statement. He has one of those cows that just naturally makes milk out of all the feed she can get, one of those tissue-paper-hided cows with an open back and lots of temperament showing all over her. She milked this past year 17,658 pounds of milk and 575.3 pounds of butterfat on two milkings a day. Her name is Weaverdale Quality Lola Korndye. I remember a cow just like her that Frank Mandigo, at Pulaski, Oswego County, owned. She gave 20,000 pounds in a year, then 14,000, then 16,000. She was a wonderful cow.

My Favorite Poem

Every Thursday at noon, radio station WGY broadcasts selections from famous poems and poets which are called "Visits With The Poets Of The Farm and Home". For several weeks we have suggested to our readers that they listen in on this program and send us their favorite poem.

Miss Gertrude E. Peck of Worcester, N. Y. sends us "It Couldn't Be Done", by Edgar A. Guest. This poem has given encouragement to thousands of discouraged folks all over the country and we know that our readers will agree that it is an excellent selection.

It Couldn't Be Done

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Somebody said that it couldn't be done,
But he with a chuckle replied
That "maybe it couldn't" but he would be one.
Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried.
So he buckled right in with the trace of a grin
On his face. If he worried he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done - and he did it.

Somebody scoffed, "Oh, you'll never do that,
As no one ever had done it,"
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat,
And the first thing we knew he'd begun it.
With a lift of his chin and a bit of a grin,
Without any doubting or quiddit,
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done - and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done;
There are thousands to prophesy failure;
There are thousands to point out to you one by one,
The danger that waits to assail you,
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin;
Just take off your coat and go to it;
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing
That "cannot be done" - and you'll do it.

One of her bull calves sold at the First Oswego County Dairy Field Day for \$65.00 at six months of age. Charles Loren, Central Square, bought him. He is producing some wonderful stock.

Four Counties Have Dairy Improvement Councils

DAIRY Improvement Councils have been formed in four New York State counties. In general these Councils will endeavor to impress all interests, both city and rural, with the importance of the dairy industry. In Oswego County the Council sponsors the dairy record work. In Montgomery County the slogan is "Quality Milk." In Otsego County a five year better bull campaign is under way, and in Tioga County the Council is sponsoring dairy record work. Each County has as one of the features of its annual program a Dairy Field Day and Sale, with a Junior Calf Club Exhibit and other features of interest to dairymen. Plans are under way for the starting of a Dairy Record Club in Orange County, whereby samples will be sent to a central office by mail instead of having the cow-tester travel from farm to farm, as has been the custom in the past.

New York Seed Potato Growers Hold Successful Tour

RECENTLY the New York Cooperative Seed Potato Association held its second annual tour in western New York. At one time, 134 cars were in line. Stops were made at a number of seed producing farms and a number of talks of especial interest to seed growers and table stock producers were given.

Fear Serious Infestation of Mexican Bean Beetle

INDICATIONS now point to the most serious infestation of the Mexican bean beetle in New Jersey, this coming season, that the state has ever known. Following a tour of inspection of the South Jersey counties by R. C. Burdette, Associate Entomologist of the Experiment Station at New Brunswick, he reports that the hungry pest is already growing restless and will soon be ready to emerge from the ground. In discussing this matter with County Agent White, of Cape May County, he stated that he had found single hills of beans, in Cape May County, standing from last year, with 30 to 40 adult beetles under them. He further stated that about 80 per cent of the overwintered beetles are alive, which indicates a heavy infestation if conditions are favorable during the growing season. In describing the beetle situation Mr. Burdette advises that the adult beetles will take flight possibly within the next two weeks and will lay eggs from which the destructive summer brood of larvae and adults will develop.

The Mexican bean beetle was observed last year in various parts of Cape May, Atlantic, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Camden, Burlington and Monmouth Counties. This represents nearly 80 per cent of the bean area of New Jersey.

So serious has the situation become that the Experiment Station is placing Mr. Burdette in South Jersey, this summer, to do experimental work on this insect and on the pepper maggot. A comprehensive spray program will be recommended to aid the growers in combating the pest. Great hopes have been placed in the control of the beetles by the use of Magnesium Arsenate, which is one of the newer insecticides recently developed. This material can be used in the spray or dust form. While the control measures are not yet down to a scientific basis it is hoped that the work of Mr. Burdette will enable the growers to satisfactorily meet the situation.

A Good Record

GEORGE WHITE, of Cocksackie, N. Y., owns a Guernsey cow, Gayheads Honey-suckle, which has recently made an excellent record. The production for this cow for 84 days is 5,573.5 pounds of milk, and 239.01 pounds of butterfat.



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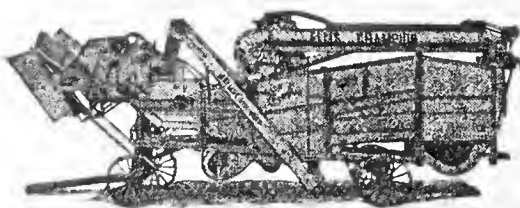
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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



A Trip to the Corn Belt

A TRIP to study the increase in the growth of the Soya bean industry and the limitations to its further development in the Middle West has taken me on a 1600 mile automobile drive through central and northern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois during the past week. The increasing use of soya beans as a source of protein, particularly in dairy rations and the reasons for it, is in itself an interesting and important story for Eastern dairymen. I shall reserve that for an opportunity to sketch it more completely. I thought that many AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers might be interested in hearing of farming conditions as we find them out here.



M. C. Burritt

The first fact to be noted is that conditions are very spotted and that it is difficult to generalize. As in our own state there is a wide variation in the prosperity of different farmers. This is probably greater even than during the war. Many farmers are ruined and have lost their farms. Others tell us that they never had more prosperous years. This is also true in Western New York. We learned of a farmer out here who paid \$120 an acre, cash, for a rather poor farm during war times which the former owner had been unable to sell for \$65 an acre before the war. Now the present owner is unable to make the farm pay and will lose it all. Another farmer has bought a farm for \$150 an acre since the war and has nearly paid for it.

Adjusting Farm Operations To Meet Changes

These wide variations are due to several causes. Inflation of land values during and after the war ruined many. But the wide fluctuations in market prices and the sudden changes in types of farming which many farmers failed to appreciate and to adjust themselves to, are mainly responsible. Farmers who saw these changes and who were able to adjust themselves to new opportunities and to get out of losing enterprises have been able to make money. In some cases this has involved the purchase of large and expensive labor saving equipment. In other cases it has been a shift from selling cash grain to feeding it to livestock. But many farmers have not been in a position to do this. Where they were heavily mortgaged or tenants such shifts were frequently impossible. As a result banks, estates, insurance companies and others have acquired many farms and with them the problems that farmers are up against. One insurance company in one state alone owns three hundred and fifty farms, acquired because of the inability of the farmers to make their payments.

Livestock Farmers Prosperous

In general the livestock farmers here as in the East are in the best position. The dairy industry is of course much more limited here than in the New York milk shed. But there is a large and growing number of towns and cities to be supplied with milk. Milk production will increase slowly in the corn belt, however, because farmers here are not dairymen either by training or inclination. They have no dairy barns or equipment and the custom and habit of a different type of farming will be slow to change even if it were more profitable in the long run. The cattle and hog feeders who are converting relatively cheap grain, soy beans and sweet clover pastures into

relatively high priced beef and pork, are the ones who are making the money and buying more farms.

The small grain crop is fairly good out here. A wet early spring was prolonged through much of June and made for late planting of oats and corn. Wheat yields in Ohio and Indiana were not large but fairly good and the recent improved prices have encouraged farmers. Oat prices are also somewhat better than usual but this crop is the least profitable of any grown here. Soya beans are increasing in acreage every year, especially in Indiana and Illinois. Threshing of wheat and oats is pretty well finished. Most of it is done in the fields, and everywhere one sees the piles—not stacked—of straw, in the fields where the threshing was done. Some of this is baled and shipped, but the price is so low it hardly pays.

Corn Is King

One is always impressed with the big and continuous fields of corn of western Indiana and Illinois. Every farm has from 30 or 40 to 300 or 400 acres of corn. At times one rides for miles along these straight concrete roads between almost continuous cornfields and cannot see the horizon on either side. The corn crop will not be a large one this year but fairly good, especially in Illinois. Farther east dry weather has hurt it and reduced the crop, but the last thirty days of hot weather have been great for corn. Upon the size and price of the corn crop the prosperity of much of this region primarily depends. It is the one big crop for sale.

The clover crop is unusually good out
(Continued on Page 10)

A Hardy Strain of Red Clover

(Continued from Page 3)

I could not help taking notice of the other crops, such as corn, potatoes, cabbage and wheat.

Many growers were disappointed in the wheat crop when they came to thresh it. In the spring it looked unusually good but lack of moisture prevented a full crop. Wheat is nearly all cut and quite a portion either threshed or put under cover.

Potatoes look fairly well considering the season. I talked with a few large growers around Batavia where quite an acreage is grown. It seemed to be their opinion that the crop is a little spotted and the acreage not quite up to normal.

Corn looks rather poor, however, there are a few good pieces. In many cases it looks as though the growers did not get a good stand. Much of the seed corn this spring did not show any too good germination. Corn looks much better here in the four central dairy counties than in western New York.

My brother-in-law from Orange County, New York, who is an apple grower, accompanied me on my trip. He thought the fruit situation looked rather poor as compared with the Hudson River valley. The Hudson River growers do not feel as though they have over two thirds of a crop. They are hit very hard by dry weather. Apples should bring a price this fall.

The cabbage acreage perhaps is nearly normal. There are a few spotted pieces as it was very dry everywhere for quite a period at early setting time. Ontario County seems to have suffered less from drought than cabbage sections farther west. The Danish in the central dairy counties looks very good. On the whole perhaps one might consider the crop normal for this time of year. Late rains have a large bearing on the final yield so it is hard to definitely judge at present. There seems to be very little disease. The dryer season has not been as favorable to club root development as last year.

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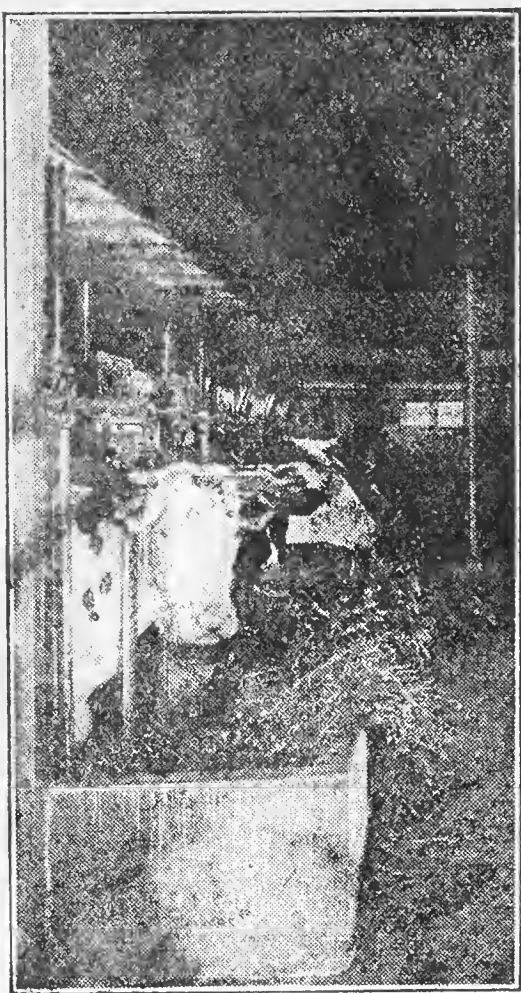
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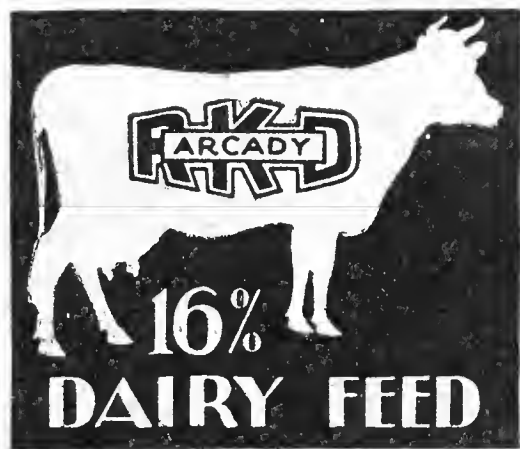
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How to Prevent and Treat Garget

WE are continually getting letters from dairymen, asking how to treat garget in the herd. Although we have discussed this problem several times, we feel that it is so important that it will bear frequent repetition. In the first place, this is a trouble which should not be neglected. Letters frequently give symptoms indicating that the disease has been in progress for some time and it is very difficult to effect a cure. After a quarter produces no milk and is badly swollen, it is practically impossible to prevent the loss of it.

Prevention is Important

Garget is contagious and in order to prevent its spread to other animals in the herd, certain precautions must be taken. First, any animal that has garget should be removed from the herd and kept in a separate part of the barn until she has recovered. She should be milked only after the other cows have been milked and the affected quarter should not be milked until after the milk has been drawn from the healthy quarters.

Milk from an udder affected with garget contains millions of bacteria which will cause the disease. The bacteria usually gain entrance to the udder through the teat canal and so every precaution must be taken to prevent infection.

Professor H. J. Metzger, of the State College of Agriculture, tells us that some herd owners prevent infection by dipping the ends of the teats of all the cows in the herd in a weak solution of some coal tar disinfectant immediately after milking. This disinfectant should not be stronger than one teaspoonful to one pint of water.

The use of teat plugs or other instruments should be avoided as they frequently serve to spread the infection rather than to cure the animal. Whenever you are working around a cow that has this disease, be sure to disinfect the hands before milking a healthy cow.

How to Treat Garget

To successfully treat garget, the disease must be recognized at the earliest possible moment. Any animal that gives thick milk, that has hard lumps in the udder, or has an inflamed udder, other than just after calving, should be suspected of garget. As already suggested, if possible, the cow should be moved away from the rest of the herd and milked only after the other cows have been milked. Do not milk the diseased quarter on the floor, but milk it into a pail and dispose of the milk where it cannot by any chance infect healthy animals.

It is advisable to reduce the amount of grain given. The State College of Agriculture suggests cutting out all of the grain ration for a day or a day and a half, and not to put the cow back on full feed until she has fully recovered. Since any milk produced by an infected quarter contains millions of bacteria, it naturally follows that it helps to draw the milk frequently; in fact, any cow infected with garget should be milked several times each day. It generally helps to give the cow a laxative of one or one and one-half pounds of Epsom Salts.

It is also a good plan to rub the udder with hot water or some grease, such as camphorated oil. Where grease is used, it should be understood that it is the rubbing that helps rather than the grease.

There is only one cause of garget, namely, a particular type of bacteria. At the same time, there are a number of things that may help to make conditions favorable for garget. Heavy feeding, bruises, lying on cold floors or irregular milking may help weaken an animal's resistance so that garget gets a foothold, but none of these conditions actually cause the disease.



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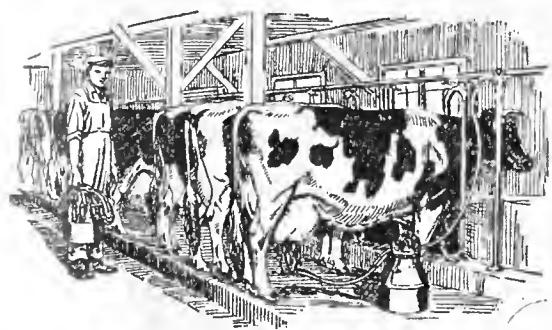
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Good Pastures Mean Economical Milk Production

(Continued from Page 3)

pasture months of July and August. The intensive dairy regions of New York are closely related to the distribution of this important pasture plant.

Creeping Bent Grass grows well on wet soils which are not too acid. This plant often produces excellent pasture in swampy areas. It makes its most rapid growth during midsummer and it makes a fine supplement to the early Kentucky blue grass pastures.

Poverty Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass and Trees are apt to encroach upon runout or depleted pasture soils. Where the fertility level is maintained many of these plants can not compete with the more desirable pasture plants.

Pasture Needed All Summer

One of the important requirements for a successful dairy industry in this region is an adequate continuous supply of pasturage throughout the entire pasture season. Even a short period of low pasturage due to dry or hot weather may be a determining factor in the success or failure of a dairy farm. The intensive dairy regions of New York are fortunate in having a combination of pasture plants which may supply relatively good pasture throughout the entire season. The pasturage supply, so far as the permanent pasture plants are concerned, may be roughly divided in three periods as follows: first, the early season period when Kentucky blue grass and white clover grow rapidly; second, the midsummer season period when Rhode Island bent grass and creeping bent grass supply abundant pasturage; and third, the late summer and fall period, when Kentucky blue grass and white clover grow rapidly again.

The early fall pasturage can be very greatly improved by suitable fertilization of Kentucky blue grass and white clover pastures. Late summer and early fall seems to be the period of critical milk production in this section. The fertilization and the proper management of Kentucky blue grass and white clover pastures will go a long way toward meeting the milk shortage during the fall months.

Good Pasture Needs Fertile Soil

Farmers generally realize the relation between the virgin timber trees and the cropping value of land. Natural vegetation is an expression of both soil and climatic conditions and provides a good basis for judging the quality of land for various agricultural purposes. Land covered with hickories, white oak, ash, or hard maple is apt to be much more productive and valuable for pasturage than land covered with beech, birch, soft maple, hemlock or pine. When the timber is removed from a soil there is a more or less definite succession of types of pasture vegetation. Newly cleared land usually contains sufficient fertility for the successful growth of plants such as Kentucky blue grass which requires a relatively high fertility level. As the soil fertility is lowered, blue grass is followed by Rhode Island bent grass where the rainfall is sufficient or by red top in the dryer regions. As the fertility is still further decreased poverty grass, weeds, and trees encroach upon the pasture. The length of time that any particular piece of soil will produce profitable pasturage will depend upon the inherent fertility of the soil.

Fertilization of Permanent Pastures

Experiments indicate that large returns can be expected from time and money invested in the proper fertilization and management of inherently good pasture soils. Much of the pasture land used in the past is not suitable for fertilization. After the natural fertility of these soils has been utilized for pasturage the soils should be permitted to go back to forest. They are usually in a satisfactory fertility state to grow very successful crops of pine timber or other trees tolerant of rela-

(Continued on Page 16)

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Next time you buy Larro, it will come to you in the attractive red and blue bull's eye design shown above. Larro hasn't changed a bit. It's the same reliable feed that maintains dairy health and leaves you the most profit over the feed cost but the new design makes a better looking bag—and it conforms with the design on Larro Poultry Feed bags.

The quality of Larro Feeds will never be lowered so long as Larro is made. No matter what changes take place in the price of ingredients, Larro Feeds will always remain the same high quality.

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Have a Debate in Your Grange

Send 2 cents to cover postage for an outline on the subject:

Should farmers use Saturday afternoon as a half holiday?

American Agriculturist
461, 4th Ave. New York City

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the Sept. prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk		
3 Soft Cheese	2.51	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
4 Hard Cheese	2.25	2.02
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for September 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Recovers Lost Ground

CREAMERY SALTED	Aug. 23, 1929	Last Year
Higher than extra	43 1/2-44	49 -49 1/2
Extra (92sc)	43 -	48 1/2 -
U-91 score	38 1/2-42 1/2	44 -48
Lower G'ds	37 1/2-38	42 -43 1/2

Although last minute prices are not available as we go to press, it is very evident that the butter market is vastly improved over last week. At this writing creamery extras (92 score butter) are bringing 43 1/2c to 43 3/4c per pound. Last week we reported that although the market had lost in price, it had gained in strength. The undertone of firmness has continued and finally become so pronounced that the 1/2c loss in price was not only recovered but quotations advanced another 1/4c particularly on top grades.

There were those in the trade who argued strongly against an advance, they holding that it would be to the advantage of all concerned to keep butter moving more rapidly into distributing channels. However, the buying force was so pronounced that the market was bid up in spite of the opposition. Buying has been heavy on the part of chain stores and jobbers, anticipating larger consumptive requirements after Labor Day. However, the increased strength of the butter market throughout the country also had its effect and the big buyers have been inclined to carry heavier stocks.

We are beginning to feel the effects of the late July and early August dry spell in the form of somewhat lighter receipts, especially of fine butter. The recent change may check that shrinkage. However, even though the supplies do become

lighter we still have an enormous amount of butter in storage.

Cheese Trends Upward

STATE FLATS	Aug. 23, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fanyo	23 -25	25 1/2 -25
Fresh Av'ge		
Held Fanyo	27 1/2-29 1/2	
Held Av'ge		

The fact that the higher grades of fresh cheese are held with greater firmness leads to the belief that higher prices will soon be realized on the better marks of freshly made cheese. This opinion is strengthened further by the fact that replacement costs in the country average a little higher and already asking prices in some stores have been advanced slightly. At this writing quotations are the same as they were last week. However, if the present trend continues we expect to see higher quotations next week. The West is offering cheese very conservatively and with comparatively few fresh State cheese coming forward, the outlook is for a higher market.

Higher Prices Slow Up Egg Sales

NEARBY WHITE	Aug. 23, 1929	Last Year
Hennery	50 -54	50-53
Selected Extras	48 -49	46-49
Average Extras	40 -46	40-44
Extra Firsts	36 -39	35-37
Firsts	34 -35	33-34
Undergrades	33 -40	31-35
Pullets	23 -30	28-30
Pewees		43-47
NEARBY BROWNS		
Hennery	45 -51	
Gathered	35 1/2-44	32-42

As we go to press closing prices in the egg market for the week ending August 30 are not available. At the writing closely selected extras are bringing from 51c to 56c. All lines and classifications show an advance over the last week, both browns and whites. The higher prices apparently are beginning to have some effect on the buying public. Most dealers report some reduction in current demand for eggs following the latest advances in retail prices. Furthermore, the cooler weather is permitting a freer use of storage eggs and many jobbers are working on their holdings. An easier undertone exists throughout the entire egg market, Pacific Coast whites feeling the reaction as fully as nearbys.

With the higher existing prices buyers are extremely critical and unless eggs show good interior quality, no matter how they are graded for size and color, they are passed up. Some nearbys are bringing as much as 58 cents a dozen, but those eggs are superfine, being 100% new laid and graded to perfection.

Too Much Freight Poultry Hurts Market

FOWLS	Aug. 23, 1929	Last Year
Colored	29-31	27-30
Leghorn	21-26	20-24
CHICKENS		
Colored		
Leghorn		
BROILERS		
Colored	33-37	25-37
Leghorn	32	25-30
CAPONS		
TURKEYS	25-35	25-35
DUCKS, Nearby	22-26	22-26
GESE		

If all the cars arrive that are posted for this week (August 31) we are going to have more live poultry than the market can absorb. The heavy postings have thrown a scare into the trade and the market is off balance. There is a rather firm undertone in the market for a good distributing business is looked for. However, the heavy postings of cars already in, and available during the balance of the week, offer quite an impediment to any advance.

Express fowls are a little cheaper than they were last week. The freight market had its effect there. Express broilers are also below quotations of a week ago. The demand for broilers is only fair, not having the snap we would like to see. If some of the freight cars are held off the market we are going to see a reversal of conditions with consequently higher prices.

Next week we look for a better live poultry market. There will be a heavy return of city folks from summer resorts and there will be an improved demand for live poultry. If prices do not improve, at least they are expected to hold steady and the heavy accumulations will be disposed of.

Rabbits are quiet at from 24 to 26 cents.

Potato Market Quiet

The potato market has quieted down during the last few days, there having been less active buying. Long Islands are barely steady, although 150 lb. sacks

still continue at \$5.00. The 55 lb. sacks are easier and lower. Maines in bulk are bringing from \$4.75 to \$5.00 per 180 lbs., while 150 lb. sacks are bringing from \$4.25 to \$4.50. Jerseys are rapidly clearing up with the best bringing \$4.75. A car of Idaho was received during the week, but the stock shows undersize and is slightly green, therefore meeting a very limited outlet. The Idaho goods are generally from \$4.25 to \$4.50 per 100 lb. sack.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Aug. 23, 1929	Last Year
(At Chicago)		
Wheat (Sept.)	1.33 1/2	
Corn (Sept.)	1.01 1/2	
Oats (Sept.)	.47	
CASH GRAINS		
(At New York)		
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.43 1/2	
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.61 1/2	
Oats, No. 2	.58	
FEEDS		
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	35.00	34.50
Sp'g Bran	28.50	28.50
H'd Bran	31.00	30.50
Stand'd Mlds.	31.00	28.50
Soft W. Mlds.	37.00	36.50
Flour Mlds.	36.00	37.00
Red Dog	39.00	44.00
Wh. Hominy	43.50	39.00
Yel. Hominy	45.00	38.50
Corn Meal	40.00	43.00
Gluten Feed	48.00	43.75
Gluten Meal	41.00	50.25
36% C. S. Meal	44.50	44.00
41% C. S. Meal	47.50	50.50
43% C. S. Meal		51.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	54.00	49.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Fruits and Vegetables

APPLES:—WESTERN NEW YORK SECTIONS (store sales) Duchess, barrels, U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch fair quality mostly \$3.50, commercial pack 2 1/4 inch \$2.62. Baskets: unclassified 2 1/4 inch \$1.25-\$1.35. HUDSON VALLEY: per bushel basket, U. S. grade No. 1 2 1/2 inch and upward Alexander \$1.50-\$2.25; Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch and upward \$2.00-\$2.50; McIntosh U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.75-\$3.25; Wolf River \$1.50-\$2.50; Wealthy U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.50-\$2.25; miscellaneous varieties U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch and upward \$1.50-\$2.50. Unclassified, various varieties and sizes, 75c-\$1.50.

CRAB APPLES:—HUDSON VALLEY: various early varieties, per bushel basket, wide range in size and quality \$1.00-\$2.50; per 12 quart basket 50c-\$1.00.

GRAPES:—HUDSON VALLEY: per gift crate, (eight baskets) various blue varieties 75c-\$1.25; Delaware \$1.00-\$1.50; Niagara \$1.00-\$1.50; 12 quart climax basket, early blue varieties, 50-65c, extra fancy 75c. Two quart baskets, mostly around 10c.

PEACHES:—HUDSON VALLEY: various varieties, per 14 and 16 quart basket, wide range in size, quality and pack 50c-\$1.00, mostly 80-85c; per carrier of six four-quart baskets \$1.00-\$2.00. New Jersey, per carrier, six four quart baskets, Elbertas \$1.00-\$2.50; Georgia Belle \$1.25-\$2.50; Hale \$1.25-\$3.50; Brackett's \$1.25-\$2.00.

PEARS:—HUDSON VALLEY: Bartlett, per bushel basket, fancy pack, best \$2.50-\$3.00, poorer \$2.00-\$2.25; Clapps Favorite, per bushel basket, fancy pack, \$2.75-\$3.00. Seckel \$3.50-\$4.25. Bushel boxes: Clapps \$2.50-\$3.00. WESTERN NEW YORK SECTION: per bushel basket, Clapps Favorite \$2.50-\$3.00; No. 2's \$2.00-\$2.25.

PLUMS:—HUDSON VALLEY: Damson, per 12 quart climax basket, mostly \$1.25; per four quart basket 25-50c. Two quart baskets 20-25c.

CAULIFLOWER:—CATSKILL MOUNTAIN AREA: per crate, No. 1's \$2.25-\$3.50, mostly \$2.75-\$3.25; some strictly fancy \$3.75; No. 2's \$1.25-\$2.00. ERIE COUNTY: no arrivals.

CABBAGE:—WESTERN NEW YORK: white domestic, per sack of about 90 pounds \$2.25-\$2.50. Virginia white, per crate of about 100 pounds \$3.00-\$3.25.

CARROTS:—WESTERN NEW YORK SECTIONS, ORANGE AND OSWEGO COUNTIES: per bushel hamper, cut stock 75c-\$1.12 1/2; washed \$1.25-\$1.50.

CELERY:—ORANGE COUNTY: per bunch of 12 stalks 25c-75c, depending upon size and quality. Stock in the rough, wide range pack, size, quality and condition, per two-thirds crate \$1.50-\$2.25, some poor as low as \$1.00; half crate 75c-\$1.75, mostly \$1.00-\$1.50, some extra fancy \$2.00; quarter crate 75c-\$1.25, mostly \$1.00. High Ball crate \$1.00-\$1.25. OSWEGO COUNTY AND WESTERN NEW YORK: stock in the rough, per two-thirds crate \$1.75-\$2.25, mostly \$2.00-\$2.25.

CUCUMBERS:—WESTERN NEW YORK AND OSWEGO COUNTY: per bushel basket, wide range quality and pack No. 1's \$2.00-\$2.50, extra fancy \$2.75. Knobs and No. 2's 75c-\$1.50; dills \$2.00-

3.00, mostly \$2.25-\$2.75, stock in poor condition 75c-\$1.25; pickles \$2.50-\$3.25, stock in poor condition 75c-\$1.25. ALBANY COUNTY: per bushel basket, cucumbers, extra fancy \$2.50-\$3.00.

LETTUCE:—Big Boston, per crate of 24 heads, Western New York sections 25-50c, few 60-65c, poor low 10c. Oswego and Madison Counties 25-65c, mostly 40-60c, few strictly fancy lots around 75c.

ONIONS:—ORANGE COUNTY: jobbing store sales, per 50 pound bag, yellow \$1.00-\$1.15; white boilers mostly \$1.25; picklers \$2.25-\$3.00; sacks of 100 pounds, yellows \$1.75-\$2.40, mostly \$2.00-\$2.35, red mostly \$2.25. Pier sales, Madison County, carlot sales, per 100 pound sack \$2.00, delivered; 50 pound sack \$1.00, delivered.

SQUASH:—OSWEGO COUNTY: per bushel basket, yellow crooked neck 50-75c; white 50-75c.

TOMATOES:—HUDSON VALLEY: various varieties, per carrier of six four-quart baskets, best, \$1.75-\$2.50, ordinary to poor \$1.00-\$1.50; per 12 quart climax basket 35-75c. WESTERN NEW YORK: per carrier of six four quart baskets, fancy pack 144 tomatoes \$1.50-\$1.62 1/2; choice pack 180 tomatoes mostly \$1.12 1/2.

TURNIPS:—WESTERN NEW YORK: per bushel basket, \$1.50-\$2.50. (White purple top).

A Trip to the Corn Belt

(Continued from Page 6)

here this year. Everywhere one sees excellent stands, with many good second crops in full bloom. The seed crop ought to be a good one this year also. The feeders will have better roughage. I have been somewhat surprised to note so little alfalfa in these states. One sees occasional fields which generally look good, but the crop is not at all common.

Buildings Poorer Than In East

Another observation which has impressed me about this corn belt area is the farm homes and farmsteads. In general they are not as good as ours in the East. The houses are small and poor and the buildings are less extensive than ours. This is probably the result of the large proportion of tenants and the type of farming. Many successful farm owners of from one to half a dozen farms live in the towns. Of course one does see splendid farms and farmsteads here and there, and occasionally in whole sections. Highway building has progressed enormously since I was here before, several years ago. Especially are the main roads between the towns, which are generally of concrete, straight and graded, but the farm graveled roads are much better kept than previously. —M. C. BURRITT, Peoria, Ill.

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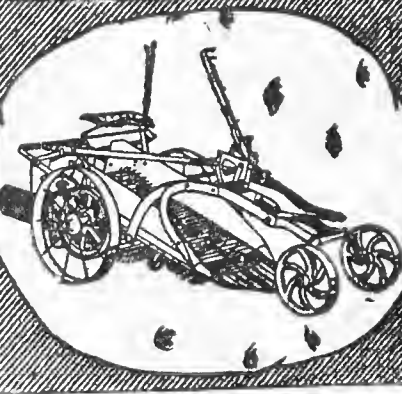
The Farquhar Elevator Digger contains a modern device for rapid, clean digging. Puts the potatoes in a neat compact row, ready for easiest and quickest handling. They have been proven right by the hardest kind of field operation.

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John D. Lewer, Waseca, Minn., R. F. D. No. 2, prominent farmer and stock raiser, member Minnesota state legislature, writes, "Have used Goodyear Tires for a number of years to my complete satisfaction, and know they are the best tires on the market today."



We think the reason that Goodyear Tires outsell any other kind is that Goodyears give the user more for his money.

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Press your hand down on the Goodyear All-Weather Tread. Feel the *grip* of the deep-cut sharp-edged blocks, placed in the *center* of the tread, where they belong.

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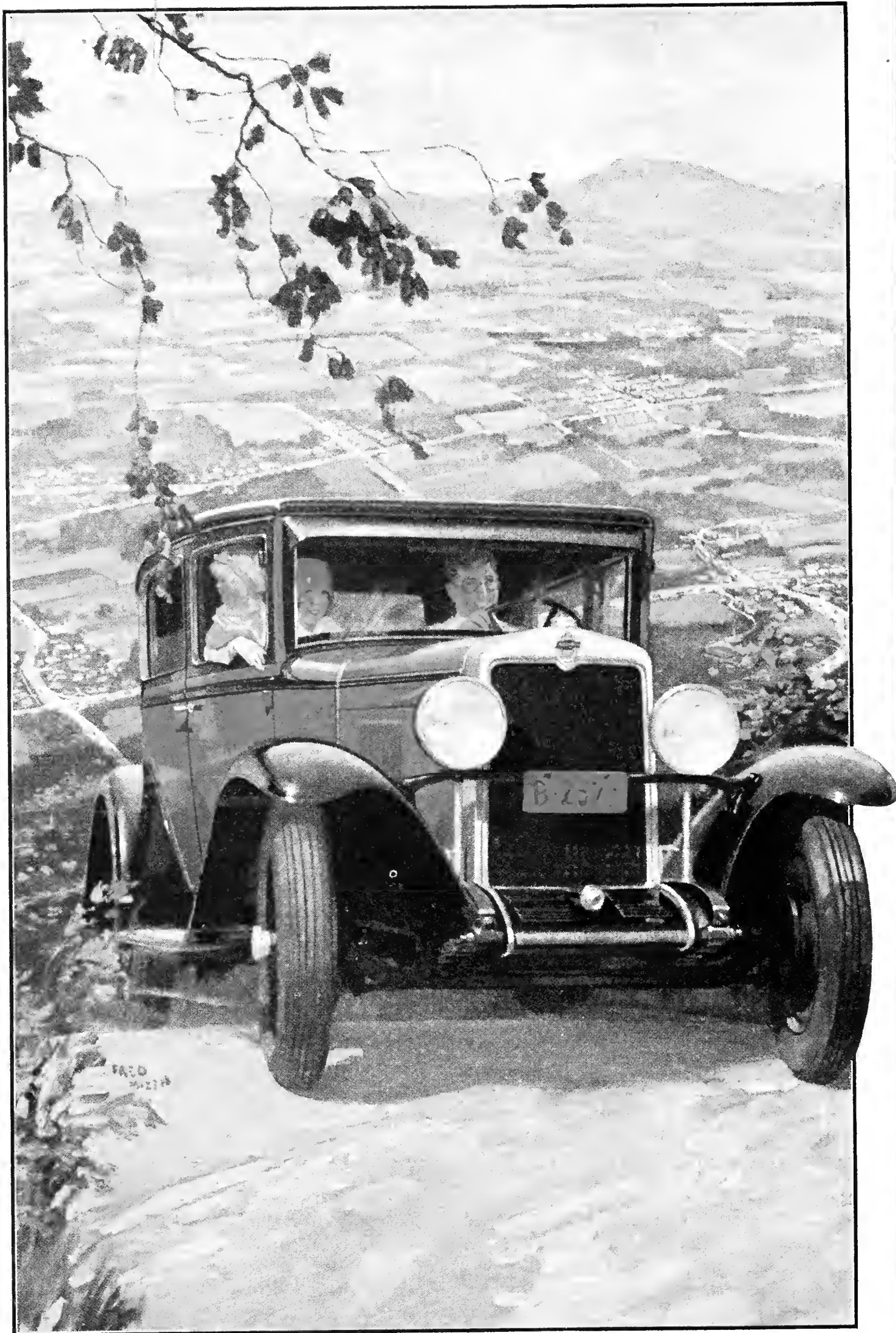
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A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR

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you can now
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**CHEVROLET
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Six-Cylinder Smoothness

The inherent balance of six-cylinder, valve-in-head design assures, at every speed, the smooth, velvety flow of power that distinguishes the fine automobile.

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A non-detonating, high-compression cylinder head and automatic acceleration pump give the new Chevrolet Six remarkable acceleration.

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No hill is so steep or no road so difficult that the new Chevrolet Six does not easily "come through" with an abundance of reserve power still at your command.

**Better than 20 Miles
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Chevrolet engineers spent years of research and development to perfect a six-cylinder motor that delivers better than twenty miles to the gallon of gasoline.

Beautiful Fisher Bodies

Rare beauty, smartness and comfort are provided in the Bodies by Fisher. Composite hardwood and steel construction gives them unusual strength and safety.

Remarkable Handling Ease

A full ball bearing steering mechanism, a remarkably easy gear-shift, and powerful, non-locking, four-wheel brakes enable you to drive the Chevrolet Six for hours without the slightest fatigue.

Every Modern Convenience

—including twin-beam, foot-controlled headlamps; adjustable driver's seat and VV windshield in all enclosed models; and a completely equipped instrument panel with electric motor temperature indicator and theft-proof Electrolock.

Enduring Quality

Due to the vast combined resources of Chevrolet and General Motors, the Chevrolet Six is built to exceptionally rigid standards of precision, using only the highest quality materials.

**Value that defies comparison—
 reflected in amazing low prices**

The Roadster.....	\$525	The Imperial Sedan.....	\$695
The Phaeton.....	\$525	The Sedan Delivery.....	\$595
The Coach.....	\$595	Light Delivery Chassis..	\$400
The Coupe.....	\$595	1½ Ton Chassis.....	\$545
The Sport Coupe.....	\$645	1½ Ton Chassis with Cab...	\$650
The Sedan.....	\$675		

All prices f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan

Farm News from New York

Governor Roosevelt Sends Open Letter To Rural Taxpayers

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT has addressed a letter to the taxpayers of each of the upstate counties in which he cites the savings to each county as a result of the state farm relief or tax revision program enacted into law last spring. The letter points out that a total saving to the upstate counties of \$4,714,360 has been made on highway construction this year and that \$571,435 has been saved them on highway maintenance. In addition to this is a saving of \$12,666,291 through the elimination of the direct state tax on real estate.

This saving to the counties results from the assumption by the State of costs which have hitherto been borne by the counties, plus the elimination of the direct state tax on real estate. Governor Roosevelt points out that this saving should be reflected back to the taxpayers, but that it may not be passed on to them if boards of supervisors increase local expenditures for other purposes. The Governor urges taxpayers to take an increased interest in local expenditures, especially as to how this very substantial saving will be used in each county this year and in years to come.

Following is Governor Roosevelt's letter as sent to taxpayers in Sullivan County:

"State of New York, Executive Chamber, Albany.

"To the taxpayers of Sullivan County:

"Because they have such a direct bearing on county and local taxes and expenditures, and so vitally affect your tax bills, I venture to present some simple figures showing what the new legislation, generally known as the Farm Relief program, has accomplished for you.

"A new law enacted this year relieves your and other counties from contributing 35 per cent of the cost of completing the state highway system. This saves your county this year \$154,805, and in ten years it will save you \$2,266,000.

Further Relief is Cited

"Another new law relieves the towns and villages from contributing toward the upkeep of improved highways in the state highway system. That saves this year to taxpayers in Sullivan County towns and villages \$7,475. This will be a continued yearly saving.

"The direct state tax on property was eliminated this year. Measured by last year's direct state tax, that saves you \$35,828.

"Two other laws were enacted this year which will give tax relief to all Sullivan County taxpayers, but I am unable at the present moment to express in dollars and cents the benefits accruing to Sullivan County. They will, however, be sizable. One of these laws equalizes the burden of school taxes and gives relief on a state-wide basis of about \$3,000,000 a year. The other reduces from 10 per cent to 1 per cent the counties' share of the cost of grade-crossing eliminations. This will save, on a state-wide basis, \$2,801,133 this year.

"In other words, it is now known that the farm relief program which was in effect a rural tax relief program, will save to Sullivan County taxpayers this year \$198,108, plus sizable amounts for rural schools and an uncertain amount for grade-crossings elimination. This yearly saving will continue in succeeding years.

First Step Pointed Out

"This is the first step and a very definite one, as I am sure you will agree. I am vitally interested in seeing this tax relief passed along to you. Whether or not you receive the full benefit depends upon your Board of Supervisors and other local officials. If this benefit is passed on, your taxes should be materially lowered. If, on the other hand, the Board of Supervisors and town and village officials increase local expenditures for other purposes, a considerable portion or the whole of this saving may disappear.

"In the final analysis, the great majority of your taxes go not into the state treasury but for local expenditures, and I

am sending this letter to the taxpayers of Sullivan County with the hope they will take an increased interest in their local expenditures and, especially, in the decision reached by your local governing bodies as to how this very substantial saving will be used in your county in this and succeeding years.

"Respectfully yours,

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

The aggregate saving on highway construction and maintenance through elimination of the direct state tax as reported by the Governor by counties was as follows:

Albany, \$179,978.
Allegheny, \$200,236.
Broome, \$267,914.
Cattaraugus, \$195,829.
Cayuga, \$200,988.
Chautauqua, \$276,614.
Chemung, \$120,258.
Chenango, \$121,651.
Clinton, \$29,878.
Columbia, \$129,682.
Cortland, \$21,113.
Delaware, \$148,015.
Dutchess, \$157,935.
Erie, \$856,770.
Greene, \$21,181.
Hamilton, \$12,641.
Herkimer, \$162,134.
Jefferson, \$210,575.
Lewis, \$20,236.
Livingston, \$33,245.
Madison, \$137,787.
Monroe, \$523,781.
Montgomery, \$193,438.
Nassau, \$485,867.
Niagara, \$282,157.
Oneida, \$164,800.
Onondaga, \$424,290.
Ontario, \$98,863.
Orange, \$257,139.
Orleans, \$170,626.
Oswego, \$116,833.
Otsego, \$44,151.
Putnam, \$198,387.
Rensselaer, \$98,374.
Rockland, \$213,944.
St. Lawrence, \$65,867.
Saratoga, \$51,777.
Schenectady, \$108,555.
Schoharie, \$18,509.
Schuyler, \$50,385.
Seneca, \$107,724.
Steuben, \$121,543.
Suffolk, \$323,092.
Sullivan, \$198,108.
Tioga, \$100,907.
Tompkins, \$47,958.
Ulster, \$228,642.
Warren, \$340,455.
Washington, \$67,648.
Wayne, \$128,581.
Westchester, \$897,701.
Wyoming, \$23,805.
Yates, \$16,063.

Southern Tier Notes

MINOS HAROUTUNIAN, a 55-year-old farmer living near Tunnel, Broome County, was attacked by a bull August 21st, and trampled to death. No one witnessed the event. Later the bull charged on Aram, a son, who probably would have shared the same fate if a neighbor had not shot the animal dead before it reached the young man.

A re-union of former teachers and pupils of Mt. Ettrick school is being held August 23rd in the old schoolhouse. Mrs. Jennie S. Vincent, 78, is probably the oldest teacher now living. She taught her first term in the home district when 17 years old.

The new highway along the Susquehanna River west of Johnson City, cutting off traffic by the way of Gray's crossing, is practically finished, lacking only railings. Gray's crossing has been one of the most dangerous in this part of the country.

William Preston has completed setting out an apple orchard of 700 trees a short distance west of West Endicott.

The Susquehanna River at Binghamton has reached a low water stage of 1.9 feet. Crops in this vicinity, however, have been normally good. Hay was a good crop, corn is coming on well and potatoes are coming into market of good size and bringing about \$2.00 a bushel.

Eggs are worth 37 cents a dozen on the Endicott-Johnson market.

Plenty of sweet corn, blackberries and some strawberries are still to be found in Binghamton and neighboring markets.—E. L. V.

Pennsylvania Potato Growers Meet at State College

APPROXIMATELY six thousand visitors from Pennsylvania and other states attended a potato exposition at the Pennsylvania State College August 19 to 22. In addition to talks by prominent authorities including Dr. E. L. Nixon of the College, Dr. W. J. Spillman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. C. G. Jordan, Secretary of the State Department of Agriculture, there was an extensive exhibit of machinery, lime, insecticides, fungicides, diseases, insects, potato varieties, storage methods, etc. Field demonstrations also held an important place in the program and those attending saw actual deep tillage implements, harrows, cultivators, tractors and other potato growing machinery at work in the field. On Tuesday evening there was a business meeting of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association, followed by an entertaining program and on Wednesday evening Strickland Gillilan of Washington, D. C., gave an amusing lecture.

A Ride Through Delaware County

A RIDE from the Susquehanna Valley to the Delaware in the middle of August gives one a pretty good idea of the situation and the season in this section. It is quite a while since I have made a similar journey and since then some road-making has been in progress. My first impression is one of surprise that one can negotiate those Delaware hills at so easy a grade. We soon strike Carr's Creek, near where

the early settler by that name had his grist mill, and it is but little trouble to drop over into the valley of West Brook and down to old Walton Village with its historic setting, where the Townsends and Norths and others settled about 1785. We are giving more attention to local history than we used to do. This is right, too, for New England has long surpassed us in this respect. We even passed the marker at the mouth of the Unadilla River, just set up to show where General Clinton's army encamped August 12, 1789 while on its way to join General Sullivan on his famous march.

But what about crops? It is getting pretty dry up-State and streams are low: some say the lowest they ever knew. I have known springs on the old farm to be even lower than now, however. Occasionally, a belated haymaker is still gathering in the staple, but it is brown and looks like poor stuff. There is a lot of very good hay in most barns, though. A few, a very few, are cutting a second crop of clover. I saw one field of clover all in blossom. It looked like old times, only the growth was rather short and too dry. There are several stacks of hay to be seen, but the hay crop in general, though good, is not up to that of last year in quantity, but I believe the quality is higher.

There are some evidences of attempts to change farming a little, but they are not likely to down the dairy business in these parts. A few try cauliflower, but on this trip not much of it is seen. One man has a thrifty looking half acre of asparagus but such enterprises are for the few. I did not see many potato fields and these few did not look especially promising. Even cabbage shows less acreage than has been usual of late years. No, we are all staying pretty close to the dairy cow, and there are many evidences of a mild prosperity, due to especial thrift and effort, as I figure it.—H. H. LYON.

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The disks on every Clark "Cutaway" Harrow are unconditionally guaranteed for 3 years against breaking, cracking or any other defect which renders the disks unfit for use.

This means that the disks on all harrows bought after September 1st will be replaced FREE OF CHARGE if they become unfit for good work within 3 years from the date of purchase. A written guarantee goes with every harrow.

There are no "ifs" or "buts" in the Clark "Cutaway" guarantee. The purchaser is the judge.

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Solid
Disks
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Clark "Cutaway" Disks of Cutlery Steel heat treated and forged sharp, penetrate deeper, pulverize finer, cut faster. Lightest draft.

The Cutaway Harrow Company.
78 Main St., Higganum, Conn.
Please send me FREE your catalogue and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

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Address

Tested! By 10 generations of Layers

It's a rare quality Mash that can meet the needs of 10 generations of hens. Yet Beacon, starting with quality 10 years ago, has steadily improved, and has built up a reputation for results without equal throughout the northeastern States.

Reasons—Contains all needed Green Food (finest irrigated Alfalfa Leaf Meal) Concentrated cod liver oil (Columbia Univ. patents) insuring uniform source of Vitamin D in purest form; balanced minerals, variety of protein (21%), dried buttermilk, skim milk, Proteolyse. Low, small-town overhead and loyal workers permit more quality per dollar.

Test it yourself. Let your hens decide. Test it pen for pen, bird for bird. Test it by cost per dozen eggs, by body building results, by larger eggs. Test Beacon ANY WAY and prove Beacon best.

BEACON MILLING CO. CAYUGA, N. Y.



New York Vegetable Growers Win

(Continued from Page 2)

the Starkey Farms Co. who operate about 1200 acres on land once owned by William Penn.

Interesting Talks Heard

The program included many interesting addresses. Byron Roberts of Moorestown, New Jersey, protested in no equivocal terms against the reclamation of land in the Far West which bears no interest and competes with lands enjoying no subsidy whatever. The Robertses find that vegetables such as spinach, carrots, beets, radishes and beans fit in very well with their orchard operations and enable them to use Italian help throughout a long season each year.

Walter Marion of Circleville, Ohio, told how he makes money growing early tomatoes on stakes. The crop grows on early cabbage ground of the previous year, green manure crops of soy beans and then rye filling the time till winter. Fall plowing is practiced and the land is kept in good shape until the plants are set about May 10. Good grade cypress stakes are used at a cost of around \$60 a thousand. They last ten to fifteen years. Plants are trimmed to a single stem and are tied several times with jute twine. Care is taken to remove all mishapen fruits when small. Fertilizer is liberally applied both before and after setting and the crop usually begins to ripen about the first of July. Fruits are picked daily, three days ahead of ripe and packed in splint baskets carrying ten pounds in two layers. Glazed paper lining and a printed pasteboard cover are used.

The Value of Green Manure Crops

J. W. White of Penn State, gave a vivid picture of the value of green manure crops for addition of humus for nitrogen fixation and for conserving soil nutrients. A sweet clover crop of six tons per acre, green weight, is not especially heavy but it conserves or gathers 138 pounds of nitrogen equal to six times that much nitrate of soda.

V. H. Boswell told in detail of the new "National Type Book" project which the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry has established in collaboration with several of the experiment stations

for the purpose of preparing adequate descriptions of vegetable varieties. No coercive measures of any sort are planned but it is expected that the existence of authentic standards will lead the improvers to seek wider differences and will tend to bring the old varieties into conformity.

A. G. Waller of the New Jersey Experiment Station, reported on comprehensive surveys of the vegetable business in that state. Twenty per cent of Jersey's improved land is under vegetables and these crops are responsible for around a third of the state's agricultural production value. Market gardens surveyed during two seasons showed about 20 acres of crops with gross returns of around \$420 per acre. This looks great—but hold a moment. The average labor cost is \$170 per acre, the fertilizer bill is \$60, the land is worth an average of \$1200 per acre, and there are plenty of other costs to make the profits precarious while the risks are heavy. Waller gave tomato figures which show the necessity for high yields. In 1927 on farms surveyed the average yield was 395 crates at a cost of 48c per crate and with returns of 84c per crate. The corresponding figures for 1928 were 188 crates, 90c cost, and 80c gross return.

Growing Early Plants

J. E. Knott of Penn State, compared results with different types of containers for growing early plants. Some difficulty has been experienced with vessels of organic material, chiefly due to the nitrogen consumption by the bacteria which are engaged in breaking down the peat or paper as the case may be. The judicious use of nitrate serves to counteract this trouble. Acidity of peat pots may also be troublesome and may be corrected by soaking in lime water.

Beside Henry Marquart, other officers were elected as follows: Vice-President, J. H. Budzien, Milwaukee; Secretary, Frank Held, Columbus; Treasurer, H. J. Cheney, Grand Rapids; Directors, H. F. Tompson, Attleboro, Mass.; A. P. Morris, Crawfordsville, Ind. The next meeting is to be held in Milwaukee; An extensive trade show afforded opportunity to meet factory representatives and to compare products.

Good Pastures Mean Economical Fruit Production

(Continued from Page 9)

tively low fertility levels. Many farmers make the mistake of cutting pine trees which encroach upon the pastures. The cutting of such trees does not restore the productivity of the pasture, because the fertility level is too low for the successful growth of desirable pasture plants. Pine trees ordinarily do not encroach upon good grass pastures.

Where the soils are fertilized the carrying capacity of the pasture will be greatly increased and the acreage of the pasture can be very materially reduced. One of the first essentials in the successful management of pasture land is to decide whether a given piece of soil is suitable for fertilization and what kind of fertilizer should be used. Most of the soils in this section are deficient in available phosphorous and many are deficient in lime and available nitrogen and potash. The kinds and amounts of fertilizers to use will largely depend upon the soil and the type of pasture plants desired in a given pasture. County agricultural agents and the State Experiment Stations have available suggested fertilizer treatments for various conditions.

Most of the desirable pasture plants respond to liberal amounts of phosphorous, lime, potash and nitrogen. The recent production of the concentrated synthetic fertilizer makes it relatively easy to apply plant food materials to pastures.

The mineral content of pasture plants is greatly influenced by the fertility of the soil. Some of the most nutritious pasture grasses, like Kentucky blue grass requires a high fertility level for their successful growth, therefore, they are usually soft, palatable and nu-

tritious. They succeed only on soil well supplied with the relatively soft elements such as potash, calcium and phosphorous, which influence palatability. When pastures are fertilized the animals always graze the fertilized areas more closely. One of the most economical and effective means of increasing and maintaining our dairy products and meeting the critical milk shortage period in the fall months is the intelligent fertilization of our pastures.

It is up to the dairy farmers in the Northeastern States to utilize their natural advantages such as a favorable-pasture climate, a superior combination of possible desirable pasture plants and a ready market, otherwise they can not hope to compete with regions which do capitalize their particular natural advantages.

Watch Out for Lead Poisoning in Young Stock

YOUNG animals, particularly calves, have a habit of licking everything. Many valuable calves have been lost because of lead poison obtained through licking painted surfaces.

There is danger in a freshly painted wall or from an old paint container in a yard or pasture. Sometimes calves get slow lead poisoning and gradually get sick and die without the owner being able to tell what the matter is. This often happens when the calf continually licks old dried paint. Once the calf gets the poison in his system, there is not much that can be done.

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities. Remittance must accompany order.

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461 Fourth Avenue. New York

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To Kill Poultry Lice - Just Paint it on the Roosts!

No matter how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed to rid a flock of lice.

Does Away With Individual Handling
Old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping or greasing are eliminated. No longer necessary to disturb the birds.

Treat Whole Flock in a Few Minutes
Simply "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When birds go to roost, fumes are slowly released, penetrating the feathers and killing the lice. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by poultry supply dealers, druggists, hardware and seed stores, etc. The \$1.25 size treats 100 feet of roost. Ask your dealer.


Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

"Black Leaf 40"

WORKS WHILE CHICKENS ROOST

With the A. A.

POULTRY FARMER



Chicken Pox Can Be Prevented

EVERYONE knows what vaccination is. Almost everyone has been vaccinated. The reason—to prevent disease. Naturally and logically the question was raised, can we not vaccinate our farm animals to prevent disease? And now it is being done with excellent results, particularly in preventing hog cholera.

Attempts to prevent various poultry diseases have not been entirely satisfactory until recently. Sometimes surprisingly quick and effective results followed vaccination, but more often there was no benefit. The practice has therefore never been recommended or followed to any extent.

In the case of chicken pox or "fowl pox" at least, the doctors and experimentalists have found out why results were not always as we would like, and as a result have worked out a new method of vaccination that is giving positive results. It is removing one great source of worry from the minds of hundreds of poultrymen who have had experiences with chicken pox that they do not want repeated.

How To Recognize the Disease

Fortunately there are many poultrymen who do not know what chicken pox is. They have never seen it. A brief description of the disease and its results may therefore be in order. Fowl pox is also called avian diphtheria because the same virus causes both forms of disease. As a rule small yellowish eruptions appear on the comb, wattles and face of the bird. These spots soon turn into dark wart-like scales and become noticeable. If no other complications set in the bird usually is sick for only a few days during which time she is inactive, does not eat, loses weight and ceases to lay. Eventually the scales dry up and drop off and the bird recovers, but it takes a long time to regain weight and resume production. Molting often follows. It is bad enough to lose the bird's production but to lose the bird as well is worse. This often happens when complications do set in. The disease usually strikes in the late fall and early winter. In their weakened condition the birds become easy victims of colds, cankers and roup. Heavy mortality in the flock results.

In the diphtheretic form of the disease the scabs are soft yellow masses in the mouth and throat. Suffocation often occurs.

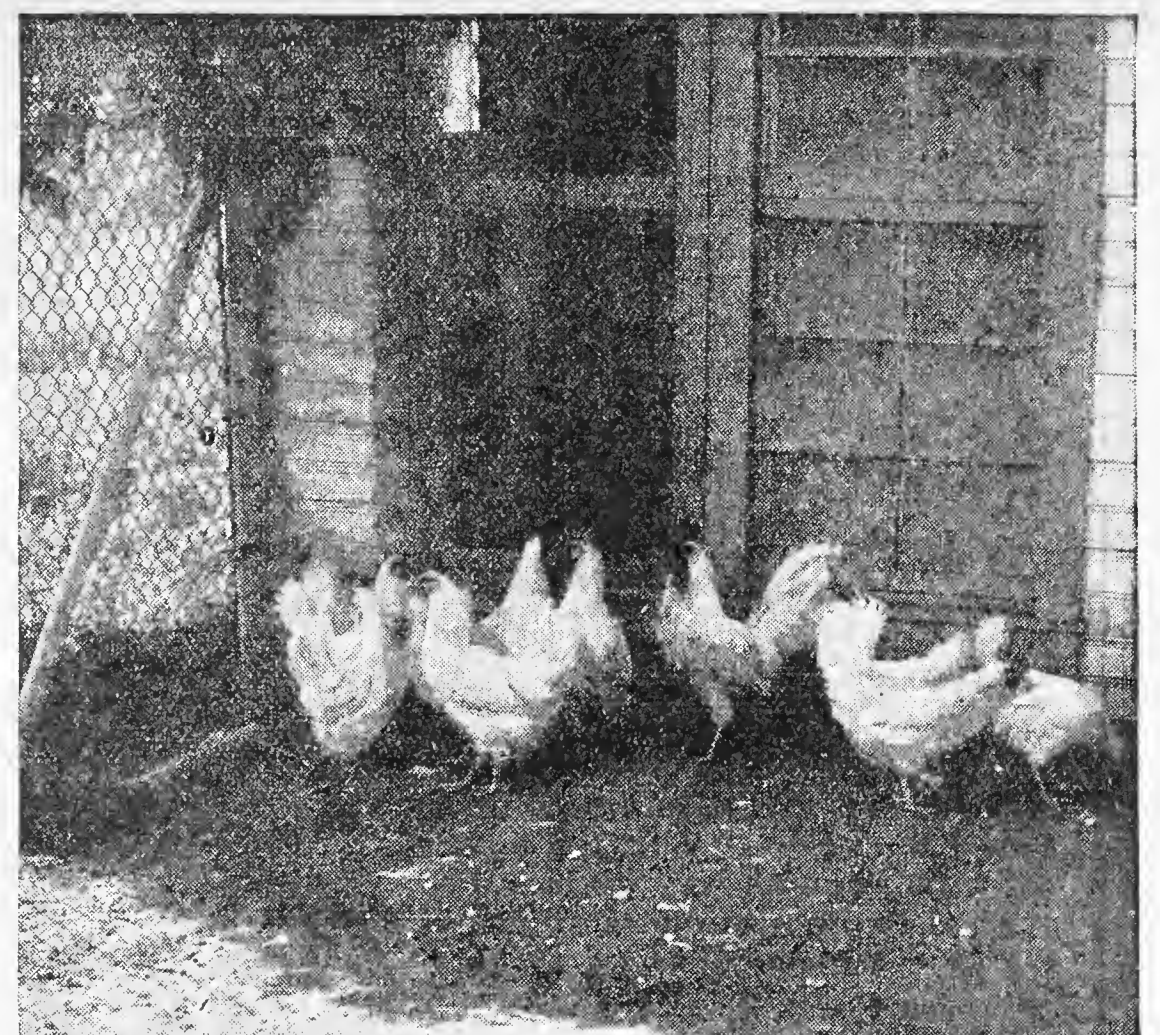
The disease is spread from one bird to another by contact and by infected coops. The virus can live a long time in the dried scales. Birds that have gone through an outbreak as pullets are usually immune and will not take the disease again. An outbreak the following fall among the new crop of pullets may almost be taken as a matter of course.

The growing pullet, before she starts laying, seems resistant to the disease; but after she starts laying her resistance breaks down to some extent. It is on this fact that the new method is based.

How Hens Are Vaccinated

A few feathers are pulled out on the leg and a small amount of vaccine applied to the openings left in the skin. A camels-hair brush is used. In about ten days a small scab has formed and in twenty days more it has fallen off. No ill-effects can be observed in the

(Continued on Page 22)



Ful-O-Pep birds at the Quaker poultry experiment farm, Libertyville, Ill.

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Every comfort awaits you in a Quiet Charming Atmosphere

400 LARGE ROOMS
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All Rooms with Bath
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REDS and BARRED ROCKS
From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.
We specialize in chicks for broiler raisers and can quote attractive prices to large buyers.
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A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
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Tancred Strain W. Leg.	\$8 per 100
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August Delivery 500 lots 1/2c less; 1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad, or write for free circular.
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Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches weekly. Low prices. 1,000 lots.
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Two Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 48 pages printed in color, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 28 years. Reference, any bank.

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Better quality Rocks. Reds, Wyandottes at 12c. Prepaid. Live delivery. Hatches weekly of strong chicks guaranteed.
SEIDELTON FARMS, WASHINGTONVILLE, PA.

Now is the time to put your birds on OATMEAL FEEDS!

EVERY condition in poultry raising suggests that right now is the time to put your birds on scientific oatmeal feeds.

For example, your late-hatched fowl need oatmeal to catch up with the season. Oatmeal brings swift growth and fortifies the chicken against unfavorable weather. So, keep Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash before the youngsters—it contains pure, fresh oatmeal.

Then, take your pullets: they want oatmeal, too, in order to develop into regular, high-production layers. Give them Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash, the famous oatmeal ration that enables young hens to lay lots of full-size, marketable eggs. This mash contains oatmeal and other essential ingredients for maximum production—cod liver meal, molasses in dry form, minerals, proteins—all in convenient form. It costs less because it does more.

And for molting birds: ask your Quaker dealer about the Quaker "fifty-fifty" method of feeding Growing Mash and Egg Mash. These feeds build new feathers, new vigor, renewing the birds' capacity for work.

All conditions this year suggest that you turn to the proved Quaker method of providing these complete oatmeal feeds for your flocks. Just ask your Quaker Dealer how easily and economically this can be done, or drop us a note direct.

Quaker FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.





It May Have Been a Good Bedspring Once, But~

NOW its "spring" is gone. There's a valley in the center where there should be—support. It sinks and sags and groans beneath your weight and you pay the penalty with a sagging spine and sleep-starved nerves.

Why not a New Bedspring and why not a Good One? A Foster Ideal Spring is bound to give you better rest because its 120 finely tempered, upright, spiral springs assure you finer spine support, finer nerve relaxation and finer comfort. Here is an honest, open, sanitary spring designed from a thorough study of sleep. There's nothing better at any price.

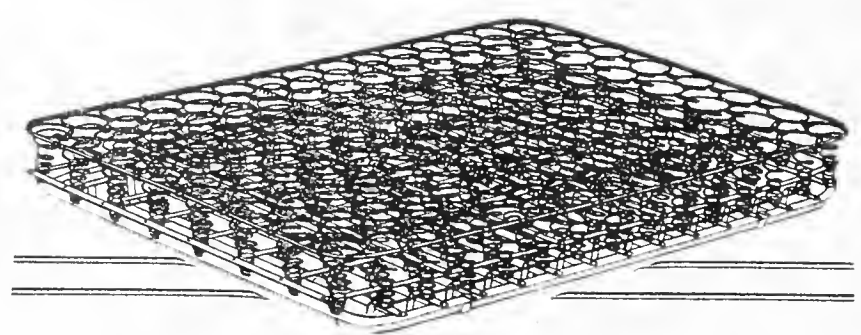
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Makers of Bedsprings ~ Day Beds ~ Beds ~ Toe Trip Cribs
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and Inner Spring Mattress Fillings



Important

Foster Ideal Springs are not sold in every furniture or department store and you may be urged to buy something alleged to be "just as good or superior" to a Foster Ideal. But—if you are interested in proper spine support and want real rest, you'll seek out the Foster Ideal Dealer in your city and you'll buy a genuine Foster Ideal Spring, that bears the Foster Trade Mark.



The Bedspring That Supports Your Spine

Aunt Janet's Corner

Happiness Comes from Service

DEAR AUNT JANET: I was very much interested in the letter from "Rebellious" also the answer from the "Male Reader" and gave the matter quite a little thinking. I was again stirred to thinking along the same line by "Woman Reader", as I have been through "Rebellious" place and came out with flying colors, my husband, children, home, all safe and secure. I thought, like all girls do I suppose, when I married that I had about the best man on earth, but we learn many things.

One thing I learned was that my wonderful hubby was very close, or, that is, he chose to spend the money he took in. When we were first married I had lots of clothes and money in the bank. All went well enough until my money and clothes were nearly gone. Then I started in like "Rebellious" to cry and fret for my share of the income but crying did no good. Once when I wanted some sheets, rather than give me the money to buy what I wanted, he went to town and got some and paid two dollars apiece for them. They were nice, only larger and heavier than I wished. Another time I wanted money to buy clothes etc. to prepare for a coming baby. Did I get the money? Of course not. About two or three weeks before the baby came he brought home some canton flannel to make up while I wanted part wool flannel and nainsook or batiste and outing flannel. I had no machine and had to sew almost night and day to get things ready.

Still another time I wanted some tan silk for a good dress to match my hat and a light sweater I made do for my summer coat. Mr. Man came home with some bright red cotton broadcloth. Did I cry? Of course. Wouldn't

you have done so? But I found out crying didn't do any good. I tried this way and that but to no avail. Then we moved and we were close enough to a church so I could take my children and attend church and Sunday School but I thought "Oh dear, my clothes!" But finally did go and as I



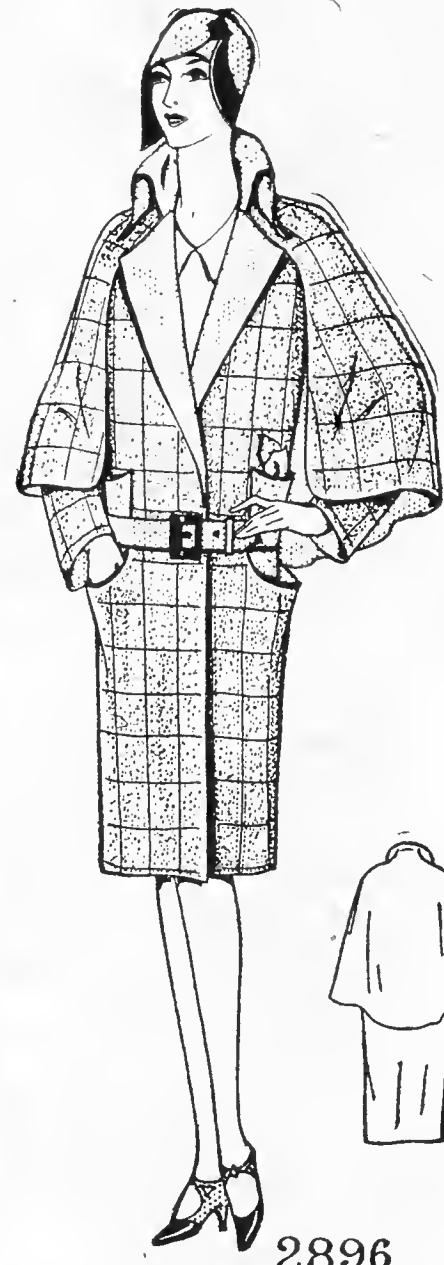
Sacque and Cap set No. B5203 is daintily made of soft, all-wool cream cashmere stamped for delicate embroidery. Price per set \$1.65. Address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

used to do Sunday School work and they needed helpers (as it is a country church) I took part and there I found my old self and happiness.

It has been almost three years. We have been living with my husband's folks and although they tell him, as he used to do me, that half the income is his, he gets from fifty cents to a couple of dollars once in a while for gas if they want to go some place, and of

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Youthful Smartness



2896



2923

Coat pattern No. 2896 is most attractive and youthful when made up in a patterned tweed. The military cape and unusual pocket arrangement are distinctive features of this pattern which cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Sizes 36 requires 5 yards of 39-inch material with 2 1-8 yards of 39-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

Jacket costume pattern No. 2923 can be made the standby for girls of 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Jacket and skirt of figured and blouse of plain material give a charming contrast. Figured pique or linen are good for early fall while wool jersey and flannel afford the warmth needed later. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 39-inch figured material with 1 3-8 yards of 39-inch plain material. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the fall and winter fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Have a Debate in Your Grange

Send 2 cents to cover postage for an outline on the subject:

Should farmers adopt an 8 hour day?

American Agriculturist
461—4th Avenue, New York City

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This dustless, odorless stove polish gives a beautiful lustre to both the stove and the nickel. Absolutely fire proof - cannot burn or explode

15 c per can
FYR-PRUF
Stove and Nickel Polish

To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say
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Crisp delicious POST Toasties wakes up new energy quickly

For work or
play, it's the
Wake-up
Food



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course, we eat and they buy clothes for us. All right with me, but Mr. Hubby who was used to doing his own buying just couldn't see through the idea and was talking it over with me one night. Here is where I got my kick. I asked him how he liked it. Then it dawned on him why I seemed displeased when he had brought home something which he thought wonderful. I felt sorry to see him trying each day to be a little more tender and whenever he did get money I got my share and sometimes all of it. He had learned his lesson and I had learned mine, for now I can have a wonderful time in my new but cheap cotton prints and light cotton hose or a two-year old silk dress. I have learned that true friends do not look at clothes. I have forgotten I was the best dressed girl in my class at high school and wanted to keep the name.

Now I like to hear some of them say when there is something going on at the church or Aid rooms, "We can depend on you." Still another says "I don't see how you take care of your children so well and help out so much." I guess they don't know that's my very life and I plan so I can help. So here is to Rebellious—find yourself and find some side interest somewhere; find that clothes are not all that count and in some way let your husband see himself as mine did.

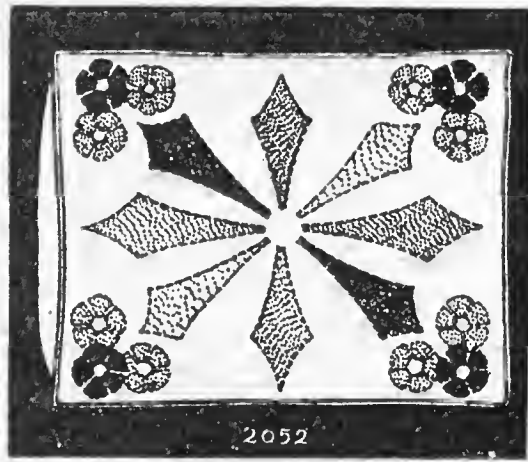
AN UNDERSTANDING READER.

Ringworm Is Infectious

INFORMATION from the U. S. Public Health Service advises sufferers from ringworm to soak the affected parts in salt solution once every day. This is a usual treatment for infections in hospitals. Ringworm is very infect-

ious and anyone suffering from it in the hands should be very careful not to touch things other people touch. He should wear gloves when driving the car, should not dance, and should take extra precautions not to touch towels, bath clothes, soap or other articles used by others. Doornobs may be a common source of infection.

Lesions in the feet may cause the disease to spread if the sufferer walks barefoot on rugs or bathmats used by others. Ringworm is no respecter of



This very attractive pillow in modernistic style, No. C 2052 comes with design painted in non-fade, washable oil paint, on rayon silk taffeta. To finish the design all that is needed is to outline the painted sections with black embroidery floss, using the darning stitch. No. C 2052 comes stamped on rose colored silk rayon, enough material for top and back, price \$1.35. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

persons, attacking both rich and poor, sick and well. It occurs in every part of the country but is more frequent in hot, moist weather. Hot floors, feet kept on hot radiators, or any condition keeping feet hot over a period of time predisposes to this disease.

Do You Know That—

The liquor from any canned fruit can be made into jelly, or used in jello instead of water? Chopped nuts can be stirred in when almost hard, (if you can eat them) or fruit.—MRS I. B., New York.

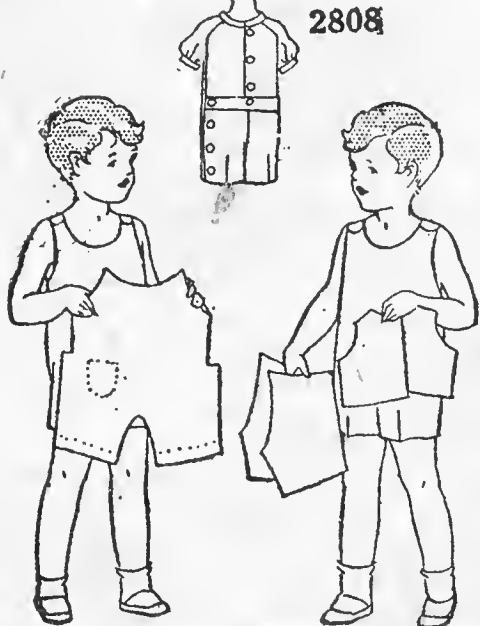
Spread newspapers over your kitchen table when dressing fish or cutting up poultry. Then when through, destroy the papers and your table is not soiled.

Use crumpled newspapers to wipe grease off plates and cooking utensils before putting them into the dishwasher, thereby doing away with that most disagreeable thing—greasy dishwasher.—N. M. F.

For Sister or Brother



2808



STYLE NO. 2808 when made up in the charming cotton fabrics afforded by this season's styles is most attractive and comfortable for the little one's play wear. Front is in one piece, the back has drop seat. Chambray, pique, gingham, kiddie cloth or percale would be very suitable for this little pattern which cuts in sizes 2, 4 or 6 years. Size 4 requires 1 3/8 yards of 36 inch material with 1/2 yard of 32 inch contrasting. PATTERN PRICE 13c.

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On washday, if you're wise, it's your precious strength you'll save rather than a few pennies. Fels-Naptha brings you . . . not more bars, but more help . . . Naptha, the dirt-loosener, and good golden soap, the dirt-remover, combined in one golden bar. Working together, they make your washing easier for you. Fels-Naptha helps you save yourself. Get it at your grocer's today.

Nothing can take the place of

FELS-NAPTHA



FREE—Write Dept. Z, 1-9, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for a handy device to aid you with the washing. It's yours for the asking.

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We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities. Cash must accompany order.

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Contains the medicinal properties of Cuticura. Freely lathering and sanative, it promotes skin health and protects the newly shaven surface from infection.

25c. Everywhere



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and
Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
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The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

In these moments the spirit of her father was with her again. This was the path he had loved best, over the hill and through the forest to the clearing in Forbidden Valley. His horse's feet had worn it smooth, and in the earth were hoofprints so clear and fresh he might have ridden it an hour ago. Close to Squirrel Rock he had always loitered to look over the grandeur of the valley, and there Toinette paused with Jeems, standing in the worn spot her father had made.

"They're down there," said Jeems, and pointed, speaking to Odd more than to her.

He took the hatchet from his belt and carried it in his hand. They crossed the open where he had killed Paul Tache, the turkey cock and passed through the screen of brush which the fairies had built. They entered the greater stillness of the Big Forest, and Odd, who had traveled between them, dropped back to Toinette's side and thrust his muzzle against her hand.

She did not snatch it away from him now.

They came to the slope, and Jeems forgot that Toinette was behind him. He walked straight down like a tall, thin ghost—and the girl stopped and stood alone, staring at the place where his home should have been, a cry wringing itself at last from her lips.

Jeems did not hear. He saw nothing but the clump of rose bushes and the place where his mother lay. He went to her first, oblivious of other presence, unconscious of the sun, of the ruins still smouldering, his soul stirring once more with the faint mad spark of incredulity. But she was dead. He saw her with clearer eyes, though he was sick with hurt. He knelt beside her calmly for a little while. He touched her face gently with his hand, and then went to his father. Odd trailed at his heels. In the stump field was a shovel, and they found it and bore it back with them together. Under his mother's big tree he planned to dig.

When he returned, his mother was not alone. Toinette was there, on the ground, with the English woman's head in her lap. Her eyes blazed up at Jeems, and something like defiance was in them, something that was possessive and challenging and which hid whatever pity she might have had for him, or pleading for his forgiveness. Her hands were pressing the cold face of the woman she had wanted to hate, and she continued to look at Jeems, so hard, so terribly, so understandingly that she seemed almost to be waiting for him to punish her with a blow.

Then she bowed her head over his mother, and the shining veil of her hair covered death.

Under the big tree he began to dig.

CHAPTER XII

IT WAS late afternoon when they left the valley, a still, slumbering hour when the sun was about to go to its early rest, leaving glows and sunset painting behind that might have been made of swimming metals.

Toinette's hand lay in Jeems's as they went.

They were like a young god and goddess ready to face the hazards of a savage world with a strength wrought out of fire. The sickness had left Jeems. His wounded arm was cared for by fingers as gentle as his mother's had been. Hot tears caressing his flesh from Toinette's dark lashes cured his physical pain. Words spoken in a voice he had never heard from her lips entreating his forgiveness for years of misunderstanding were like the peace of the day itself about his heart. Out of ruin she had raised his soul to splendid heights of courage and resolution. Seared by grief, but a grief

no greater than her own, he saw once more the ghosts of dreams.

Toinette, at his side, had gone back to the days when those dreams were in the making. He might have imagined her the Toinette of Lussan's place except that she was less than magnificent now, with her dress soiled and torn and her hair in a braid of straight tresses instead of lustrous curls. Under the big tree, with his mother, things had broken away from her—a great deal of her strength, a little of her courage, but chiefly years of

another trust. His eyes turned to the lovely head near his shoulder. In a moment Toinette raised her eyes to meet his, and even with his mother they had not been so deep and gentle.

"They must have caught my uncle out there," he said, keeping his voice steady and gazing over the forest tops of Forbidden Valley. "He set the signal fire for us and then was killed. I would go and find him, if it were not for you."

"I will go with you," answered Toinette.

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Catherine Bulain's brother Hepsibah who is a trader pays them a visit. After supper he opens his pack and among the presents he has brought is a beautiful piece of red velvet cloth for Jeems to give Toinette. Jeems attends Lussan's auction the next day and resolves to give Toinette his present and to whip Paul Tache. Paul is the victor in the fight. That evening Hepsibah tells Jeems of his fears that war between the French and English is inevitable.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. She bitterly denounces and then tries to kill him.

pride built out of hollow teachings. There, just as the fires had changed Jeems in another way, they had made of her the child whom Catherine had prayed would come to her some day.

She was not so tall at Jeems's side. She was not so dispassionately cold and white, ready to hold out her arms to death if it should come her way. The glow in her eyes was a different glow. It was dark with desolation and held imperishable depths of torture. But in it were other things. She was seeing the endless walls of the forest again, the coming of night, the loneliness of the world, her helplessness, and the strength of the one at her side. Her cup filled with horrors had turned her, like Niobe, to stone, but now warm flesh was returning with its frailties and weaknesses, giving her once more a recognition of life and a hunger for it. She looked at Jeems. As a child, years ago, she might have let him lead her in this way deep into a forest where he was unafraid and sure but where shadows and mysteries set her heart quaking. Her fingers clung to his.

They passed his mother's gardens of flowers where choice blooms were nodding, filled to overflowing with ripening seeds; they skirted the turnip field where a purple-breasted crop lay waiting for spicy frosts to give crispness and flavour to its flesh; they cut through the heart of a new clearing where many shag-toothed stumps were piled ready for winter use in the cabin fireplace. In a place where fresh dirt was scattered about were tools used yesterday—axes and shovels and hickory prying poles and the big double-bladed grub hoe which Hepsibah had made at Tonteur's forge. On a stump partly dug from the earth was one of Hepsibah's pipes made of half a corn-cob with a hollow reed for a stem. Near this stump, looked at them shyly, was the gopher who had once lived under it.

Jeems stopped and looked about, his throat almost tensing for the old familiar call to Hepsibah. Many times he had made the woods and the lower lands echo with that cry and had heard his uncle answer it. But now the stillness warned him. Like a friend it was whispering the sacredness of

But Jeems turned west and did not look back at his home or betray the choking in his breast. In the maple wood, where the sap spigots and poplar troughs were still under the trees, fallen leaves made a frolicsome sound as they went through them. Their loudness did not alarm Jeems and he found himself talking to Toinette as if she were the child of the old days, and he, changed into a man, were explaining things. He described for the first time how the savages had come while he was on his way home from Lussan's place, and gave his reasons for believing they had departed in haste, leaving many things, like the gathered crops of fruit and grain, which they would surely have taken had they not been pressed by circumstance. He thought their number must have been as great as Toinette supposed—and she had seen them by scores from her bedroom window at the Manor. He was sure they had not gone farther down the Richelieu but had turned back through Forbidden Valley to the Mohawk country. Their own hope was to swing westward out of the path of stragglers, then eastward again toward Lussan's. He told her not to be frightened at the noise the leaves made. They would soon be out of them and would come to hidden trails which he knew and to the shelter of woods and swamps where were fastnesses so thick and untrodden that it was dark in them now, with the sun still glowing in the west. Tomorrow or the day following, he would have her safely at the next seigneurie, and there she would find means to be taken to her friends in Quebec. He would then join Dieskau to fight the English. He made this statement without passion or boastfulness, as if to fight were the one thing to do, a fact settled in her mind as well as in his own. The important thing was to reach Lussan's to-night. The Indians would not go near there, for they believed all abandoned places to be inhabited by ghosts and evil spirits. If they stumbled upon it by accident they would get away as quickly as possible. While he talked of these matters, he wanted to ask her questions. How had she got into the mill-tower room—unhurt? Where was her moth-

er? But he set his lips tightly, knowing that he must heal her wounds a little if he could.

In the deeper woods where the Big Forest began were greater stillness, more gloom, endless and mysterious aisles of twilight all about them. The sun went out. Under their feet was no beaten trail but only the rough and uneven mould, a pad of spongy softness incapable of giving sound. He still held her hand as darkness gathered closer.

In this gloom she whispered:

"Does your arm hurt, Jeems?"

"No. I had forgotten it."

"And your face—where I struck you?"

"I had forgotten that too."

Something touched his shoulder lightly. He could not tell what it was, for they were in a pool of darkness. But whatever it might have been, a falling leaf, a twig, even shadow itself—it filled him with a strange exaltation.

He would have felt the same if his mother had been at his side, as helpless as Toinette and as dependent upon him. Out of the wreck of a world obliterated in a scourge of horror he had a soul besides his own to fight for.

Twice in the next hour Odd halted and gave a growl which warned of danger in the air. Jeems strained his eyes to see and his ears to hear—and once more, when they stopped to listen, he felt the gentle touch against his shoulder.

They struck a deer run and followed it into a plain between two lines of hills where a devastating fire had passed some years before. Here they travelled through a young growth of bushes and trees reaching scarcely above their heads, with the light of the stars falling on them. It stirred a soft radiance in Toinette's smooth hair and illumined Jeems's face until the wounds made by her hands were plainly revealed. They climbed the northernmost hill after a time, and at the top of it stopped again to rest.

Jeems, like Odd, stood tense and listening, searching the slumbrous distance of the wilderness which lay about them. He caught all movement and all sound, the direction of the wind, the shifting play of the shadows, the almost noiseless flutter of an owl's wings over their heads.

And then he knew what had touched his shoulder in the darkness—Toinette's cheek pressing against it for a moment as lightly as a feather.

He felt her trembling. When she looked at him, her eyes rested on the brand of the musket barrel which lay in a red stripe across his forehead. The stars seemed bigger and clearer when at last they came to the half mile of abandoned road which ended in Lussan's clearing. It was the road down which Jeems had watched Tonteur and Paul Tache and a proud little princess ride to the sale years before. Now the princess walked unsteadily at his side. She was white and fragile in the starlight, and her strength was gone. Her dress was torn by brush and briars, and the thin soles of her shoes were almost worn from her feet. They came to the old tree where he had concealed himself while they passed, and something made him tell her about it. He was sorry, for in a moment, a sob answered him. She caught herself and struggled bravely as they entered the clearing, with the ruin of the house ahead of them. Both were so tired in soul and body that their minds seized upon this end of their journey as a relief from longer supporting the burdens of the flesh. In a way, it was like coming to a home which they had forgotten.

(Continued on Page 22)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



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Additional Classified Advertising On Page 22

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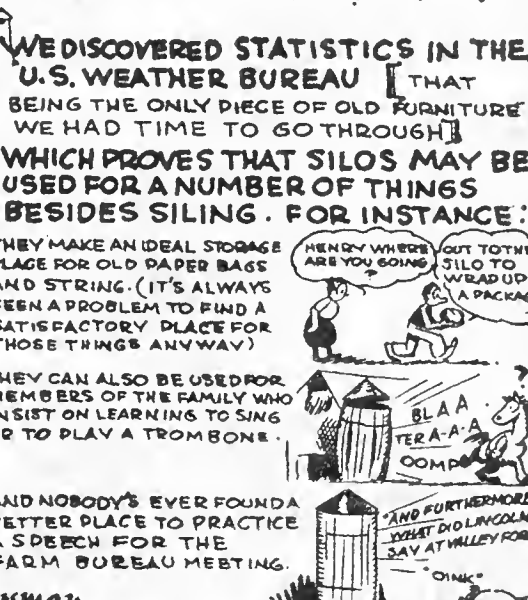
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The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 20)

For this was Lussan's, a place filled with memories of hope and triumph and bitterness out of which it built a welcome for them even in its loneliness. Toinette's lips almost smiled, as if she saw Madam Lussan at the threshold of the door calling to her above the laughing voices of men and women, above her father's cheery greetings to friends and neighbours, above the restless stamping of her horse's hoofs and the crying of the auctioneer. She might have seen and heard these things but yesterday; now there was sleep—a dark and lifeless ghost of a house, crickets rasping their wings in the tangled grass, a jungle growing where before there had been a broad and level green.

Both were children now, seeing the ghosts as only children could see them, wide-eyed and a little afraid at first, and yet comforted by the nearness of that yesterday in their lives. The stars and the crickets and the rustling grass and the wind in the trees seemed to listen and move to the cautious tread of their feet. A rabbit ran ahead of them. An owl flew off the roof of the house. A bat dipped in spirals and curves before their eyes, and thorns caught playfully at their shoes and clothes. And they felt safe. A warmth crept through their blood, and with it a relaxation of nerves and eyes and brain. Here was sanctuary. Rest. Peace. They sensed these things without speaking as they approached the building. The door was open. Starlight splashed like the golden glow of candles on the floor. They entered and stood silent as if listening anxiously for the voices of sleeping ones whom their entrance might arouse. A cricket singing in a starbeam greeted them cheerily. Emptiness was here, a spectral vacancy, but with it were neither death nor fear.

They were a little apart, and Toinette looked like a broken flower ready to fall.

"Wait for me here," said Jeems. "I am going for an armful of grass."

One of Tonteur's farmers had cut the hay in Lussan's abandoned meadow where Jeems had seen a stack the previous day, and he hurried to this, returning with all he could carry. He made a bed in a corner of the room, and Toinette sank upon it. He covered her with his father's coat which he had brought from the valley and went outside to watch and guard with Odd.

He could hear her sobbing as tears came at last to give her comfort. He fought back a thickening in his throat and a hot flame in his eyes as the boy in him called out for his mother. He, too, wanted this easement for his grief. But he stood—a man. Odd watched tirelessly and sleeplessly with his master.

After a long time, there was silence in the old house and Jeems knew that Toinette was asleep. He went in quietly and replaced the coat about her. Her face was white and lovely, and wet lashes glistened on her cheeks. Timidly his fingers pressed the silken braid of her hair. He brushed a wisp of hay from her forehead. Unconsciously his lips moved. Hope and faith and prayer seemed to stir in the room as he dared to raise the soft braid to his lips, and then he returned to his place outside with something like a glory enshrined with his sorrow.

He sat on the ground with the house at his back and his bow and sheaf of arrows and the English hatchet within reach of his hands. The stillness seemed a live thing that had barred all sound from solemn hours of meditation, and he soon began to feel its influence. Slowly and irresistibly it brought the desire to close his eyes and sleep,

and he rose to his feet in a struggle to keep awake. Odd's teeth clicked and his eyes gleamed with undimmed vigilance.

For hours they watched together and marked every changing shadow. They skirted the edges of the open, advancing a step at a time and with as little noise as the owl wings that now and then floated about them. They scanned Lussan's meadow, and Jeems climbed a tall tree to see if he could discover a glow of fire. At intervals he returned to the house and looked in at Toinette. It was after midnight when he sat down again, and soon the stars seemed to be laughing at him and to be drawing nearer as if they had beaten him in a game. They closed his eyes. Odd rested his heavy jaws between his forepaws and gave a deep sigh. Exhaustion—then sleep. Even the bat, grown tired, went to its retreat in the barn. The stars receded and the world began to take on a deeper gloom. Out of this came an animal scream as a late-hunting owl swooped down and killed the rabbit in the clearing. Odd heard it and whined, but it did not awaken Jeems.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

With the A. A. Poultryman

(Continued from Page 17)

pullets. They will not take the disease for at least six months, and probably never. The vaccine is made by adding water to dried pox scales. Anyone desiring to vaccinate their pullets should get the vaccine through their local veterinarian, or they may send direct to the Lederle Anti-toxin Laboratories, New York.

There are two cautions that should be emphasized. The first, vaccinate before the pullet has started laying but not too soon. From three to seven months is safe. Laying birds may be vaccinated but production will be checked. It is not practical therefore to vaccinate the older birds. This leads to the second caution. A pullet that has been vaccinated and is immune may still give the disease to other birds. Therefore flocks where the disease has never occurred should not be vaccinated at all.

The doctors are still at work and eventually we may be sure they will produce a serum or vaccine that can be used without producing a scab and that can be safely used on any flock, at any time.

In the meantime we have the word of a half-dozen experimental stations and of many poultrymen that the new method is safe and positive in flocks where outbreaks have occurred, and is a God-send to their owners.

L. E. WEAVER.

Farms on which weeds are kept under control have less plant disease than farms where uncultivated areas grow up into luxuriant masses of weeds.

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BOARDERS WANTED

Would like to make home for elderly person. Modern country place, reasonable board. Two adults in family. MRS. CLARENCE FELLOWS, Apulia, N. Y.

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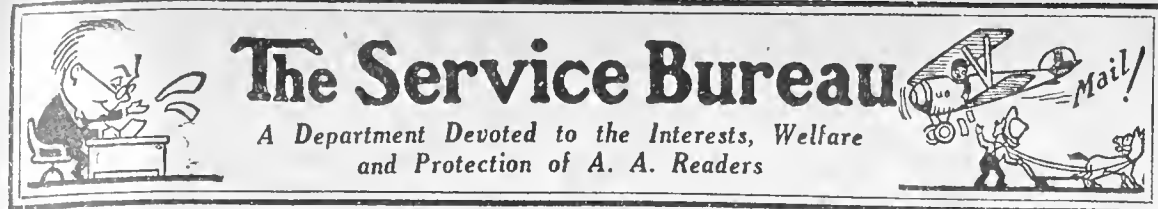
250 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed post-paid \$1.25 Trap Tags 30c. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

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WOOL AND SHEEP pelts wanted. I specialize in wool and pelts. Hundreds of satisfied shippers. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, New Jersey.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

LEARN AUCTIONEERING at home. Every student successful. School, BOX 707, Davenport, Iowa.



What Constitutes a Contract

MANY letters from our heavy correspondence, show that a contract is frequently signed without recognizing it as such. A contract does not need to be headed "Contract" to be binding and we are again repeating the warning to our readers to sign nothing until it is thoroughly read and understood.

Many of our readers have dealt so often with reliable companies who are always willing to return money for merchandise that they do not realize the significance of signing a contract. Many readers have signed what they thought was an order for some thing perhaps a book or a correspondence course and on receipt of the merchandise, have examined it and finding it unsuited to their needs, have returned it, considering the transaction closed.

Later they find that the company has turned over the account to a collection agency resulting in all sorts of trouble and annoyance. The company holds that they have fulfilled their part of the contract by delivering the merchandise and the fact that it has been returned does not release the purchaser from paying for it.

The courts usually hold that the fact that one party gets a poor bargain does not affect the legality of the contract

May We Help

WE frequently get letters that say "I read on the Service Bureau Page where you have helped others so thought you might help us". Once in awhile we are unable to do what a reader asks but we always do our best and usually we succeed. At any rate there is absolutely no charge for our help. It is yours for the asking. Are you getting your share of service?

neither does the fact that the contract says one thing and the agent something different. If a man can read and write, it is assumed that he read the contract before signing or if given the opportunity of reading it and failed it is nevertheless binding.

Many who sign such contracts without realizing their significance prefer to pay up and charge the loss to experience rather than fight a settlement. The safest and most satisfactory way is to be absolutely sure of what you sign before you take your pen in hand. When you do sign anything insist on a copy and keep it where you can find it.

A Binding Contract

My daughter, who is a college graduate and has been teaching school for several years, was approached last summer by a solicitor of the Athanaeum, Fort Wayne, Ind. He induced her to take a business course by correspondence. The whole course was \$250, and she was to pay \$150 down and the balance at the rate of \$16 per month. She sent in about eight lessons and found that she could not get the time to do them and also have time to teach school. She wrote, asking them to release her and return a part of the money. They replied that she had signed a contract and must fulfill it. She signed some sort of agreement, but did not realize it was so binding. If she stops sending in the lessons, can they hold her for payment of the whole amount?

WE are publishing this letter for the information of our readers and point out to them that practically all correspondence schools require the

signing of a binding contract by students. The only possibility of evading payment of such contracts is to prove misrepresentation at the time the contract was signed. If there was no misrepresentation, the amount is doubtless legally collectable. Schools take the attitude that they are willing to fulfill their part of the contract and the student is expected to do likewise.

We have on quarrel with correspondence schools. However, recent investigations show that considerably less than 10 per cent of all those that engage in correspondence schools ever complete the work. Perhaps this fact has some bearing on the requirement that students sign a binding contract before they enroll for the course.

Investigate First

I am enclosing a letter which I received in the mail today. I understand that several people in this vicinity have received similar ones. Just what do you know about this concern?

THE letter enclosed by our subscriber was from Lee Evans, who called himself chief engineer, 66 Park Place, New York City. In the letter reference was made to the starting of a business five years ago by H. A. Brinkerhoff, and although the business name was not mentioned, it is probable that the letter referred to the Brinkerhoff Electric Company. Upon investigation we find that Brinkerhoff has been connected with a number of concerns. We are also informed that the Brinkerhoff Electric Company made application to sell stock in Pennsylvania, and was rejected by the Securities Commission of the State a year ago, and that the Ohio Securities Commission issued a "cease and desist" order against the Brinkerhoff Electric Company the latter part of 1928. At that time the Brinkerhoff concern was attempting to sell stock in Cleveland.

We have repeatedly advised subscribers to invest in stock only where the concern has been paying dividends for years, and then not until they understand just what an investment in stock means. We have no report that the Brinkerhoff company has been paying dividends, and we would class it as decidedly speculative. We have no quarrel with those who wish to speculate, providing they are willing to accept losses as well as possible profit.

Tax-Exemptions On Real Estate of War Veterans

I am buying a farm with pension money. When can I be exempted from taxes. Does there have to be a certain amount paid in, or does it have to be paid in full. Am I allowed \$500 tax money now. I have heard that I was exempted \$500 tax money from the time I bought the farm on the strength of being a Spanish-American War Veteran.

THE State Tax Commission advises that real property purchased with the proceeds of a pension granted to a veteran of the Spanish-American War—or of any other war—and owned by the pensioner, his wife, or widow, is entitled to exemption from state, county and general municipal taxation to the amount of the actual pension money used in or toward the purchase of the property. In no case shall the exemption exceed the sum of five thousand dollars. Property so purchased is liable to taxation for the construction and maintenance of highways and for the support of schools.

To obtain the exemption provided by the statute, it is necessary that the owner of property purchased with pension money make application to the board of assessors of the tax district in which the property is situated, setting forth the reasons for asking exemption and stating the amount of pension money used in or toward the purchase

of the property. If, after investigation, the assessors satisfy themselves of the truth of the statement, they shall grant the exemption as referred to herein. If no application for exemption be made, then the law requires that the property be assessed as is other taxable real property in the tax district.

"Charity Appeal"

Enclosed please find a carton for a line of goods which an agent claims to sell for the benefit of orphan and crippled children. This agent takes orders and delivers later. Is this a legitimate proposition? Do the proceeds go to and for a good cause or do the individual receive the benefit?

WE understand that the S & H Co. pay a certain sum each month to the Frances Juvenile Home in return

Appreciates Check and Service

I GRATEFULLY acknowledge to you the receipt of the North American Accident Insurance Company's check for \$80.00 which you recently sent me.

It certainly has done a great deal to lighten our misfortune caused by my accident and I cannot speak too highly of the service you are rendering to your subscribers by selling them such a fine policy at so very reasonable a rate and you certainly pay all that the policy claims for my claim was paid in full for the eight weeks that I was unable to work.

I thank you for both the money and the very fine service rendered.

Yours very truly,
Joseph M. Eiband,
Arkport, N. Y.

for permission to use the name of the Home to promote the sale of their merchandise. Therefore, the claim which they make, namely, that a certain part of their profits go to the Home cannot be called fraudulent. At the same time, most Better Business Bureaus frown upon this method of selling because they believe that all merchandise should be sold on its merits and not through a charity appeal. Those who buy products from this company have no way of knowing just what percent of what they buy goes to the Home.

It would seem that a good rule to follow would be to buy products on their merits and to give money for charitable purposes according to the same rule.

Dogs Do Not Always Protect

I think that a change in the dog law is necessary. Under present conditions farmers cannot have any protection to keep their products from being stolen and if a farmer should shoot a man for trying to get into his chicken coop he would be fined.

WE have always had serious doubt as to the value of a dog for keeping away chicken thieves. Several cases have come to our attention where a dog supposed to be very savage was made completely ineffective by clever work on the part of the thieves. However, we recently heard of one case where a man had two watch dogs that were tied at night on a wire running between two poles in front of the chicken coop. They were attached to the wire by a chain and a ring so that the ring could slide along on the wire as the dog moved. In this way the dogs were not at large and yet they had quite a bit of freedom.

We always hesitate to advise shooting any human being yet we believe that the owner should not hesitate to do so provided that he first gives the thief the order to stop. In case the thief refuses to obey the order, the man is justified in shooting at him, always shooting low in order to stop the man instead of killing him.

Posed by
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and
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First National Star



Be sure to see the photographs of Beautiful Movie Stars actually wearing the smart New Modes for Fall!

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INCLUDED are the smartest of the Fifth Avenue modes—the very modes that all stylish New York Women are now wearing. Hundreds of these beautiful fashions are shown by actual photographs on living models.

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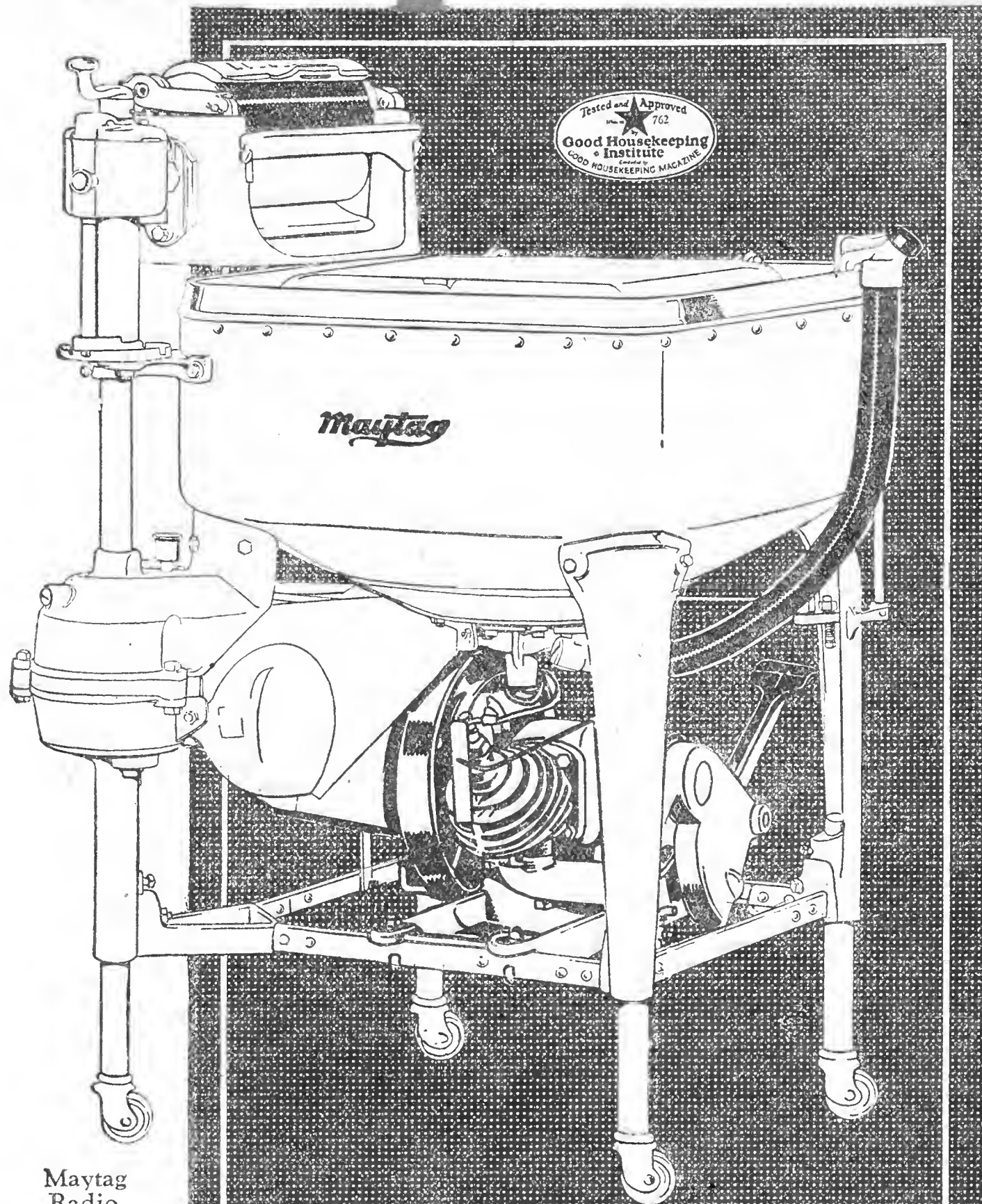
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Undivided Responsibility



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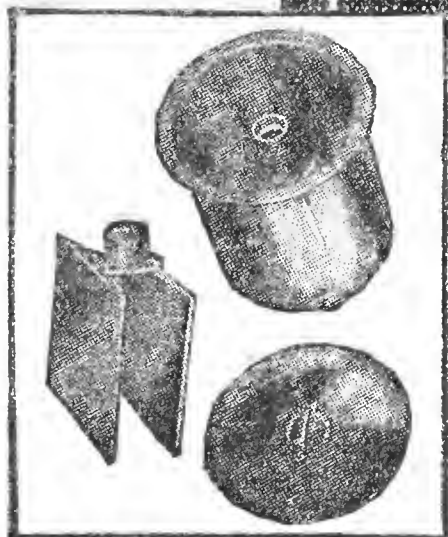
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Let your Maytag Churn the Butter

The Maytag churn attachment is an aluminum churn of 3 gallons churning capacity. It sets over the gyrator post and utilizes the same power that washes the clothes. Water in the washer tub keeps the cream at the proper churning temperature. Easily cleaned, durable and a time and labor saver.



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THE Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor is the only engine built by a washer company for washer operation... it is built by Maytag for the Maytag. The Maytag organization alone is responsible for the perfect performance of both the washer and the engine.

Fifteen years' development has brought the Maytag Multi-Motor to a high state of perfection. There are only four moving parts. The carburetor is flood-proof. High-grade bronze bearings are used throughout. Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor give it a smooth, steady flow of power. A thrust of the foot pedal starts it. By removing only four bolts, it is interchangeable with the electric motor.

Every farm woman is entitled to the Maytag. The saving in time, clothes and effort makes it a profitable investment. There is only one Maytag... The washer with roomy, cast-aluminum tub, gyrofoam washing action, new-type roller water remover, and precision-cut steel gears... the lifetime washer.

A Week's Washing

Free Write or 'phone the nearest dealer for a Maytag. Do a big washing with it. It will take but an hour or two and you will be surprised at its speed, thoroughness and convenience. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. Deferred payments you'll never miss.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

Sept. 14, 1929

Published Weekly

Farming in Bermuda

Growing Intensive Garden Crops On a Small Area

IN the usual sense of the word, there is almost no "farming" in Bermuda. There is, however, a limited amount of specialized and very intensive gardening. The Department of Agriculture says that only 26% of the surface of Bermuda is under cultivation—the



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

remainder being woodland, steep rocky slopes (there is a good deal of this) roads, golf courses and land required for residences and streets so that the real gardening of the country is done on only a little more than 3,000 acres. To me the astonishing fact is that a country whose whole agricultural area is hardly larger than a prosperous school district of Western New York should nevertheless have succeeded in giving a very widely known trade mark name to her potatoes, onions and lilies. When I see what an utterly insignificant bit of land there is, I cannot escape the conviction that there is a vast quantity of "Bermuda" potatoes and onions that never had any connection with the island. By this I mean that "Bermuda" is a sort of grocery store term for the first new potatoes and for any large, Southern onions. In most places the coral skeleton of the island is overlaid by only a very thin layer of soil with many rocky outcrops. What soil there is represents the insoluble material left from the decay of the coral rock and geologists estimate that it requires a hundred feet of coral to leave a single foot of soil. The soil is very often only a foot deep and rarely as much as eight feet. No wonder that it suffers severely in what we would regard as a very moderate drought. Bermuda soil is

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

typically reddish—sometimes almost brick red in color. The marshes are dark like our own mucks and the western end of the island is greyish. I do not believe it is what we would call a really fertile soil. Very certainly its outstanding need is nitrogen and everywhere I found wide use of this material both in the form of nitrate of soda and "castor pomace"—this being the residue left from the extraction of castor oil. In general chemical composition, it resembles cotton seed or oil meal which gives it a high value as a source of organic nitrogen. On the other hand it is poisonous to animals and so can be used only for fertilizer. I found this particular material very popular and widely used.

Neither potash or phosphorous seem to be in general use. Probably this decaying coral rock has plenty of lime but if it were lacking, the seashore offers an inexhaustible supply of finely ground coral sand which has a higher percentage of lime than any ground limestone that we know.

The island has an annual rainfall of from

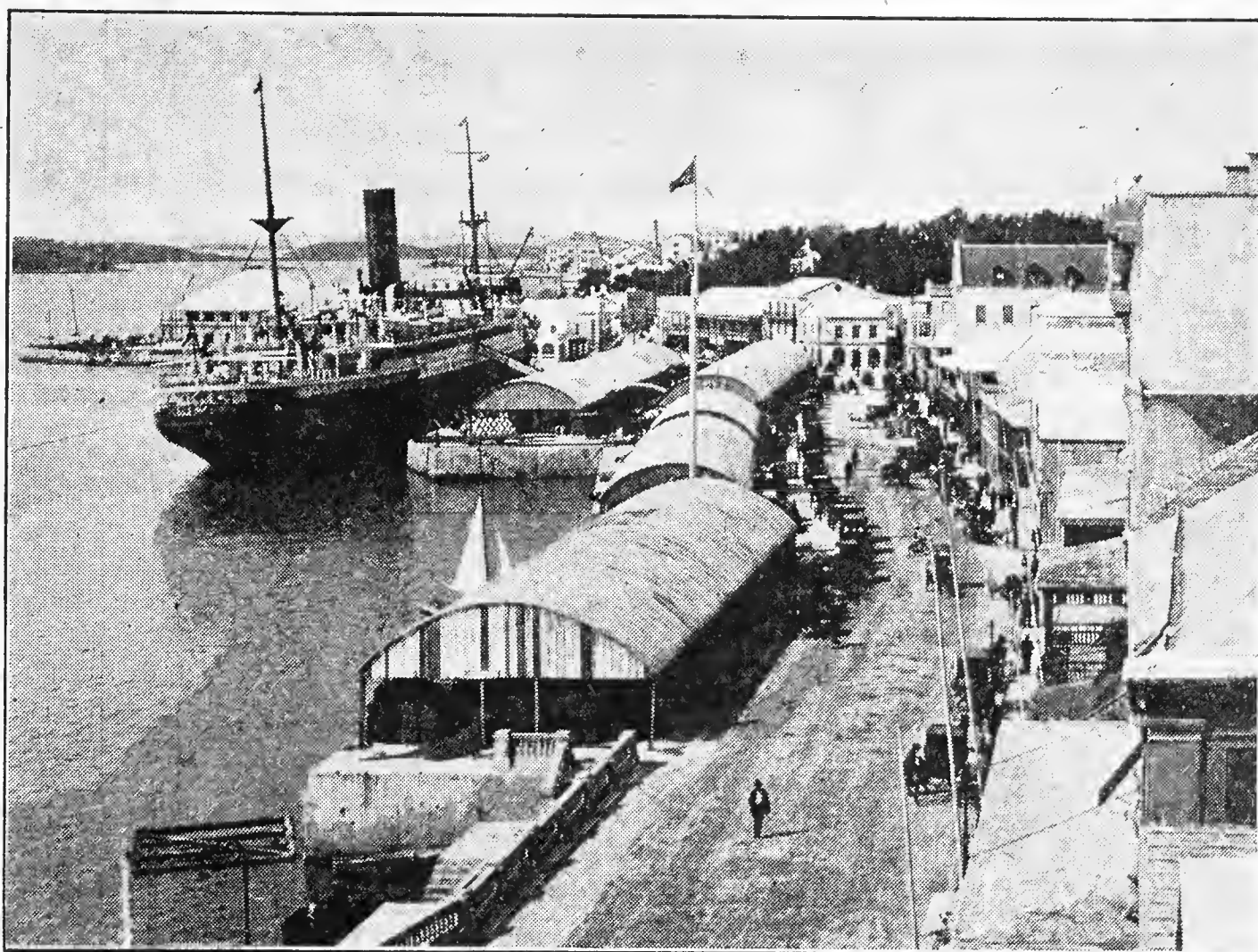
60 to 72 inches—approximately twice as much as we get in New York. The records of the Weather Bureau show that some rain falls on about 180 days a year. It would surely be a trying country for hay making. On the other hand, we happened to be on the island during what they regard as a great drought. During the eight days of our stay, we saw only one shower. It was perfect weather, yet despite blue skies and brilliant sunshine, we realized that the climate was damp in a sense we do not know at home. Shoes get soft and sticky and hard to put on, the Madam's new straw hat assumed the texture of a dish cloth and clothing acquired a musty smell.

In spite of what seems an excessive rainfall, the light, porous soil with perfect under drainage can be worked almost as soon as the rain stops and I did not hear Bermudians bewailing their "Baptist Climate."

I am sorry to write that I found the farmers in a rather pessimistic frame of mind. They surely have hard going these years. The tourist trade has enormously inflated the price of everything including labor but the price of their products in New York is largely determined by the supply of early vegetables from our own Southern States where labor prices are lower and where land values are only a small fraction of those on the island. On top of these handicaps is piled our tariff against their imports so that I wonder how the Bermuda farmer manages to exist at all, yet somehow or other he still manages to carry on.

Land in Bermuda is very high in price. It is hard to determine just how much of this is due to real agricultural worth and how much to prospective speculative and suburban value. Even allowing for this, Director E. A. McCallan of the Island Agricultural Experiment Station tells me he believes that good land is worth 200

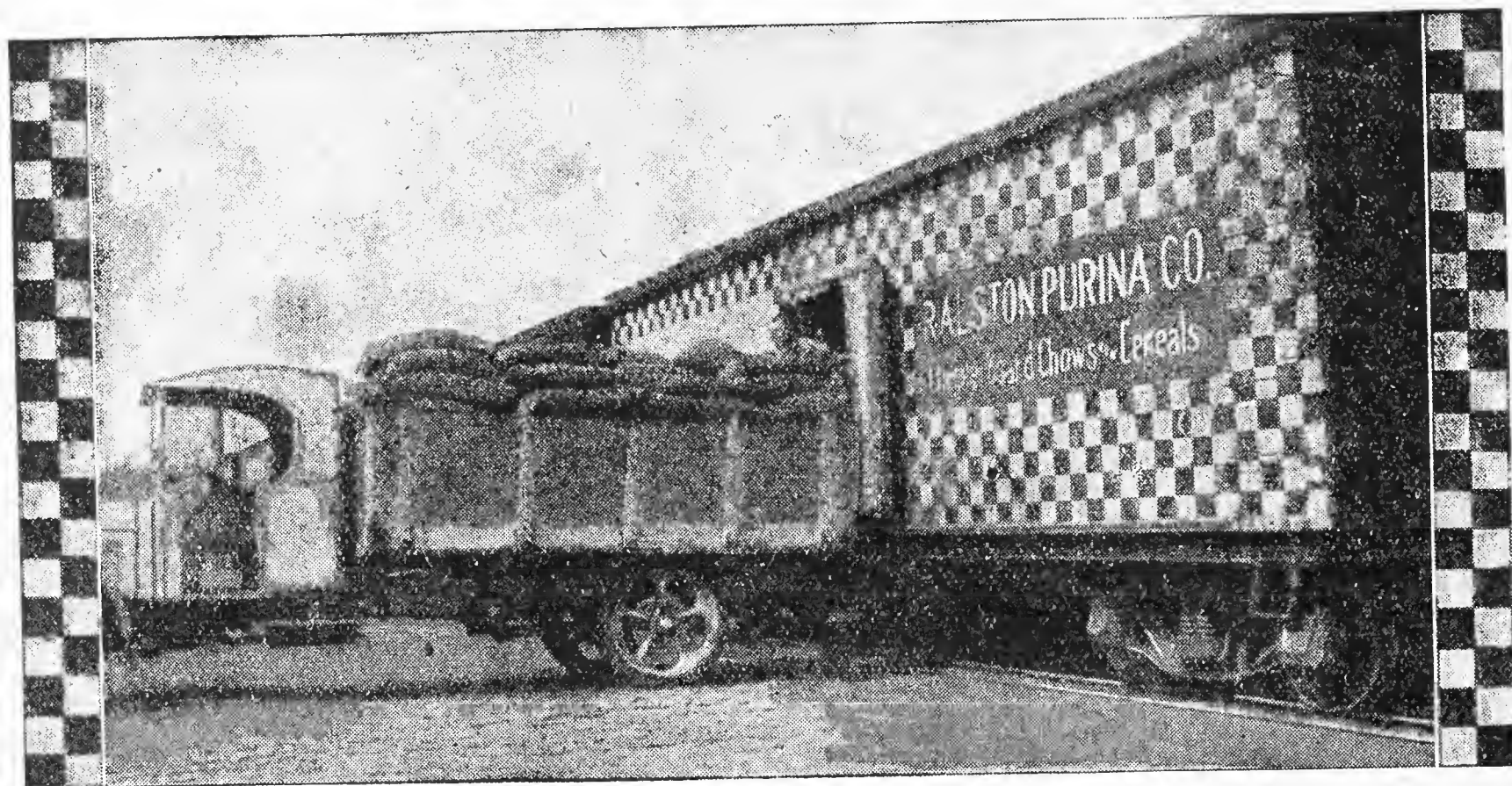
(Continued on Page 2)



Front street in Hamilton, Bermuda, and one of the ships of the Furness-Bermuda Line that carries passengers between New York and Bermuda.

Photo by Ewing Galloway

To Save Money on your Feed Bill



WHEN you have feed delivered to your barn, the dealer is forced to charge you not only for the feed but for the services of handling, storing, and delivering that feed.

There are three ways that you can save money on your Purina feed bill:

1. Haul it yourself right from the car and thus save the dealer expense of handling and delivery.

2. By paying cash for your feed you save the dealer bookkeeping, interest on credit. He can pass this saving on to you.

3. There is still another way to save on Purina. Buy your fall supply now and get a quantity price.

By saving these service charges, the dealer will be able to make you some real savings on your feed bill.

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For 36 Years Makers
POULTRY... COWS
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STEERS... SHEEP
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Farming in Bermuda

(Continued from Page 1)

pounds—say \$1000 per acre. I am very skeptical that land can be worth this much to farm even remembering that it is cultivated by most intensive methods and that three crops a year are not uncommon. Of course there is the factor of a very dense population with only a little land available. Then there is the very unusual policy which provides for almost no land tax in Bermuda. Most of the revenues of the island are from indirect sources—tariffs, excise duties and the like. Every tourist who lands on the island has to pay \$3.00 before he can escape again. The absence of a land tax makes it easy to hold land almost indefinitely. Most farmers lease rather than own their land and about the best agriculture I saw was on one of the "Glebe" farms—i.e. land owned by the church.

Bermuda farms are almost invariably small—gardens or truck patches rather than farms. Six or eight acres constitutes a big farm. Perhaps 15 will be almost the upper limit.

It is not easy for a States' farmer to discuss crops with a Bermudian because in many ways we speak a different farm language. The word "acres" is hardly included in his working vocabulary. He speaks and thinks in terms of "rods". If he has a celery patch of an acre and a half, he tells you there are 240 "rods"—testimony to the scarcity and value of land and the intensive character of his agriculture.

Farm labor is by no means low priced—probably not less than in New York State. Nevertheless everything is done with a far larger proportion of hand work than with us. Indeed the very close planting often makes horse tillage impracticable. There is no place for head-lands or wide rows where land is worth \$1000 per acre.

Bermudians will tell you that agriculture is depressed and unprofitable nevertheless, I observed with interest the Herculean labor even now being devoted to the reclamation of marsh lands. These marshes cannot be drained by ordinary methods because they lie practically at sea level and would be subject to flooding at high tide. I saw however where men were stripping off the rich, black muck soil, filling in the marsh several feet deep with rocks and then again covering them with the original soil, in this way raising the level of the marsh several feet and bringing it above the high tide line. This gives valuable land but at the cost of incredible labor. Work such as this demands almost infinite industry and patience.

One thing is certain, any man from the States who might move to Bermuda to engage in agriculture would have to throw away most of his inherited notions as to how it should be done.

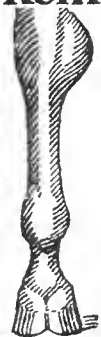
Take potatoes for example. The Bermudian grower is planting them in rows 22 inches apart and then dropping the seed only 7 inches apart in the row—a practice that requires a very large quantity of seed per acre. Probably one reason for this is the very high price of land which leads to the effort to utilize every square foot but I was assured by several that the main reason for this close planting was in order that the plants should protect each other from being whipped ("licked" is the Bermuda word) to pieces by the sometimes violent gales that sweep the land. For the same reason, there are frequent wind breaks of oleander hedges.

By the way, if you ask a Bermudian farmer his yield of potatoes, he does not say—so many barrels per acre—or rod. He says "I got five to one" or "seven to one" meaning thereby five barrels from a barrel of seed. On the average, yields do not seem large although one man told me that he had sometimes secured about a barrel per rod—or say more than 400 bushels per acre.

On the Experiment Station farm a mile from the ocean (which is about as far as you can get on Bermuda) I saw potatoes showing considerable "spray injury". Now spray injury did

(Continued from Page 20)

Remove Soft Swellings



with Absorbine. It is remarkably effective but does not blister nor remove the hair. You can work the horse at the same time. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Write for horse book 4-B free.

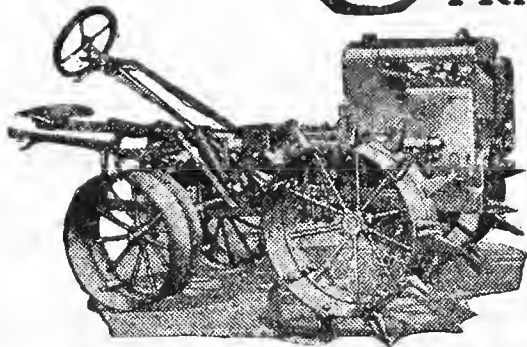
A user writes: "Had one horse with swelling on both hind legs. One bottle Absorbine cleaned them off. Horse now going sound and well."

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On truck farms, in orchards, vineyards, groves and on small farms, the Centaur will do almost every job... do them easily and economically. On the large farm it cultivates corn and row crops of all kinds. Straddles or goes between rows.

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High Spots in the N. Y. State Fair Cattle Show

To See These Fine Animals Is To Be Proud of Our Cattle Industry

BY actual count 1116 animals made up the cattle show at the New York State Fair in 1929. Eight hundred fifty-six of these animals were stabled in the cattle barn and 260 were housed in the new temporary cattle barn built for the boys and girls.

The foundation of our New York State agriculture is in animal husbandry on our farms. It is beautifully exemplified by the 4-H boys' and girls' show at the Fair. I had the pleasure of walking through the Coliseum with your Editor, Mr. Eastman, on Tuesday—the big day for the boys and girls and their animals. We noticed particularly a brother and sister about ten or eleven years old, showing their two beautiful Guernsey calves. All through, the quality of the Junior show was wonderful. In the regular classes, as well as in their own classes, they make their elders step.

While it is not the place in this article, perhaps, to make any criticisms, I think it is the place to call to the attention of the people of the State the great need for better quarters for our Juniors. The boys and girls first of all have a poor place to live. They come to the Fair for the week and they work hard. They have to take second place as far as quarters for their animals are concerned, and the children themselves do not have an adequate place either to eat or sleep. At our next Legislature we must take care of this and make appropriation for a suitable building.

This morning I walked through the temporary, canvas-covered barn where the cattle are housed, and a finer exhibit of cattle I have never seen.

The 856 cattle in the main building were di-

By E. S. SAVAGE

Superintendent of Cattle, New York State Fair

vided up as follows: Guernsey, 223; Holstein-Friesian, 179; Jersey, 106; Ayrshire, 98; Brown Swiss, 62; Milking Shorthorns, 59; Aberdeen-Angus, 77; Hereford, 25; Shorthorns, 17.

The outstanding show in the regular classes was the Guernsey show. They clearly excelled

and the demonstration was made by Ward Stevens of Liverpool, the official representative of Holstein-Friesians of America.

The plan of herd classification is as follows: A breeder applies to the national association to have his herd classified. The herd is divided then into five groups: (1) those females which may be classed as excellent; (2) those females classed as very good; (3) for females classed as good; (4) females classed as fair; (5) females classed as poor.

The registration certificates are taken away from all females classed as poor. This means that no offspring can be registered from these animals. In fact, the poor females are no longer registered.

Only heifer calves may be registered from those females in a herd classed as fair.

The classifications of excellent, very good and good animals give a breeder a fine opportunity in helping him to sell his bull calves. Naturally, I believe that the outcome of this is

going to be that only pure-bred bull calves from the excellent and very good females will be used for breeding purposes.

The national association has also made a start in the blanketing problem. It has asked that blankets be removed from all animals from nine to five each day of the Fair. It was not possible to enforce this ruling at the New York State Fair this year. Next year, however, this rule will be enforced.

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has always stood for this point. It has also stood for adequate information over the stall of each animal.

(Continued on Page 13)

Secretary Hyde and the 4-H Boys and Girls

SECRETARY ARTHUR HYDE of the United States Department of Agriculture visited the State Fair this year and made a rather careful study of all the leading exhibits. As he walked through the fine show of dairy cattle, he noticed several boys and girls resting by the heads of their fine animals that they had brought to the Fair, and, judging by his interest, the Secretary was more pleased and impressed with these boys and girls, their exhibits, and their apparent interest in agriculture than by any other thing that he saw at the Fair.

Under Professor Savage's management as Superintendent, the exhibits of cattle at the Fair and the lessons to be learned from them have constantly improved in value from year to year. You will be interested in some of the things about this great cattle show that Professor Savage discusses on this page.

the other breeds this year, not only in numbers but also in quality. They are to be particularly commended on their show because, after all, the numbers of Guernseys in New York State are not nearly so large as the numbers of pure-bred Holsteins. The Guernsey people, however, put it over the Holsteins a little this year in both quality and numbers.

The national association of Holstein-Friesian breeders should be highly commended this year on two points. They put on a demonstration of herd improvement work by demonstrating the herd classification plan. This was announced by Mr. Frank Price of the Holstein-Friesian World,

Some Serious Trends in the Vegetable Business

Growers Need a Definite and United Program to Increase Their Prosperity

EDITOR'S NOTE—A talk by Professor Paul Work our vegetable gardening editor, at the recent convention of the National Vegetable Growers Association contains so much everyday common sense that we are giving you a summary of it on this page.



Paul Work

VEGETABLE production in America is exceeded in value only by cotton and corn, and it represents about 10 per cent of the total value of American crops. The wheat crop, in spite of its vast acreage, is worth less in dollars than the vegetables, and all fruits together amount to about two-thirds as

much. The progress of the vegetable business during the past ten years has, in some respects, been most gratifying and in other respects discouraging. The public uses far more vegetables than ever before. Carlot movements have gained from 383,000 cars in 1920 to 587,000 cars in 1928.

The area planted to seventeen leading crops has grown from one and one-third million acres to nearly two and one-third million acres. The area devoted to potatoes, cabbage, onions and sweet potatoes has changed relatively little. The areas devoted to beans, slicing cucumbers, lettuce, spinach and green peas have

By PAUL WORK

Professor of Vegetable Gardening, Cornell University

been multiplied by from five to ten. There has been little change in the total value of vegetable crops produced. The public has gotten the vegetables but the grower has not received the money. The price index of fruits and vegetables for the past eight months is 112, the lowest of any farm group, lower even than grain (116) in spite of the slump of last May. The index for this period for all agricultural products is 136, for things bought by farmers 156, for all commodities 151. Vegetables are lower than usual but the trend has been downward for four years past.

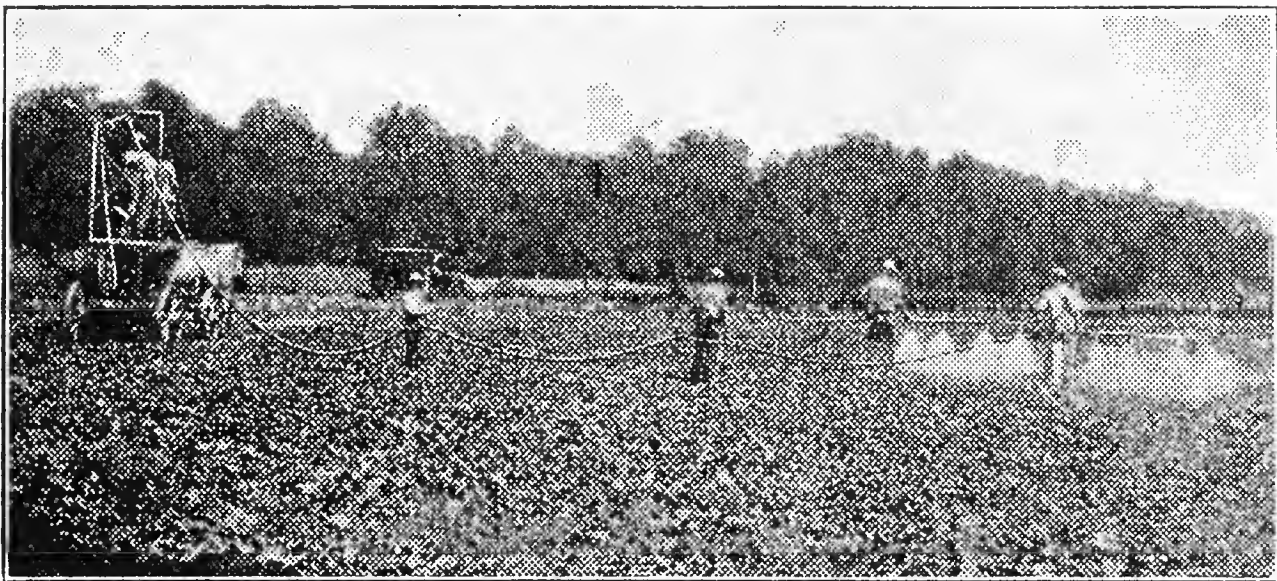
Average yields of many crops have actually declined, some by over 50 per cent. Only two important crops have gained. This probably re-

flects the tendency of farmers in general to take up vegetable crops under unsuitable conditions. This may be due to pressure of low returns from other crops, to promotion efforts of commercial and transportation interests, to the urge to diversify, to an impression that truck crops are highly profitable and through hope that a "big killing" may be made this time. All of these factors tend to enlist producers who cannot do the thing well, who cut the average of quality and who contribute to over production and so undermine the general price level reducing the profit of all.

Some growers of every crop are making some money, but much adjustment is needed in order to attain the ideal of an abundant supply of vegetable food at moderate prices with fair profits. The world should know that competition in the

vegetable field is extremely severe and that these crops should be undertaken only where soil, climate, transportation, selling facilities and the personal factors are highly favorable. There should be no effort to discourage persons who can meet these conditions, for the business is a good one under proper circumstances. On the other hand, vegetable production should be undertaken with great caution, using careful cost account methods to find whether a profit is actually recorded or not. The money-loser hurts himself and the whole industry. It is far better to stay

(Continued on Page 6)



A new development of interest to vegetable growers. Spraying melons without damage to vines by means of a movable spray boom. This method can be used with any closely planted crop.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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May It Rain Before You Read This

NOT in many years have we had as bad a drought as has prevailed generally throughout the country during the present season. It has been a pleasant summer to live, but a bad one for crops, and unless some sections get rain pretty soon, it is not going to be very pleasant to live, for many farmers have already had to begin to haul water. Western New York and Eastern New York seem to be the worst affected. In the East, Long Island potato growers are feeling pretty blue and are predicting only a half crop of late potatoes. So far, upstate potatoes look pretty good, but all fall crops are suffering.

Probably the less said about the drought the better. Unfortunately, nothing that we can say will make it rain.

High Lights of a Good Fair

GEORGE ADE, the humorist, used to tell the story about the "Fool Killer" who, wandering abroad with his trusty club, came upon a high board fence. Peering over, he found the enclosure filled with people. Their plight interested him for the sun beat hotly upon them. The dust from many dragging feet rose in their nostrils; many mopped their brows and carried coats upon their arms; children squalled; the din of mingled noises and weird music filled the air and sawed at the nerves.

"Who put them in there?" the Fool Killer asked a passerby.

"Oh, they went in—it's a fair", the citizen replied.

"You mean they went in there voluntarily?"

"Not only that, but they paid good money to go in."

The Fool Killer looked them over speculatively and then at his well worn club and concluded that there were too many of them, and went away in discouragement.

This may apply to some fairs, but not to the recent New York State Fair. The weather was ideal, the exhibits were about the best we have ever seen, and there was something of interest doing every minute. Space will not permit even a summary of all of the interesting exhibits, but there were some features that deserve special mention.

The boys and girls in the spelling match, the

4-H Club exhibits, and in the Young Farmers' Clubs did much to make the Fair a success, as they surely will the future of agriculture in this country. It is a reflection on our State that these thousands of young people had no decent headquarters at the Fair either for their exhibits or for themselves, and certainly one of the outstanding needs of the State is a boys' and girls' building on the Fair Grounds.

The Agricultural Museum has fully justified all of our claims for it. Any number of persons said that it was the best thing on the Fair Grounds. The only criticism of this building is that it is already too small. Thousands crowded through to see the old-time exhibits and crafts, and most of the time the crowds were so dense it was difficult to see what was going on.

If one needs to realize the tremendous change which has taken place in agriculture and agricultural methods within the space of one man's lifetime, he should go into the Agricultural Museum and look at the tools which our fathers and mothers once used, not so long ago, and then take a walk through the exhibits of agricultural machinery which is used on the farms today. These farm machinery exhibits, by the way, were just about the best and most complete that we have ever seen.

We have already described in other columns the great horseshoe pitching tournament and the exceptionally fine cattle shows.

People are raising more flowers in this State, as evidenced by the most beautiful exhibits we have ever seen, but one does not have to go to the Fair to realize the growing love of flowers. They have been blooming in recent years in almost every farm yard.

A great deal of credit is due to E. C. Weatherby and to the County Farm Bureaus for the county exhibits. Everyone who lives in these counties and made these exhibits, and had the privilege of seeing them at the Fair, must have been proud of his county and his Farm Bureau.

On the whole, the Fair was the best it has ever been, and it is getting more toward the ideal of a true farm exhibition. Commissioner Pyrke, Director Ackerman and their associates who have been responsible for the improvement in the Fair exhibits and standards are to be especially commended. They have rendered a real service to agriculture.

It does not seem to us, however, that the interest in the exhibits and in the Fair, judging by the attendance and the enthusiasm of the people as we have observed them, is as great as it used to be. Are people becoming tired of fairs? What, if anything, needs to be done in the way of changing the entertainment and exhibits to attract and hold the interest of more people?

Notable Speeches at Barnum Dinner

THE high spot in the events of the New York State Fair, and for that matter in the agricultural affairs of the year, is the Barnum dinner, given in honor of the farmers of the State by Jerome D. Barnum, publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard.

The Barnum dinners in other years have been notable affairs, but the one this year was in our opinion the best of them all. Here were gathered several hundred of the outstanding agricultural leaders of New York and of the United States, including Secretary Hyde of President Hoover's Cabinet, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York State.

Secretary Hyde's speech at the dinner was filled with practical common sense, and every man who listened to him went away with the feeling that American agriculture had a real friend and a man who understood the farmers' problems in the person of the present Secretary of Agriculture.

In a humorous way, which kept his audience laughing, the Secretary emphasized the fact that most Mid-Westerners think that there is little

or no farming in New York or in the East. Then he proceeded to quote figures showing how important our agriculture here really is. Secretary Hyde also was very emphatic in his statements in regard to land reclamation, and pointed out the absurdity of the Federal policies of trying to keep down the surplus on one hand and bringing more land into production on the other.

H. E. Babcock, the second speaker, won the approval of his audience with the theme of his talk that only ten per cent of the farmers' troubles are political and can be cured by law while ninety per cent are economic and must be remedied by better marketing agencies, both buying and selling.

The program was brought to a close by the address of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose friendly personality and sympathetic understanding of the farmers' problems always win the attention and support of his farm audience anywhere. The Governor spoke of the need of keeping the New York milk shed intact and brought out the idea that both consumers and producers would profit by a better distribution of farm products in order to avoid market gluts. The Governor also emphasized the need of preserving, so far as practical and possible, eastern markets for eastern products.

The farmers of the State, as well as those who attended the dinner, are indebted to Mr. Barnum for centering on the occasion of this dinner the attention of the whole State on the problems of agriculture.

Horseshoe Tournament Center of Interest

IF you have ever pitched horseshoes, be sure to read the article on page 5 describing the tournament at Syracuse. If you had not seen it with your own eyes, would you believe that a man could pitch five consecutive double ringers followed by a single ringer, making eleven consecutive ringers out of twelve shoes pitched? This record was made by Mr. Brain of Cattaraugus County in the preliminaries at Syracuse.

We used to think that we could throw horseshoes some, but after watching the games at the State Fair tournament for a while, we feel like going out back of the barn and practicing a long, long time.

Yes, sir, barnyard golf is a great game, and getting better all of the time. You should have seen the hundreds of people crowded around the courts at Syracuse both days of the tournament.

Eastman's Chestnut

PETER G. TEN EYCK told a story at the Barnum dinner during State Fair week that is worth stealing and passing on. It goes something like this:

During the war, a young man was doing considerable worrying for fear that he would be drafted, and a friend tried to console him. He said:

"Whatever happens, you still have two chances. Now you either will be drafted, or you won't be. If you aren't, you're all right. If you are drafted, you've still got two chances:

"You either will be sent to France, or you'll be kept on this side. If you're held over here, you're all right. If not, you've still got two chances:

"When you land in France, you will either be kept in the camp on the coast, or sent to the front. If held in camp, you're all right. If you're sent to the front, you've still got two chances:

"When you're in the trenches, you either will go over the top, or you won't. If not, you're all right. If you're sent over the top, you've still got two chances:

"You either will be killed, or you won't. If not, you're all right.

"If you are, you've still got two chances!"

Barnyard Golfers Make Records at Syracuse

Horseshoe Pitching Tournament Biggest and Best Yet

By D. D. COTTRELL

Secretary, National Horseshoe Pitchers Association

CROWDS thronged around the clay courts at the State Fair all the time that the American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau State Fair seventh annual state horseshoe pitching tournament was being held on Tuesday and Wednesday. Bleachers had been provided at one end of the courts for the comfort of spectators but the other three sides were filled with interested watchers packed so closely most of the time that standing room was at a premium. Frequent remarks of astonishment were expressed when sometimes four ringers were pitched

complete the preliminaries. The results of the playing of these sixteen men are given herewith in Table A. Early Wednesday afternoon the six men winning the most games in the preliminaries each began playing each other one 50-point game in the finals to decide the championship and the order in which the highest six prizes were to be awarded.

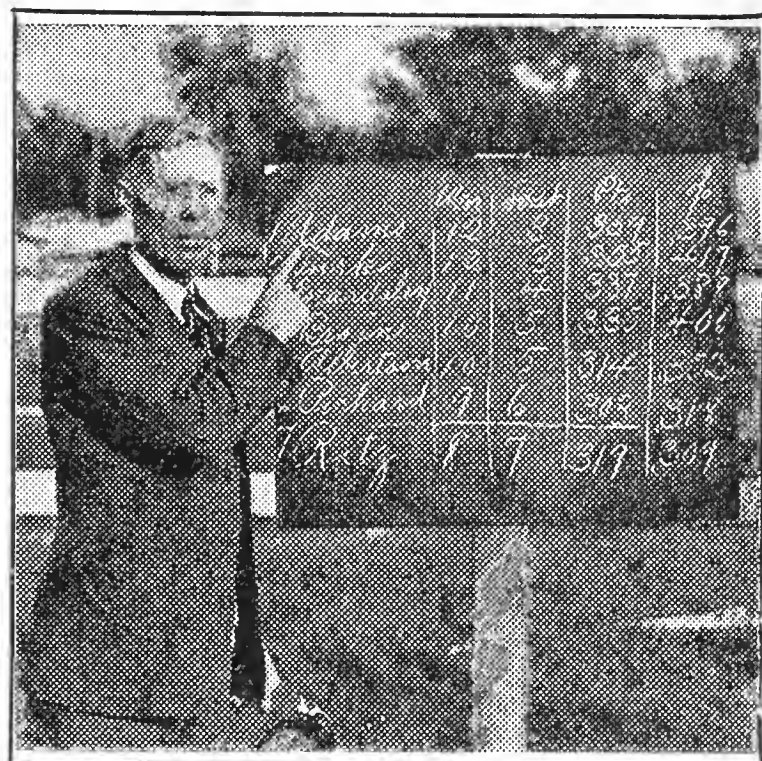
The best game in the preliminaries was pitched by Brain of Cattaraugus

when he won from Adams the only game that Adams lost. The score was Beardsley 50 points, 36 ringers, 5 doubles - Adams 49 points, 36 ringers, 7 doubles, out of 86 shoes pitched by each. In the 25th inning Adams was in the lead with 37 points to 15 for Beardsley. Beardsley then began to gain until in the 39th inning the score was Beardsley 46; Adams, 45. In the next inning Adams took the lead again by making 4 points. Then Adams pitched a double which Beardsley promptly covered with both of his shoes. Beardsley came back with another double which Adams covered with only one of his shoes leaving the score

49 apiece. In the last inning Beardsley pitched a ringer which Adams was not able to cover with either shoe which gave the game to Beardsley. One of the crowd was heard to remark that this beats a horse race. The thrill is just as great, but in the race it is largely as one horse wins while in such a game so evenly matched there is a

series of thrills as each shoe is pitched, each of which is as great as at the end of the race.

Mr. Adams, the winner of the amateur state championship, made more points, more ringers, more double ringers and his opponents scored less points against him than any of his competitors in the finals. Last year of the seven prize winners only two were over 21 years old and Shackleton who won the championship was only 16. The oldest in the competition owned up to being 60. This year the winner is 62 and the man winning second place owns up to being 66 and still going strong. The youngest in the tournament were Ritz and Albertson, both of whom proved themselves to be worthy opponents although only 16 years of age. The older men seem to have made it more interesting for the younger men this year and to have car-



George Adams, of Norwich, Chenango County, who won the American Agriculturist-Farm Bureau State Fair horseshoe pitching contest at Syracuse.

TABLE A—PRELIMINARY RESULTS

POS.	NAME	ADDRESS	COUNTY	W.	L.	PTS.	R.	DR.	SP.	OP.	PCT.
1	Geo. Adams	Norwich	Chenango	12	3	359	183	37	462	220	.396
2	Emerson Turk	Fredonia	Chautauqua	12	3	355	175	39	420	212	.417
3	Murray Beardsley	Trumansburg	Tompkins	11	4	337	173	32	446	242	.388
4	DeForest Brain	Randolph	Cattaraugus	10	5	335	169	43	416	239	.406
5	C. Albertson	Marlborough	Ulster	10	5	314	148	28	420	229	.352
6	Paul Pickard	Auburn	Cayuga	9	6	303	148	20	466	271	.318
7	Percy Ritz	Holley	Orleans	8	7	319	150	27	486	300	.309
8	Victor Colegrove	Livonia	Livingston	8	7	304	134	19	454	314	.295
9	G. A. Storrs	Canton	St. Lawrence	8	7	294	155	27	478	303	.234
10	Harry Peckham	Prattville	Greene	8	7	294	148	18	498	313	.297
11	N. Donaldson	Branchport	Yates	8	7	277	121	14	446	300	.271
12	Ernest Bowen	Oakfield	Genesee	4	11	244	121	18	434	337	.279
13	W. Dowdle	Hammondsport	Steuben	4	11	223	110	10	458	346	.240
14	R. E. Buck	Mexico	Oswego	4	11	210	96	7	428	314	.224
15	C. W. Judd	Kenwood Heights	Madison	2	13	244	103	9	474	358	.217
16	S. Daugherty	Scottsville	Monroe	2	13	226	112	14	446	340	.251
TOTALS				120	120	4638	2246	362	7232	4638	.311
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1928				120	120	4687	2298	343	7552	4687	.304
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1927				120	120	4714	2033	257	7764	4714	.287
Preliminary Totals, State Fair, 1926				120	120	4695	1703	185	8192	4695	.208

KEY—W. Games won; L. Games lost; PTS. Points made; R. Ringers; DR. Double ringers; SP. Number of shoes pitched; OP. Points made by opponents; PCT. Percentage of ringers made to shoes pitched.

on the stake by the skillful players quite often two or three times in succession. Most of the onlookers had never seen such skill displayed before in pitching horseshoes and were heard to say to their neighbors that they had not thought that it could be done until they saw it with their own eyes.

There were so many counties that had sent a man to play that it was necessary to reduce the number in some way to not more than sixteen players in order to finish the tournament in two days. In order to do this the men from the thirty-one counties represented, each pitched 50 shoes, the sixteen men making the most points were put into the preliminaries to pitch each other one 25-point game. This qualifying was completed in the forenoon and the preliminaries began soon after one o'clock.

Before the time to stop each man had played nine games leaving each to play six games Wednesday forenoon to

County, in which he pitched 5 consecutive double ringers followed by a single ringer making 11 consecutive ringers out of 12 shoes or a percentage of 91.7 per cent ringers to shoes pitched. He won this game from Albertson, by pitching only 12 shoes for the 25 points. The only other 25-point game won by pitching only 12 shoes was when Turk won from Colegrove. Ninety-one and seven tenths per cent ringers is a record game not only for this tournament but for all previous tournaments played on the State Fair grounds and has seldom been equalled elsewhere.

The best 25-point game considering the number of ringers was when Turk won from Storrs by pitching 19 ringers, 3 doubles while Storrs made only 24 points by pitching 18 ringers, 3 doubles. Nineteen ringers was the most pitched in any 25-point game. Brain also pitched 19 ringers, 6 doubles in his game with Pickard. Beardsley pitched the best game in the finals

TABLE B—RESULTS OF FINALS

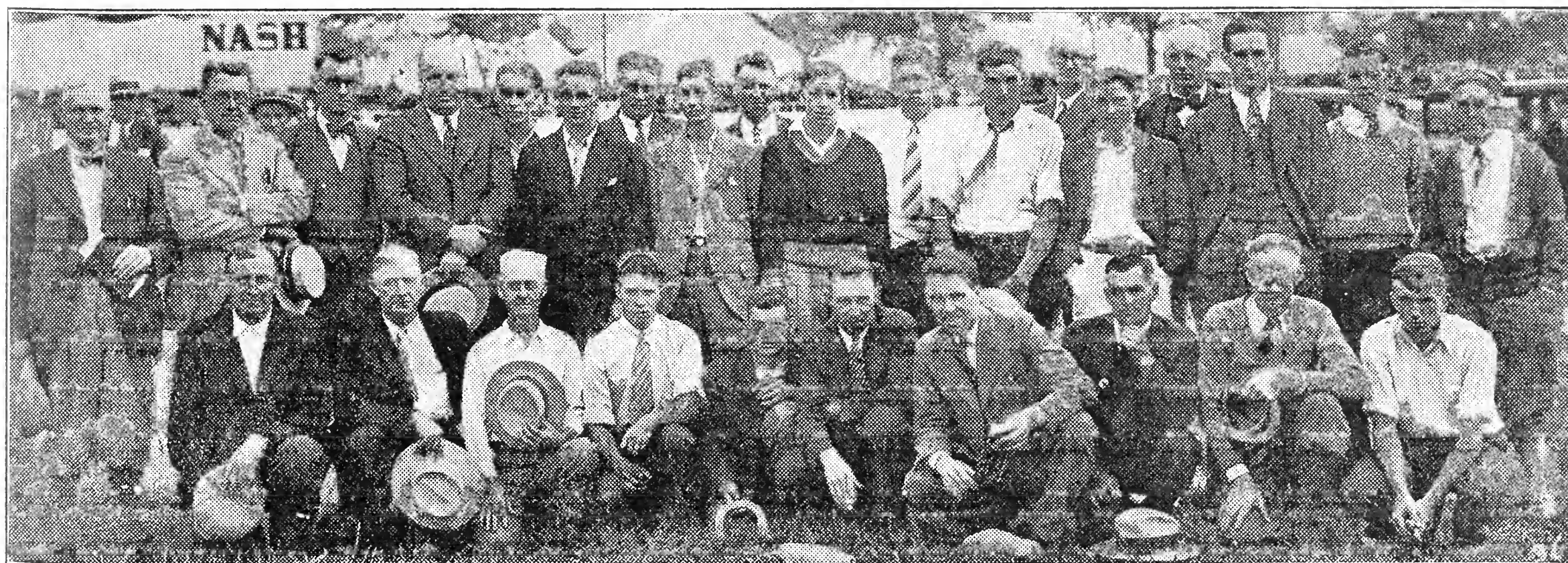
PRIZE	NAME	W.	L.	PTS.	R.	DR.	SP.	OP.	PCT.
\$50	George Adams	4	1	249	158	37	358	194	.441
40	Emerson Turk	3	2	226	125	30	298	183	.419
30	DeForest Brain	3	2	214	143	32	320	233	.447
20	Chester Albertson	3	2	206	135	25	308	201	.438
10	Murray Beardsley	2	3	223	136	21	352	229	.386
5	Paul Pickard	0	5	172	111	10	308	250	.360
TOTALS		15	15	1290	808	155	1944	1290	.416
Finals Totals—1928		15	15	1320	730	110	2024	1320	.361
Finals Totals—1927		15	15	588	293	41	960	588	.328
Finals Totals—1926		15	15	1222	469	46	2076	1222	.226

The seventh prize of five dollars was awarded to Percy Ritz, Holley, Orleans County as he stood in that place in the preliminaries.

In the 1924 and 1925 State Fair tournaments the result was decided on only one round robin with no finals.

GRAND TOTALS

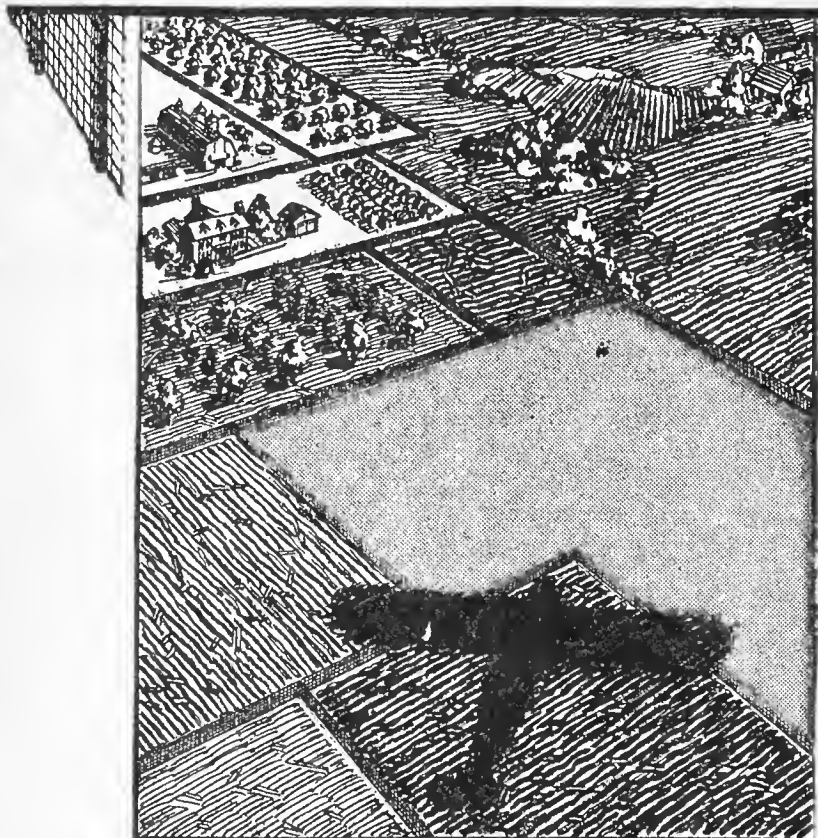
	W.	L.	PTS.	R.	DR.	SP.	OP.	PCT.
State Fair Tournament—1929	135	135	5928	3054	517	9176	5928	.333
State Fair Tournament—1928	135	135	6007	3028	453	9576	6007	.316
State Fair Tournament—1927	135	135	5302	2326	298	8724	5302	.267
State Fair Tournament—1926	135	135	5917	2172	233	10268	5917	.212
State Fair Tournament—1925	190	190	6210	2028	178	11302	6210	.179
State Fair Tournament—1924	99	99	3328	552	23	7096	3328	.077



Those who took part in the statewide horseshoe pitching tournament held under the auspices of the American Agriculturist-Farm Bureaus, and the State Fair. Front row: Luther Falkey, Phelps, Ontario Co.; R. E. Buck, Mexico, Oswego Co.; Emerson Turk, Fredonia, Chautauqua Co.; Harry Peckham, Prattville, Greene Co.; S. Daugherty, Scottsville, Monroe Co.; Edward Coleman, Hicksville, Nassau Co.; Arthur Hughes, Rome, Oneida Co.; W. Dowdle, Hammondsport, Steuben Co.; George Adams, Norwich, Chenango Co.; Murray Beardsley, Trumansburg, Tompkins Co. Second row: D. D. Cottrell, North Cohocton, in charge of contest; G. E. Snyder, Albion, in charge of contest; E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist; E. A. Flansburgh, Assistant County Agent Leader, College of Agriculture; DeForest Brain, Randolph, Cattaraugus Co.; Norman Donaldson, Branchport, Yates Co.; Herbert Hitchcock, Odessa, Schuyler Co.; Victor Colegrove, Livonia, Livingston Co.; Chester Albertson, Marlborough, Ulster Co.; Paul Pickard, Auburn, Cayuga Co.; Percy Ritz, Holley, Orleans Co.; Sam Krongberg, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.; George Coulter, Walton, Delaware Co.; C. W. Judd, Kenwood, Madison Co. Third row: Reid Lilly, Fillmore, Allegany Co.; Joseph Kingston, Skaneateles, Onondaga Co.; William Marsh, Rose, Wayne Co.; Frank Newman, West Falls, Erie Co.

(Continued on Page 18)

HOW WOULD YOUR FARM LOOK FROM AN AEROPLANE?



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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Losses from the Drouth Increase

THE outstanding topic of conversation in Western New York is the drouth and its effects. It is assuming a disastrous character in many places. Local thunder showers have afforded a little relief here and there, but along Lake Ontario and especially to the westward almost no rain has fallen in weeks.

By M. C. BURRITT

farm product tariffs be raised from

their present level of about 22 per cent ad valorem to the industrial level of 40 per cent. The agricultural level has been raised but so has the industrial level so that approximately the same discrepancy still exists. As usual it looks as if the farmers might get little or no benefit from tariff revision in the aggregate.



M. C. Burritt

A practical example of how the value of a tariff may be lost may be seen in milk products and dairy feeds. All cattle products have been given good tariff protection, thanks chiefly to good organization of the dairy interests. Now the Senate bill proposes a tariff of six dollars a ton on soya bean meal, the one new source of needed protein. This will inevitably react to raise the price of other protein concentrates, particularly linseed meal. The proposed tariff which is practically a prohibitive one against Manchurian meal will be of much greater benefit to manufacturers of concentrates than to western farmers. Eastern dairymen will pay for it.

land the next day. Very light showers have occurred several times, but these have been of no permanent value.

To catalogue the losses and troubles accompanying and following this drought would be to list almost every crop in the territory. If other and competing sections suffered the same reduction in crops the resulting prices might have offset the smaller yield. As they did not there may be little or no price compensation. Hence the loss in income is likely to be very large. Spring grain is threshing from a third to a half yield or 15 to 35 bushels per acre, due almost entirely to the drouth. Wheat yields are about half the promise of the early spring, but a too wet April also contributed to this. Second cutting alfalfa is very short. New seedlings are very poor. Canning crops yields are very low. Peas were near a failure. Cucumber and tomato yields are being cut in two. Cabbage cannot give a full crop even where stands are good, and many stands were injured by the early dry weather. Beans and potatoes look the best of any crops, but it is difficult to see how they can produce very good yields under such dry conditions.

Both the direct and indirect effects on orchards have been bad. The fruit is small for this time of year. The continuous dry weather has been very favorable for aphids on apples and psylla on pears and the shriveled blackened conditions of so many orchards is directly traceable to dry weather through the flourishing of these insects. These pests certainly have made orchards look hard. Good spraying has helped but not entirely corrected. I think my orchards in alfalfa sod have really suffered less from the drouth than those under cultivation. The successive cuttings left on the ground over a period of years have provided a mulch which has held moisture well. The effect of heavy applications of manure is also a very noticeable factor in holding moisture with crops as well as with orchards.

And finally though not the least effect of no rain, the water supply for both humans and animals is failing. Wells are giving out. Even reserve cisterns are being emptied. We are compelled to haul water from the creek. Several towns in the area have had to take measures to conserve their water supplies. Every time I write about this drouth I think that it may be raining by the time this is read. But rain does not come. I hope this time will be the exception.

The Farmer and the Tariff Bill

Some months ago I attempted to picture to American Agriculturist readers how the tariff was being made at Washington. The whole process then outlined as being followed in the House has now been repeated in the Senate. The resulting bill though an improvement on the House bill, as pointed out by the editor in the issue of August 31, is still far from affording tariff "relief" for farmers. The basic demand of agriculture was that

Bartlett Pear Prices Are Good

Bartlett pears are about ready for harvest, in fact picking has already begun. The price is unusually good because of a small United States crop. The ruling price here is about four cents a pound for No. 1's, two inches and up and one and a half to two cents a pound for inch and three quarters to two inch No. 1's. Psylla injury is bad in many orchards. The crop is less than half a full yield here.

Some Serious Trends in the Vegetable Business

(Continued from Page 3)

out or to quit knowingly than to face the tragedies of bankruptcy.

The plight of those already established in the business is serious by reason of the competition of those who are themselves losing money while they hammer down prices through overproduction and poor goods. Not much relief is to be expected from without. Growers must develop certain definite relief measures of their own for betterment of the situation.

1. Spread the gospel of cost accounting so that growers will either eliminate a given crop or make it pay.

2. Make economical use all along the line of better equipment, better seed, better plants and other improved means and methods of production.

3. Maintain fertility cheaply, especially by the use of commercial fertilizers which are relatively low in price and by plowing under green manure materials.

4. Battle eternally and intelligently against the increasing horde of insects and diseases which cut yields and ruin quality.

5. Sell a quality product, so grown, harvested, graded, packed and shipped as to command maximum returns.

6. Improve the marketing system, especially in the cooperative field, for low cost and effective selling, and also for taking advantage of the resources of the Federal Farm Board.

7. Adopt a strictly business attitude in the use of land, labor and credit in marketing and in counting profit and loss.

8. Make full use of sound service agencies, public and commercial, to achieve these ends.

The vegetable industry must develop a unified consciousness and must work unitedly for these ends. It will, in these ways, be able to supply the consuming public with wholesome and appetizing vegetable food in great abundance at prices to encourage utmost consumption and at the same time realize the fair prices that are necessary for a prosperous and progressive existence.

Announcing An Improved Pan-a-ce-a with a *new name*

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A was introduced more than a third of a century ago. From that time it has grown steadily in favor until today the name "Pan-a-ce-a" is a household word among poultry raisers throughout the United States and Canada.

The purpose of Pan-a-ce-a was to help poultrymen to make extra profits from their flocks. How well it has succeeded in accomplishing its purpose is attested by the fact that Pan-a-ce-a now has a greater consumption than all other similar products combined.

Notwithstanding the great popularity of Pan-a-ce-a its makers have never believed in the policy of "let well enough alone." Relentlessly they have striven, through the aid of scientific research, to keep Pan-a-ce-a abreast of the most modern developments in poultry culture—to give Pan-a-ce-a users better and still better service.

By constant experimentation and exhaustive research on our Research Farm, a new and improved product has been evolved.

Mineral materials so necessary in poultry economy and often lacking in the feed have been increased. Calcium and Phosphorus are provided in quantities recommended by poultry authorities.

It does not contain any filler or diluent, thus making a product that is all drugs and minerals, each having a beneficial effect upon the fowl.

The proportions of other ingredients have been changed so as to give a greater beneficial effect.

The new product embraces all of the features of Pan-a-ce-a with additional valuable properties which modern scientific investigation has proven to be of special benefit to poultry.

So that you may know and identify this new and improved product after the publication of this announcement, it shall be known as

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min

HELPS MOULTERS MOULT. Pan-a-ce-a has helped millions of hens through the moult. Pan-a-ce-a hens have been quick moulters, promptly back on the egg job.

To the moulting hen the new PAN-A-MIN is of even

greater benefit. It has more tonics to promote appetite. It has more minerals to help grow the new plumage.

EGG PRODUCTION. Pan-a-ce-a kept hens in laying trim. Egg production has thus been increased for the Pan-a-ce-a user.

The new PAN-A-MIN goes even farther in helping to maintain a high level of poultry health—more song, scratch and cackle in the poultry house.

REDUCES CHICK MORTALITY. One of the greatest services of Pan-a-ce-a was that of saving the baby chicks.

The new PAN-A-MIN maintains the same high level of chick health, and supplies more minerals for bone, feather and tissue development.

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN is not a substitute for good feed and proper care. Yet feed and care will not take the place of PAN-A-MIN. They supplement each other.

PAN-A-MIN helps to utilize feed and thus gives you greater returns from every feed dollar.

PAN-A-MIN helps to make your efforts count for more profits.

Make Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN a part of your regular feeding program—add just 3 pounds of PAN-A-MIN to every 100 pounds of mash. The cost is less than a penny per hen per month.



Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN means Pan-a-ce-a *plus*

PAN-A-MIN is put up in 100-lb. iron drums, 25-lb., 15-lb. and 7-lb. cartons. Your local Dr. Hess dealer will supply you according to the size of your flock.

DR. HESS & CLARK, INCORPORATED, ASHLAND, OHIO

NEY

"Naturally follows that production is increased"

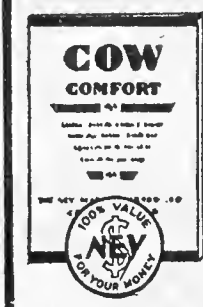
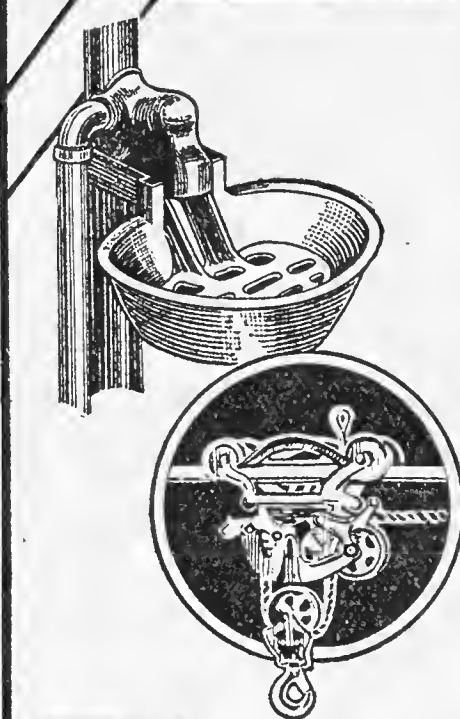
MR. J. S. CAMPBELL, Jr. owns the Clearview farm at Butler, Penna. A farm that is nationally known among Jersey breeders. It is the home of Volunteer's Dreaming Sam and many other noted cattle.

The splendid big dairy barn is Ney equipped throughout—stalls, water bowls, litter carriers and pens. Ney engineers designed all the equipment.

And here is what Mr. Campbell says about it: "The Ney equipment has been installed long enough to demonstrate the fact that cows are more easily maintained in proper physical condition than before, and it naturally follows that milk production is increased."

Eleven other progressive dairymen have joined with Mr. Campbell in helping us write an interesting booklet called "Cow Comfort". It points the way to greater dairying profits. Your copy is ready. Just mail the coupon.

We'll include a copy of our complete catalog if you check the square on the coupon. There you will find full facts on the famous fifty year old line of Ney Dairy Barn Equipment and Haying Tools.



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BIGGER Milk Profits this Fall

RIGHT now, the most successful dairymen are making sure of maximum fall and winter milk production by putting their herds on Bull-Brand Dairy Ration. Read what some of these hard-headed feeders have done with B-B feed.

"Profits of \$210.00 net per cow last year," says H. M. Baker, Columbus, N. Y. "280 to 290 quarts daily from 21 cows," say Field Bros., Derwood, Md. "8 cows—year's net profits \$1674.68," says Horace Renchler, Hamburg, Pa. "During two months' feeding, my 18 cows have produced one-third more," says John Berube, Fairfield, Me.

Bigger Profits Guaranteed
We guarantee that Bull-Brand Feed will increase your milk profits, too, just as it has for thousands of other dairymen. Try it under our guarantee of your money back if you don't find B-B most productive per dollar of feed cost. Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

BULL BRAND FEEDS
DAIRY AND POULTRY

Reviewing the Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the Sept. prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.51	
3 Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.25	90¢
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class I League price for September 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Goes Higher

CREAMERY	Sept. 6, 1929	Last Week	Last Year
SALTED			
Higher than extra	45 1/2-46	44 1/2-45	49 1/2-50
Extra (92sc)	44	44	49
14-91 score	39 1/2-44 1/2	39	43 1/2-44 1/2-48 1/2
Lower G'ds.	38-39	38	38 1/2-42 1/2-44

Brisk demand and lighter receipts have combined to advance the butter market a full cent over a week ago. The dry weather throughout the country is apparently taking its toll. It is believed by many in the trade that the September make, taking the country as a whole, will run behind last year. Compared with a week ago receipts have fallen off close to 5,000 tubs. The improved demand in local consuming channels has brought new life to the market and further expansion is expected next week. At this writing, the butter market is quiet because most of the trade has stocked up pretty well. We do not look for any weakening influence because of the fact that fresh receipts have suddenly become so light that there is hardly more than enough to go around. Consequently there is a swing to storage stock.

Cheese Goes Higher

STATE FLATS	Sept. 6, 1929	Last Week	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	24-25 1/2	23 1/2-25 1/2	26
Fresh Av'ge			24-25
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	
Held Av'ge			

We stated last week, that the cheese market was due for a raise. This has come to pass for fresh cheese is now bringing from 24c to 25 1/2c. The market is firm in the West as well as here in the East, and offerings for prompt shipment are priced fairly high. In spite of the quiet trade here in New York local traders are holding asking prices firm which leads us to believe that the market is strong enough to hold its present level. In the New York shed it is expected that the make will be light due to the increased demand for milk for the fluid market, all of which will tend to keep the cheese market firm.

Heat Hits Egg Market

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 6, 1929	Last Week	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	51-56	51-56	53-56
Average Extras	48-50	48-50	50-52
Extra Firsts	41-47	41-47	42-47
Firsts	37-40	37-40	37-40
Undergrades	35-36	35-36	34-35
Pullets	33-40	33-40	32-36
Pewees	23-30	23-30	29-30
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	46-52	46-52	43-47
Gathered	36-45	36-45	36-42

Live Fowls Higher

The recent hot spell hit the egg market a severe blow at a time when it was rather wobbly on its feet. Receipts have been a little heavier and every favorable factor was needed to keep the advance under way. However, the extremely warm weather reduced the demand for current use and that caused buyers to be ultra-conservative in their operations. Nearbys have been not over abundant but the demand has been limited so that the market has done well to hold its own. Only the fanciest marks have been clearing readily. The rest have been laboring.

FOWLS	Sept. 6, 1929	Last Week	Last Year
Colored	30-32	29-30	33-35
Leghorn	25-27	23-27	30
CHICKENS			
Colored			36-42
Leghorn			35-36
BROILERS			
Colored	25-33	27-35	
Leghorn	26-28	27-29	
OLD ROOSTERS	23	22-23	-20
TURKEYS	35-42	55-42	
DUCKS, Nearby	23-27	22-27	-30
GESE			

Live fowls show some improvement this week, principally because of the fact that

the proportion of fowls in the freight arrivals is small. Most of the cars now contain broilers and when it comes to ordinary stock the market is oversupplied. Most of the Rocks' arriving by express have been sold at 33c, although some were sold at 35c, and efforts are being made to hold that price but it is not official. As was the case in the egg market, the hot weather was looked upon as a very disturbing influence and many feared it would interfere with trade.

Fruits

The demand was a trifle more active toward the latter part of the week on apples, pears and peaches, particularly on attractive quality, large sized fruit and values tended higher. Crab apples, plums, prunes and grapes, however, received scant attention except on fancy stock. Sales ranged widely.

During the preceding week, New York State started the following volume of produce to numerous consuming centers: apples 36 carloads; grapes 3; peaches 2; pears 47; plums and prunes 1, also mixed fruits 5 cars; carrots filled 41 carloads; cabbage 276; cauliflower 12; celery 73; cucumbers 109; green peas 16; lettuce 260; onions 137; stringbeans 7; tomatoes 84; potatoes 471 and mixed vegetables 78.

APPLES—HUDSON VALLEY: bushel baskets: U. S. Grade No. 1, Alexander 2 1/2 to 3 inches \$1.50-2.25; Duchess 2 1/2 inch mostly \$1.50; Gravenstein 2 1/2 inch and upward \$1.50-2.25; Rhode Island Greenings 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.25; 2 3/4-3 inch \$2.25-2.75, one lot \$3.00; McIntosh, wide range in color, 2 1/2 inch \$2.50-3.50, few fancy \$3.75-4.00; Twenty Ounce 2 1/2 inch \$2.00-2.50, 2 3/4-3 inch \$2.50-3.00; Fall Pippin 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.25; 2 3/4 to 3 inch \$2.25-2.75; Wealthy 2 1/2 inch, wide range in color \$1.50-2.50, 2 3/4 inch \$2.00-2.75; Wolf River 2 1/2 inch \$1.50-2.25, 2 3/4-3 inch \$2.00-2.50; Winter Banana 2 1/2 inch \$2.00-2.50. U. S. Grade No. 1, 2 1/4 inch fruit, various varieties, ranged from \$1.00-1.50; unclassified 2 1/4 inch and upward ranged from 75c-\$1.50.

WESTERN NEW YORK SECTIONS: barrels: Wealthy U. S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch \$5.00, commercial pack 2 1/4 inch \$3.50.

CRAB APPLES—HUDSON VALLEY: wide range in size, quality and variety, per bushel basket \$1.25-3.50; per 12 quart basket 25c-\$1.00.

GRAPES—HUDSON VALLEY: per gift crate (eight baskets) wide range pack and quality, various varieties, blue 75c-\$1.25; Delaware 75c-\$1.50; Niagara 65c-\$1.25; 12 quart climax basket, all varieties 35-65c, mostly 40-50c.

PEACHES—HUDSON VALLEY: wide range in pack, quality and color of fruit, Elberta, per bushel basket, best \$2.00-2.50, poorer small \$1.00-1.50; per carrier of six four-quart basket \$1.50-3.50; per 12 quart basket, best \$1.00-1.35, poorer, small 50-75c; Georgia Belle, per bushel basket, best \$1.75-2.00, poorer, small \$1.00-1.25. Hale, per bushel basket \$2.00-3.50; per carrier \$1.50-4.50.

PEARS—HUDSON VALLEY & WESTERN NEW YORK SECTIONS & OSWEGO COUNTY: Bartlett, per bushel basket, fancy pack, best \$2.50-3.00, extra fancy large \$3.25-3.50, ordinary \$1.75-2.25; small \$1.25-2.00; Clapps Favorite, per bushel basket, fancy pack \$2.75-3.00, few extra fancy large \$3.25, ordinary \$2.00-2.25; small \$1.25-1.75. Seckel, wide range in size and quality \$2.00-4.00.

PLUMS—HUDSON VALLEY: Damson, per 12 quart climax basket, \$1.00-1.25; per four quart basket 25-50c.

PRUNES—HUDSON VALLEY: various blue varieties, per one half bushel basket, medium sized fruit 75c-\$1.00.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Sept. 7, 1929	Last Week	Last Year
Wheat (Sept.)	1.33 3/4		1.10 1/4
Corn (Sept.)	1.04 1/4		.95 1/2
Oats (Sept.)	.50 1/4		.40 1/4
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.46 1/4	1.45	1.62 1/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.19 1/4	1.18 1/2	1.21 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.59 1/4	.57 1/2	.52 1/2
FEEDS (At Buffalo)		Last Week	Last Year
Gr'd Oats		36.00	36.50
Sp'g Bran		29.50	28.50
H'd Bran		32.50	29.50
Stand'd Mids.		31.50	29.00
Soft W. Mids.		38.00	36.50
Flour Mids.		36.00	38.00
Red Dog		39.00	44.00
Wh. Hominy		43.50	39.00
Yel. Hominy		42.50	38.50
Corn Meal		45.00	45.00
Gluten Feed		40.50	43.75
Gluten Meal		48.50	50.25
36% C. S. Meal		40.00	41.00
41% C. S. Meal		46.00	44.00
43% C. S. Meal		48.00	46.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal		53.00	48.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

The Inside Story of Outstanding Endurance

BENEATH the tread of every Firestone Tire, you will find layer upon layer of the highest quality cord fabric. These cords are twisted to provide the greatest strength and elasticity . . . then every fiber of every cord, is saturated and surrounded with live rubber which prevents friction and heat.

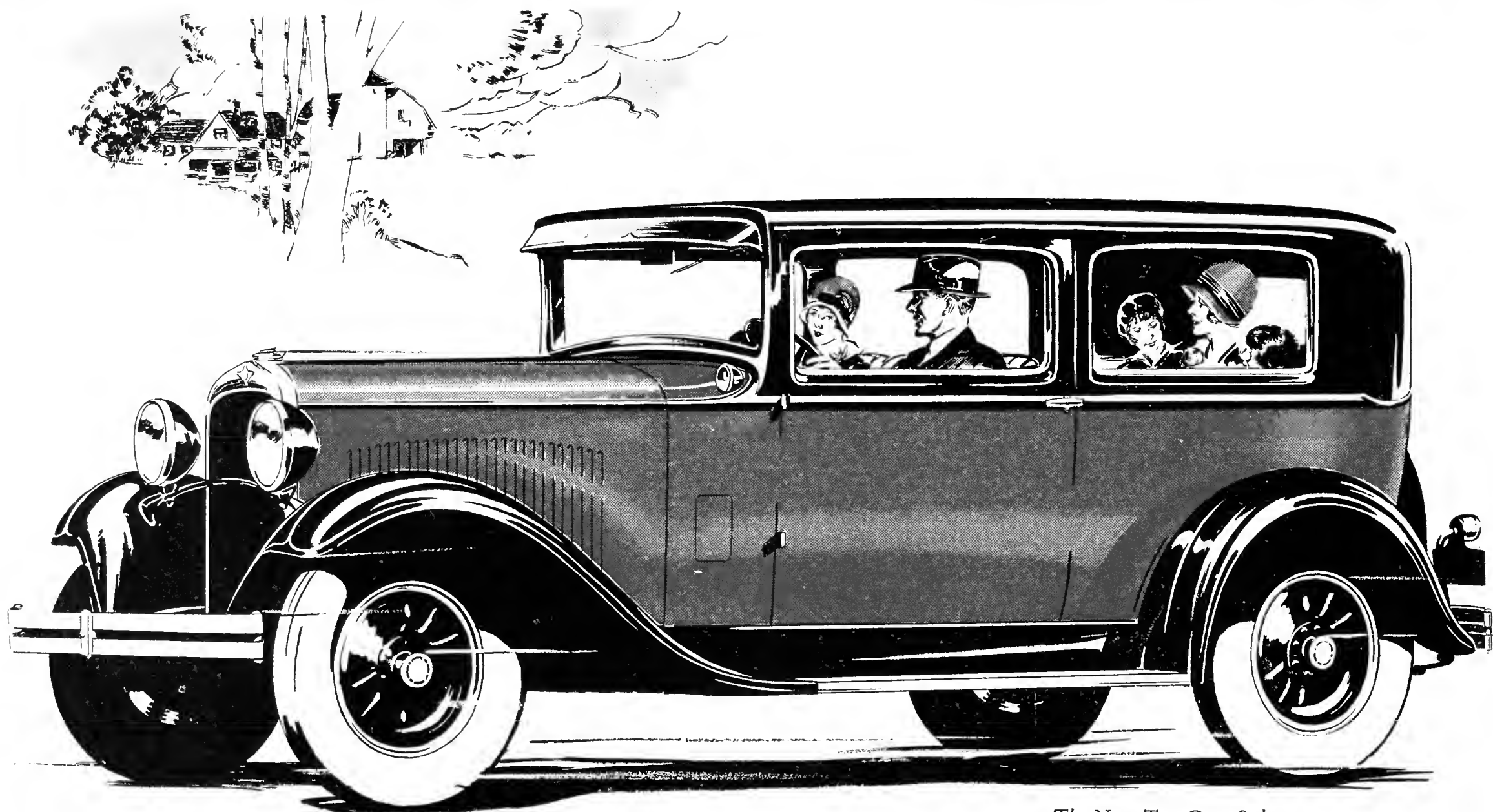
This is the patented Firestone process of gum-dipping which doubles the flexing life of the cord. Thick cushions of live rubber between the plies provide further protection . . . combined with this is the toughest, safest, longest wearing tread ever developed.

These are reasons why Firestone Tires hold all world records for safety, endurance and mileage.

Write to the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California, for booklet "The Secret of a Long Life."

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The New Two-Door Sedan

From the Farmer's Staunchest Ally Comes the Farmer's Ideal Car

DODGE BROTHERS PRESENT
A NEW TWO-DOOR SEDAN
AT A NEW LOWER PRICE

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It heralds a new all-purpose family car—with all the quality and performance of other Dodge Six models—with a new full 5-passenger

body style of extraordinary roominess, usefulness and convenience—with a price even lower than the previous Dodge Six price.

The new Two-Door Sedan is ideal for the farmer and his family. It is a sensational new Dodge Brothers achievement in value—offered at the surprisingly low price of only \$925 at the factory.

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all growing out of the Chrysler root principle
of standardized quality*

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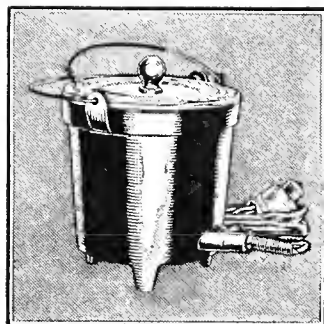
Let the electric motor fill your silo—it's cheaper, easier, swifter. And this is just one of the many applications where G-E motors, controllers, and other electric equipment cut costs and labor. ¶Electric grain elevators, motorized grinders, huskers, and shredders will save four-fifths of the time you now spend on these jobs. G-E motors can economically pump your

water, do your threshing, milk your cows, separate the cream, and sharpen your tools.

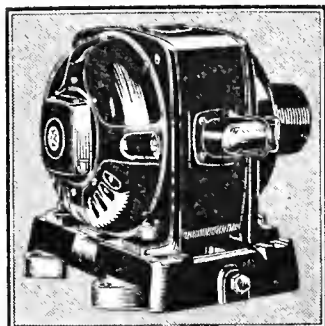
¶For farm households, G-E MAZDA lamps, refrigerators, fans, and cooking and heating appliances are economical labor-savers.

¶If you are located on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for complete information concerning the possible uses of electricity on your farm.

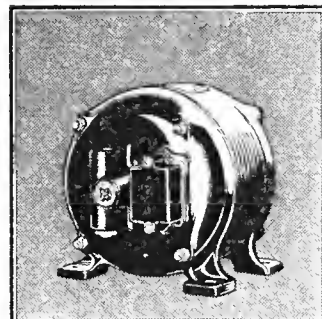
Tune in on the General Electric Special Weekly Farm Program on WGY (Schenectady), KOA (Denver), KGO (Oakland). In addition, every Saturday evening at 8 P.M. Eastern Standard Time the "General Electric Hour" is broadcast over a nation-wide chain.



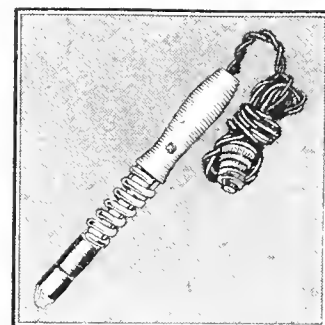
Glue melts rapidly in this G-E electric glue pot



Makes good with the men—
G-E single-phase motor
Type SCR



G-E fractional horsepower motors are big helpers on many little jobs



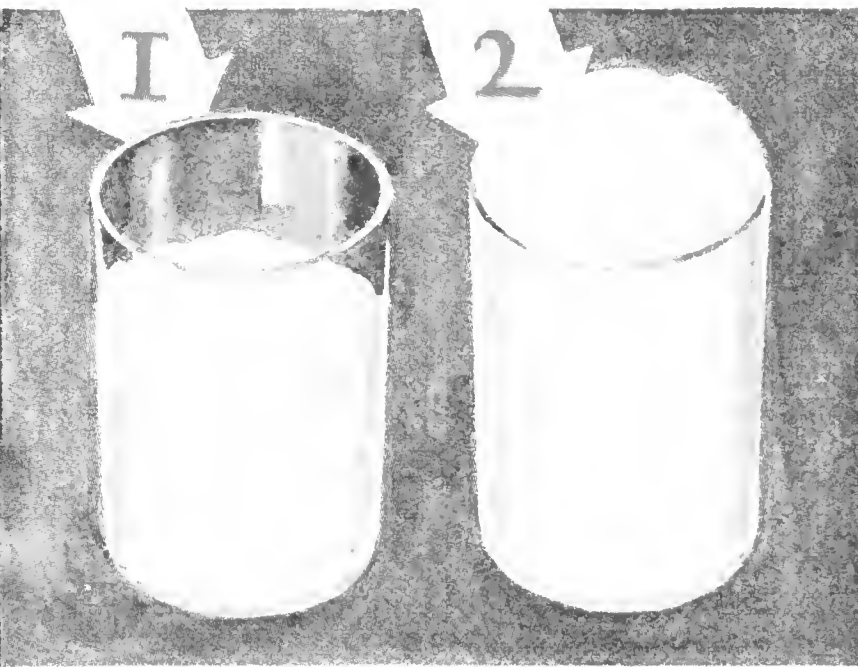
The G-E electric soldering iron is easy to handle and stays hot

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Then...up it goes again!

it's Calumet's
double-action

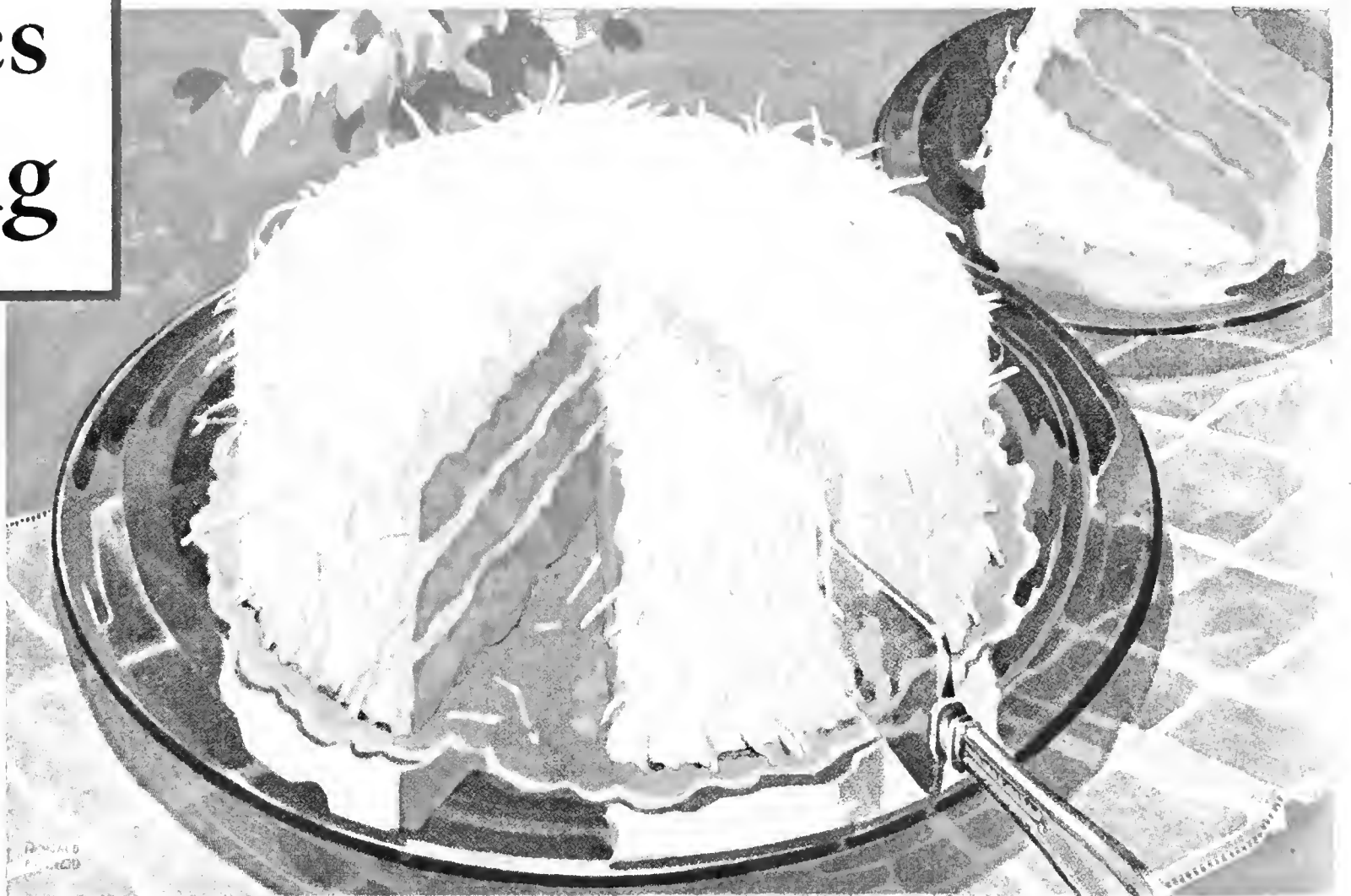
that makes
better baking



TEST CALUMET'S DOUBLE-ACTION
Naturally, when baking, you can't see how Calumet's double-action works inside the dough or batter to make it rise. But, by making this simple demonstration with only baking powder and water in a glass, you can see clearly how baking powder acts—and how Calumet acts twice to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's first action—the action that takes place in the mixing bowl when you add liquid to your dry ingredients.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot water on the stove. In a moment a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's second action—the action that takes place in the heat of your oven.

Make this test. See Calumet's double-action which protects your baking from failure.



“WHY do I get such wonderful results when I bake with Calumet?” women are always asking. “Fluffy cakes, light biscuits, all my baking just the way I want it.”

It is because Calumet Baking Powder has double-action. *Two* leavening actions, not *one*. And these two leavening actions protect your baking from failure to a remarkable degree. Women who used to have “bad luck” with baking, women whose ovens were always “acting up,” find it easy to bake successfully with Calumet.

They tell all their friends about this modern baking powder . . . they run in and show their cakes and biscuits to their neighbors. That's why Calumet today is the most popular baking powder in the world.

The test above illustrates Calumet's two leavening actions. The *first* action takes place in the mixing bowl—a steady, even rising that gets the leavening properly started. Calumet's *second* action begins when you put the cake in the oven. It literally “props up” the batter while the oven heat does its work. As a result a cake made with Calumet has a smooth, velvety texture that is simply beautiful . . . Calumet biscuits are light and feathery . . . muffins rise right up to perfection . . . and waffles and corn-bread turn out exactly the way you always hope they will.

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All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome, healthful ingredients. But not all baking powders are alike in their action. Not all give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically

made of exactly the right ingredients in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action. Its dependable double-action brings surer baking success, even to women who cannot regulate the temperature of their ovens exactly.

Here's a recipe for Calumet Coconut Cake. Notice that it calls for only *one* level teaspoon of Calumet to a cup of flour. This is the usual Calumet proportion. A double economy, since Calumet's cost is moderate to begin with. Mail the coupon and Marian Jane Parker will send you the Calumet Baking Book—a collection of splendid up-to-date recipes prepared by baking experts.

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COCONUT CAKE (3 eggs)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 2 cups sifted Swans Down | 1 cup sugar |
| Cake Flour | 3 eggs, unbeaten |
| 2 teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder | ½ cup milk |
| ¼ teaspoon salt | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| ¾ cup butter or other shortening | 1 can (1½ cups) Baker's Coconut, Southern Style. |

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Add flour alternately with milk, a small amount at a time. Beat well after each addition. Add vanilla. Bake in two greased 9-inch layer pans, 25 to 30 minutes in moderate oven (375° F.). Spread boiled frosting between layers and on top and side of cake. Sprinkle thickly with coconut while frosting is still soft. Double the recipe for three 10-inch layers. (All measurements are level.)

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

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c-o Calumet Baking Powder Company
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S.F.F.—9-29

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CALUMET

THE DOUBLE ACTING-
BAKING POWDER



New York Farm News

Feeding Heavily to Maintain Milk Production

THE hot weather during the first week of September together with the large number of people in the cities returning from vacations greatly increased the consumption of milk and strained the resources of the dealers to provide an adequate supply of fluid milk.

It takes considerable leeway in the production and distribution of fluid milk to meet the fluctuating demand. During August, for example, the cool weather and the absence of people on vacations decreased consumption and caused something of a surplus, a surplus which was necessary in order to take care of the demand in September.

It is interesting to note while on this subject that the supply of cold storage dairy products is by far the heaviest that it has been in a long time, and very greatly exceeds the supply for the same time last year. There are several indications that we are at the crest of dairy production and that it is time for dairymen to go slowly on increasing their supply for a long time period.

On the other hand, farmers are straining every resource to meet the demand this fall so that the milk shed may be kept intact. The great drought has dried up the pastures and dairymen are feeding heavily of grain and of green feed to keep up production. Never before have we seen more effort made on the part of farmers to maintain production.

and macadam for Chatham-Ghent Highway. New bridge of concrete commenced at New Lebanon.

Another week of drought. There are serious conditions all over the county regarding water supply. There were two grass fires in Kinderhook, making six bad fires there this summer. Retesting of cows is under way in Ancram under Dr. H. C. Parker, the county veterinarian. There are about 2000 cows in the town. On one farm there are 115. Reactors are few this season. Eggs are 46c to 50c, butter 50c, new potatoes are 50c a peck.—Mrs. C. V. H.

Oswego County—It has been very dry here. What rain we have had dried out soon. Large amount of lettuce, cucumbers and beans are being sent to New York. Prices are low—beans 50c to \$1.25 a bushel, cucumbers \$1.00 to \$2.75 a bushel, lettuce 50c to \$1.00. Oats are poor, mostly cut for hay. Fruit, none to speak of. Milk doing well. Cows high. Hay selling at \$10 to \$16 a ton. Potatoes \$2.00 to \$2.25 a bushel. Cabbage 75c to \$1.00 a dozen. Cauliflower \$1.25 to \$2.00 a dozen. Eggs 43c to 50c. Wages are high, \$2.50 to \$5.00 a day. There have been many sudden deaths, Mr. George Crugler who was one of the most prominent citizens was ill only three days. He will be missed very much.—J. S. M.

Steuben County—Extremely dry, no rain for a long time. Crops are not making at all. Many crops are too far gone to be saved if rain does come. Oats and barley are the lightest for many years. Potatoes must be a light crop. On August 10 the Steuben County farmers' picnic was held on the Bath Fair ground. 10,000 people were in attendance.—C. H. E.

Dean F. F. Moon Dead

ALL those interested in the progress of forestry work, as well as hundreds of friends, greatly regret to know of the death of Frederick Franklin Moon, Dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University. Dean Moon was one of the best educated men in his profession in America and to his education he added years of practical experience so that his aid will be greatly missed in working out the many coming and increasing problems of forestry.

Tax Problems to be Discussed

DURING the week of September 9 to 13, the National Tax Association is holding its annual convention at Saranac Lake, New York. It has only been in recent years that much attention has been given to the increasing problems of taxation, but now economists and experts are devoting much time to these problems, which should result in particular in more aid for the farmer taxpayer, who at the present time is paying far more than his share. 12pt Fighting For A Better Farm Tariff Bill

Fighting for a Better Farm Tariff Bill

THE tariff situation still continues to boil in Washington. Several Republicans under the leadership of Senator Borah have joined themselves together to fight the tariff schedules in the present bill in the Senate in the hope of getting better schedules and better protection for agriculture.

As the bill stands now, it is an improvement over the rates in the bill passed by the House of Representatives, but agricultural leaders believe that the Senate bill in its present form still will do more to injury agriculture than it will to help it.

New York County Notes

Columbia County—Continued drought throughout the county. H. L. Barton of Ancram Lead Mines brought in five carloads of cows from the north the past month. Peck Schoolhouse and Tanner Schoolhouse in Ancram newly painted, new heating plant and new porch for Peck Schoolhouse. Four Sunday Schools of Copake, Craryville, Hillsdale and North Hillsdale held a joint picnic at Prospect Lake. New shoulders of crushed stone

High Spots in the New York State Fair Cattle Show

(Continued from Page 3)

We are glad that we have accomplished this. We have also been asked to announce the prize-winners more adequately in the judging ring. It has not been possible to accomplish this as yet. We will ask for an amplifier next year so that adequate announcements may be made in the judging ring.

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association made a fine display of their futurity bulls this year. There were six in the class, and prizes of over \$100 each were paid to the winners of this group.

The Jerseys, Brown Swiss and Milking Shorthorns all had fine displays of their respective breeds.

The Beef Cattle Show

I believe that we will see more beef cattle in New York State. A splendid beginning was made this year by the Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Association, of which Mr. McGregor of Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, New York, is president and Prof. Hinman of Ithaca is secretary. Through their efforts 77 very fine individuals were shown. Among them was the grand champion of the National Livestock Show of last year at Chicago. When we can have such outstanding animals as this at our State Fair, we may well be proud of our exhibit.

Due to the fact that our Fair conflicts with the Ohio State Fair, with our present date it is difficult to get outstanding exhibits of the other beef breeds. However, we do have a good show of Herefords and Shorthorns.

The Alasa Farm Cup

Mr. Strong of Alasa Farms has donated a cup valued at \$150 to be competed for by cows of any breed in our butterfat contest. The importance of this contest has increased each year. This year we had 14 entries and it was a close race. At the time of writing this article, the winner had not been announced. The leading competitors are scattered among the Milking Shorthorns, Guernseys, Jerseys and Holsteins. Each breed had a strong competitor.

As is always the case, great interest was shown by visitors at the Fair in the judging ring and in the barn. An outstanding thing in our show this year was the large number of State-owned cattle. It was in all respects a real New York State show.

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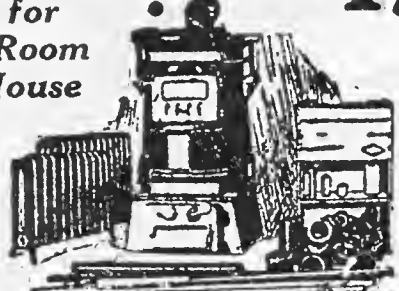
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The New State Law known as the Safety Responsibility Law is now in operation (effective September 1st). It is sheer folly to operate your car or truck without Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance, or to let any employee or member of your family operate one for you.

You Cannot Afford to Drive Without Automobile Insurance We Now Make It Easy to Pay

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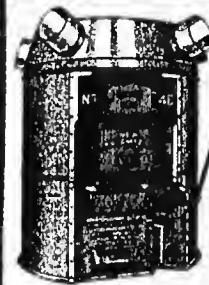
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Women's Interests at the Fair

Visitors Get Information and Amusement

THE annual state fair offers a fine opportunity to get a broad view of what people are doing and thinking. Since New York State Fair aims to be primarily an agricultural fair, farm folk especially can get from it both inspiration and information galore. Of course, one could go merely for pleasure and spend the entire time on the midway or at the races and leave, having had a gee-lorious time but none the wiser as to agricultural or home matters. On the other hand, one can go to the fair and spend hour after hour rushing from conference to speech-making or in judging exhibits or otherwise helping to bear the burden of work attached to such a great enterprise. It is safe to say that almost any normal person could find a great deal of profit and interest to him somewhere on the grounds.

Incidentally speaking, I find that a purposeful tour gets one much more information than just wandering around following the crowd. Many of the exhibits provide demonstrations at certain hours, and in plain view everywhere are posters giving the day's program so that the special features for the day may be attended by those who are interested.

But this article is chiefly about what women were doing at the fair. And there has been a wonderful change in the exhibits of what women do. Formerly freakish, unusual, un-useable things were considered to be the stuff of which women's exhibits were made and, unfortunately, large prizes were often given for such things. Gradually has come the idea—and the practice—of showing useful things made beautiful in their own right. A quilt to be beautiful does not need to be of such fine material and so intricate in design that no one would feel like using it. Prizes are given to the healthiest baby instead of to the prettiest one or the one with the most highly decorated carriage. The emphasis is being placed more and more on the educational aspects of the fair, not only in the exhibits themselves but in the demonstrations which accompany them for the purpose of explaining some good methods of doing things.

Various departments of the state had gone to great trouble and expense to show the fair visitors what is being accomplished for state welfare. The state health department, the department of correction, the department of mental hygiene, the state college of agriculture, the state experiment station, even the fair itself under the supervision of the department of agri-

culture and markets had representatives to explain their services and the fine displays of work in the exhibits.

Eight county home bureaus exhibited, each taking one certain topic which had been a project in the county and using it as a theme for the exhibit.

Delaware County's exhibit showed the great variety of uses to which whole wheat might be put, not only plain bread and rolls, but fancy muffins, cakes, cookies and delicious healthful sweets of many kinds. The health-giving qualities of whole wheat were emphasized by placards.

Wayne County whose exhibit of the hooked rug craft won second place, showed how a most artistic and useful rug may be made from old clothes. Artistic design was emphasized as well as the need for utilizing what one already has on hand. A suitable setting of furniture in the colonial "spirit" helped to show how such rugs can be used most effectively. The tools used for making rugs were on display, a simple frame and a stout needle with a hook much like a crochet hook.

Ontario County had one of the most difficult topics to portray, that of "Organization" showing how the home bureaus link up the farm women to county, state and federal governments. It was done very cleverly in the modernistic manner by using silver patches of paper against a background of black muslin. Necessary relief was given by flower stands and jars of cut flowers.

Yates County's Convenient Kitchen offered a solution of kitchen problems of arrangement for convenience and good looks. Ivory and apple green formed the color scheme which was adhered to in every detail as far as possible. Plenty of working space was provided on table tops, two drain boards and cabinet shelf. Cupboards were right where supplies or equipment would be used most often. A reasonable amount of labor-saving equipment was included, pressure cooker, iceless refrigerator, etc.

Genesee County's exhibit used placards and tables set with the proper combinations of food to show what people should eat whether they be large or small, old or young, sick or well.

Onondaga County's booth demonstrating good selection of furniture took first place. Every piece of furniture, every hanging, the rug on the floor, the cushions on window seat and chair formed a part of a pleasing picture. One of the tables, the desk and a chair or two had been refinished at

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Table Mats in Chinese Design



The design of these charming little table mats is Chinese in origin, and it is furnished already stamped on excellent quality black satin, not sateen. Colors in the rope silk for embroidering are silver-gray, and gold color, a bit of rust-red and brilliant turquoise blue.

Number 566 is round, 11 inches in diameter, while number 567 is shaped for the end-table, about 8 by



13 inches outside. Each of these two patterns includes the stamped satin, a color chart for working, a lining, and of course full instructions for making. We also include enough thread for embroidering complete in the right colors. Either mat will be sent for \$1.00 postpaid. Address Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N.Y.C.

The State Safeguards Public Health

But Often the Public Does Not Know How It Is Done

WHEN inquiries have come to us from readers about health matters which involve the cooperation of state health departments or any of their divisions, we have always found the departments willing and even eager to serve the public. The trouble seems to be that often those who most need such services do not know how to obtain them. We are always glad to assist in putting our readers in touch with the proper department and hope they will feel free to come to us when they need us. Yet precious time might be saved if it were known that in every state there is a state health department at the state capital and one of the important divisions is that of Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene. Most states have consultant nurses as well.

Here is an example of what one state is doing to help its prospective mothers safely through the ordeal of childbirth. This letter went in reply to our inquiry which, in turn, was a result of a letter from one of our subscribers who needed such care and yet had no money to pay for it. We do not intend to convey the impression that free hospital service is available to all. Private hospitals have to depend largely upon fees in order to keep going and sometimes the state hospital is too far distant or too crowded to serve the purpose. However, it is good to know all the possibilities in case hospital care is necessary.

"My dear Mrs. E....

Your inquiry sent to the Household Editor of American Agriculturist, has been referred to the above Department, and we shall be very glad to extend any help to you that may be needed.

I have asked the State Nurse, Miss N.... S.... to see you, and hope she can give you some practical help.

The B.... State Hospital will take care of you without charge if you are unable

to pay. The R.... P.... Hospital will also do the same under similar circumstances. If you are in a locality that is quite inaccessible to these hospitals. I would suggest that you ask your family physician or any other doctor about having you admitted some days before the baby is due in order that you may feel sure of adequate care at that time. I am interested to know what care you have had

Clever Frock



2900

Dress pattern No. 2900 with its fluttering skirt ruffles and side draped effect of bodice is delightfully designed for dresses of chiffon or printed silk. For fall wear the beige brown tones are most attractive. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard of 36-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

up to the present time and I hope you will be quite frank with Miss S.... in telling her your needs.

Have you been to any doctor at all? What about a urine examination? How are your teeth? What about your food? All these are very important items in your present condition. If you will give me all this information at your earliest convenience I assure you our Department will be interested in helping you to obtain the care you may need.

Very sincerely yours,

E..... M.....

Nursing Consultant

P. S. We know of no maternity home in your vicinity.

Women's Interests at the Fair

(Continued from Opposite Page)

very little expense by the women who owned them. The rest of the furniture was new, but had been chosen along the lines of the old pieces. The lamp shades had been made by women and were definite additions to the scheme of the room. A bit of printed cotton in charming design and color hung above the desk and the window drapes in their golden color repeated the color note of the cotton print. The rug was of an inexpensive variety but just right in color. Truly, the booth showed that selection of furniture and furnishings is the prime essential in making a beautiful room.

Allegany County's booth with its display of the right kind of clothing for children took third place. There were play clothes which did not weigh down

their wearer, there were school clothes for rainy or for sunny days. But not only were there all kinds of suitable, attractive clothing, but there were little clothes closets or hangers so little folks could take care of their own clothes.

Chautauqua County's Child Guidance exhibit showed how the right sort of recreation could be provided for children by careful selection of books, toys for the builders, for mother's little helpers, for outdoor or indoor play and for special muscle development.

The plan for girl junior project workers was slightly changed this year. Demonstrations were given but not in contest as before. They were more for the purpose of teaching a new project to girls from counties not having that particular project. As usual, however, there were competitions between exhibits of clothing, foods and canned things made by the girls and sent in to be judged. The attendance of boys and girls was as large as ever.

Since women are grange members and usually have a lot to do with grange exhibits they will want to know which granges exhibited farm produce and how they were placed:

North Manlius—1st prize; Baldwinsville—2nd prize; Marcellus—3rd place; Cicero—4th place; New Woodstock, Red Creek, Cazenovia.

This counts most . . . Save yourself!

Penny by penny, you save on household things. But on washdays, it pays best to save yourself. With Fels-Naptha, you get what you need most—not more bars, but more help. The extra help of two safe, active cleaners, brought together in one golden bar. Naptha, the dirt-loosener (smell it!), and good golden soap, the dirt-remover. Together, they work to make your washing easier . . . to save you. Buy Fels-Naptha today . . . at your grocer's . . . you owe it to yourself.

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Baby's outfit pattern No. 2914 is complete for baby's needs as it contains two types of dresses, two slips, nightie, sacque, coat and bonnet. It comes in infant's size only; pattern price, 13c Transfer pattern No. 713 (blue) is 15c extra.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the fall and winter fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Sold... 15 Tons of Straw

A Bell System Advertisement

A FARMER near Ithaca, New York, wanted to have his straw baled, provided he could find a place to sell it. He drove here and there in his car, making inquiries. No one wanted to buy. Then he thought of a man who used straw in considerable quantity. He stepped to the telephone and called him. He sold him 15 tons, then and there.

A farmer living in Grant County, Ind., started to sell 75 hogs, but thought it might be wise to telephone and see if prices were firm. Prices had dropped $\frac{1}{8}$ c. He held the hogs and got a $\frac{3}{4}$ c increase.

There is no friend quite like the telephone when emergency threatens, whether fire, injury, sickness or thieves. But it is also valuable in the day-to-day duties of life—running errands to town, bringing spare parts when a machine is broken, calling neighbors and friends, finding where to buy or sell for the best price.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

He was at home, in the valley. The apple trees were about him and the sun was shining and he was with his mother. They were seated under a tree, resting from their labor of picking up cider apples while his father drove a cartload of fruit down the slope. He could hear the creaking of the wheels. Close to the cabin his Uncle Hepsibah was working the cider press. His mother's head touched his shoulder, and he could feel the softness of her hair against his face. Then they were laughing at a chipmunk who came to stare at them with his cheek pouches so full of corn that he looked as if he had the mumps. Quite unexpectedly, a black cloud shut out the sun and everything was obliterated in darkness. When this happened he seemed to be holding his mother from some force which was trying to drag her from him. This darkness came and went, and the odd part of it was that his father and Uncle Hepsibah did not move from their original positions—one was always halfway down the slope with the ox cart and the other was working at the capstan of the cider press. The chipmunk continued to stare at them with his mouth full of corn.

With an effort, Jeems roused himself from his dream. He saw Odd at his feet and beyond him a clump of briars, a tangle of long grass, an overgrown clearing in which there were no apple trees, no home, no Hepsibah at a cider press. It was Lussan's place. Day had come, and the sun was rising. He sensed these things first, in a flash of wakefulness, and then felt a weight against him and the softness of his mother's hair on his cheek. Only it was Toinette and not his mother. She must have come to him before the dawn broke. Her head was resting on his shoulder and his arms were about her as they had been about his mother. His movement had not awakened her, but now a slow tightening of his arms brought a tremor to her lashes and a deeper breath to her lips. He kissed her pale face, and her eyes opened. He kissed her again, and the act did not seem to disturb her any more than it amazed or shocked him. There was a responsive greeting in her eyes.

Then she sat up straight beside him and faced the rising sun.

The air was so cold that she shivered. Every shrub and briar and blade of grass in the clearing glistened with frost. The coat she had brought from the house slipped from her shoulders, and Jeems drew it about her again. They stood up, and strength returned into their cramped limbs. For a little while they did not speak. They heard a boastful blue jay screaming half a mile away, and in Lussan's meadow crows were gathering. A woodpecker drumming at a hollow stub made the sound of a man with a hammer. Sounds carried far in the silvery sun-streaked mist which lay between the earth and the sky.

That they belonged to each other was a truth which pressed itself on them without effort or confusion. Toinette was not ashamed that she had come to him nor that her act had proclaimed what pride and false prejudice had so long hidden from him in her heart. Her eyes glowed with a light which shone softly out of fathomless depths of pain and grief. She wanted him to know how completely the folly of her pride was gone and how glad she was that it was he who stood beside her now. They might have been years older, so calmly did the sense of surrender and of possession hold them. Except for the new tenderness in her eyes,

Toinette was unchanged. But Jeems felt himself taller at her side and something had entered him which was like the spirit of a conqueror. It was another world now. A vast mystery ahead of him. Something to fight through, to win from, to live for. Mysterious, it was still very real. It set his heart throbbing with an unappalled and challenging force. Yesterday, black with tragedy and grievous with its pain, was a long time ago, but, with Toinette, to-day had become a tremendous living present. Gently her fingertips touched his shoulder. Then she looked

seconds a look had come into Jeems's face like that which had frightened her in the tower room of the mill, a look hard and vengeful with the desire to kill.

"Jeems, dear, we must hide," she pleaded. "We must hide!"

The futility of trying to conceal themselves when their footprints were clearly left upon the frosty ground did not occur to him at once. It was her voice and the name it claimed for him that broke down the resolution which soon would have betrayed them.

"I know of a place," she was saying.

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Catherine Bulain's brother Hepsibah who is a trader pays them a visit. After supper he opens his pack and among the presents he has brought is a beautiful piece of red velvet cloth for Jeems to give Toinette. Jeems attends Lussan's auction the next day and resolves to give Toinette his present and to whip Paul Tache. Paul is the victor in the fight. That evening Hepsibah tells Jeems of his fears that war between the French and English is inevitable.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. She bitterly denounces and then tries to kill him. When Toinette learns that Jeems' parents are dead she asks for forgiveness. They start for Lussan's place because Indians avoid abandoned houses.

with him toward the east and the Richelieu—and what lay beyond.

From the moment they had risen to their feet, Odd had stood as rigid as carven wood in the white-coated grass with his muzzle levelled toward Lussan's meadow. Something definite had come within his reach, which made it unnecessary for him to measure the wind, and suddenly there rose above other sound the wild and raucous crying of a blue jay, and a cawing of alarm among the crows. Black wings flashed over the tree-tops, and Odd's gaunt body quivered as he watched them disappear. A second and a third blue jay joined the first, and their tumult came to an end when a piercing bird call terminated sharply in a single screeching note.

"That was an arrow," said Jeems, beginning to string his bow. "More than once I have had to kill a noisy blue jay when creeping up on game."

He drew Toinette into the shelter of the house and called Odd. A few minutes later—swiftly moving, sombre horrors in a world of shimmering white—they saw the Mohawks come out of the edge of Lussan's meadow.

CHAPTER XIII

THE spectacle of death marching back over its trail brought no terror to Jeems. He had watched for it, had half expected it, and in a way it was like the answer to an unvoiced prayer which had followed his awakening when he had found Toinette in his arms. To fight for her now, to rush forth from the house with a battle cry on his lips, and to be cut to pieces in her defence was not a prospect which dismayed him, but which, instead, inspired in him a fearless exaltation. It was Toinette who saved him from whatever folly was brewing itself in his brain as he stood with a long hunting arrow fitted to his bow. With a breathless cry, she drew him away from the broken door, and there, safe for a moment from the savages who were entering the clearing, she flung her arms about his shoulders. For in these tragic

"We must hurry to it!"

She ran ahead of him and he followed her into another room where a stair was falling into ruin. A bit of sun splashed on the floor, and though the paneless window which admitted it they caught a glimpse of the Mohawks. The red killers had paused at the edge of the open. They stood motionless, like stone men, listening and watchful, the upper parts of their bodies still unclothed until colder days and glistening with grease and paint. Toinette did not allow Jeems to pause, and the steps made complaint as they trod upon them. Jeems looked down from the top and saw the marks of their feet in the dust below. Their fate was certain if the Mohawks came this far, but with only the narrow stair for their enemies to ascend he was determined, in this event, that each of his twenty arrows should find a home.

Toinette preceded him into the room above. She went directly to a panel-like board which held a wooden peg and in a moment they were peering into the musty gloom of a huge black hole under the roof, which the Lussans had used as a garret. Mice scampered about as the first light of years impaled the darkness.

"Madame Lussan brought me to this room after your fight with Paul," she whispered. "I flung my spoiled clothes far back in there!"

Even with the savages so near, pathos and memory were in the tremble of her voice.

Jeems faced the narrow aperture in the wall which Lussan had left as a window and a gun-hole for defence. Yesterday—Paul Tache—Toinette, the little princess with her riding habit and lustrous curls—and now just they two alone in the room where she had hated him so desperately! He went to the window, and Toinette came close to his side. No eyes could see them as they looked through the rectangular slit shadowed under the eaves. The sun had not risen high enough to direct its warmth effectively upon a whitened earth. The clearing was a

paradise made by sprites and nixies out of jewelled frost, with trees about it in gold and white, and thick hazel clumps transformed into glowing polychromes of fringy petalled yellow. Deeper into this scene of purity and beauty the Mohawks had not moved, and from the steadiness of their attitude Jeems knew they had come upon the open unexpectedly. A dozen warriors stood revealed outside the bordering thicket, and twelve pairs of eyes were fixed upon the abandoned house in a tense and suspicious scrutiny. Yet not a hand among the silent savages had moved to hatchet, bow or gun.

This fact drew a hopeful whisper from Jeems.

"They see the place is deserted, and unless they find some sign of us, they won't come nearer," he said. "Look, Toinette! There is a white man among them with a prisoner's collar around his neck—"

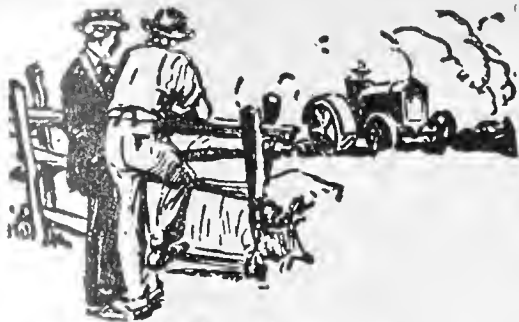
His words were cut short by a sudden movement among the watchers, as if a command had stirred them to life again. The man in the lead, with three eagle feathers in his tuft, stalked alone into the clearing, a tall and sinister figure burdened only with his weapons and a warrior's diminutive traveling pack—a giant who was red and black and ochrish yellow in his war paint, and at whose belt hung a bundle of scalps in which the sun played and danced with changing lights as he moved. These horrid objects, one of which was a woman's with hair so long that it could not escape the eyes of those who were in the house, wrenched a shuddering cry from Toinette, yet even then she thanked God it was as fair in colour as the day itself and not the gleamy cloud of darkness which might have been Catherine's. Faintness swept over her, and she closed her eyes that she might shut from her vision the grisly trophies of a warrior's success. When she opened them again, two score warriors in single file were following in the footsteps of the leader and passed within a hundred feet of what once had been Lussan's home, casting furtive sidewise glances as they went. In more than one belt, fresh scalps shown in the sunlight, and two white men and a boy with their hands tied and prisoner thongs about their throats walking in line. A little more to the right, and the presence of other things than emptiness and ghosts must surely have been discovered by the Indians, for from their window Toinette and Jeems could see the tell-tale imprints of their shoes in the white frost dangerously close to the thin straight line of their enemies.

Not until the trees on the other side of the clearing had swallowed the last of the Mohawks did Toinette's straining eyes turn to Jeems. There had been no sound in the passing of the red scourge, no cautious voice, no clatter of wood on steel, no crackle of brittle grass or weeds under fourscore moccasined feet. Where their tracks lay in the grass, one might have thought that three men had travelled instead of forty. And the world was dead behind them. Crows did not return to the meadows, and the blue jays had flown into safer distance. The woodpecker had gone to a farther stub. Even in the old house there was no longer the scurrying and squeaking of mice—no sound but the tumultuous throbbing of three hearts, two of them human and one a beast's.

It was then Jeems spoke.

"I swear there was a white man—a free white man—in that painted crowd, and long hair was hanging from his belt," he said.

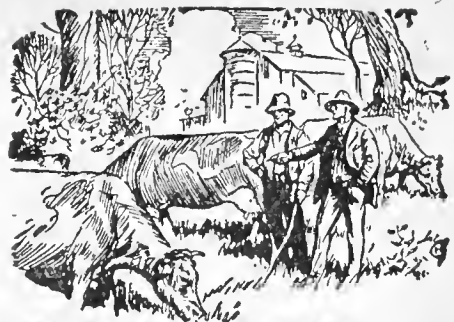
(Continued on Page 18)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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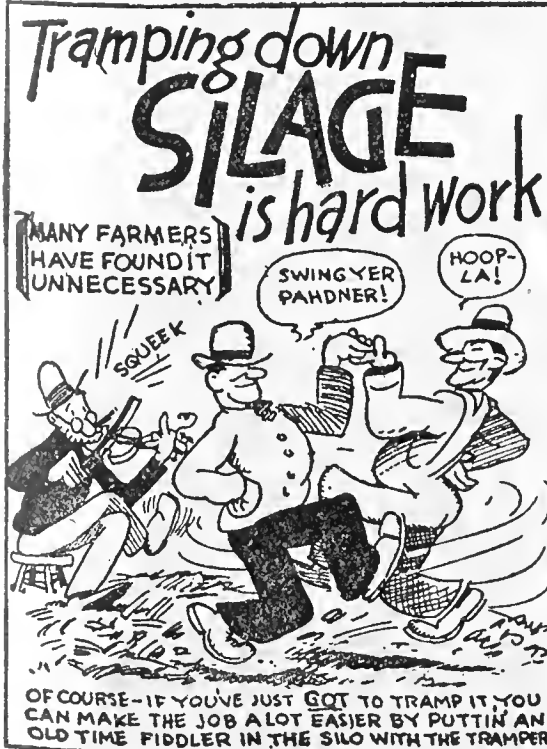
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To Make Good Silage Without Tramping

By Ray Inman



Barnyard Golfers Make Records at Syracuse

(Continued from Page 5)

ried off most of the money.

It had been agreed by the entrants before the tournament began that if there was a tie for the championship, as there was between Miller of Delaware County and Holzhauser of Saratoga County in 1927, it should be played off in one 50-point game but for the money and place below the first the total number of points made by each contestant should decide the tie in games if any.

Turk, Brain and Albertson tied for second place in games won but as Turk had the highest number of points he was given second money and place and as Brain had more points than Albertson he was given third money and place. Turk's 12 points more than Brain were worth \$10. to him or almost a dollar a point. The 8 points that Brain had above Albertson were worth to him \$10 or \$1.25 per point and the 20 points that Albertson was below Turk lost him \$20. The moral is to pitch every shoe as carefully as though the highest money depended on that shoe.

Of course, the money won came handy for each winner, but the love of the sport and the desire in all respects to follow the rules of good sportsmanship seemed to be the controlling factor through all the games. No finer compliment could be paid to all the men than to say what is the whole truth, that each one tried to follow out the teachings of the golden rule in all their relations with each other. The record made by Shackleton, last year's champion, of 10 double ringers in one 50-point game was not equalled this year, but Adams, Albertson and Brain each pitched games in the finals in which they made 9 double ringers.

After the tournament games had been completed and the records compiled and verified, Earl Flansburgh, assistant county agent leader, speaking for the Farm Bureaus, told why the county agents are interested in helping to conduct the local county contests and to extend interest in the great game of horseshoe pitching. Then E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist, made a brief statement to the crowd about the meet and in a few well chosen words after the writer read the record made by each man, he awarded the prizes. Fifty dollars and the championship gold medal suitably engraved went to Mr. Adams of Chenango County; \$40. to Mr. Turk of Chataqua County; \$30. to Mr. Brain of Cattaraugus County; \$20 to Mr. Albertson of Ulster County; \$10 to Mr. Beardsley of Tompkins County and \$5. each to Mr. Pickard of Cayuga County and Mr. Ritz of Orleans County.

This is the first year that this tournament has been pitched on clay courts. These courts were permanently installed by the State Fair this year and will be used each year hereafter. Mr. G. E. Snyder, Albion, N. Y. had charge of the building of the courts and also the placing of the players as their names were called during the tournament. The writer had charge of the records and was assisted by Mr. Earl Hummell of Albany after the eliminations.

The men who lost out in the eliminations and some of their friends, did fine work in keeping score and marking the points of each player on a blackboard after each inning so that the crowd knew all the time how each game stood.

Mr. Leon E. Brown, Norwich; Mr. S. W. Hagen, Mannsville; Mr. C. E. Staples, Marlborough, and one or two others whose names the writer did not learn, did most satisfactory work as referees, being called frequently to decide some close point which they did without a complaint from any player. Last year some of the players were handicapped because they had been practicing on clay courts and had to pitch in the tournament on dirt courts. This year just the reverse was true because quite a good many players had never practiced on clay courts and found that they could not slide their shoes in clay as they had been in the habit of doing on dirt courts. A great many expressed themselves that they were going home and install clay courts for practicing on in the future. All expressed themselves as liking the clay

courts and were sure that they would be used to them if they came again next year. Dirt courts make players almost unconsciously careless pitchers. The clay on the courts this year was kept at about the consistency of putty by the ground keeper who kept working the clay over and wetting it when the courts were not in use.

The complete results of the finals are given in Table B. At the bottom of Table A the preliminary totals of the three previous tournaments in which preliminaries have been played are given. It will be noted that the average ringer percentage of the sixteen men that played in the preliminaries each year has increased from .208 in 1926 to .311 this year. Under Table B is given the average percentage of the six men that have played in the finals in the three previous years. This percentage has increased from .226 in 1926 to .361 this year. Also under Table B is given the grand total of all entrants in these tournaments since 1924 when the first tournament was held. The average percentage of ringers to shoes pitched that year was only .077 while it has been increasing each year until in this tournament it had reached .333 or more than four times as much in six years.

Without any question the tournament this year had the best pitching talent that has ever competed at the State Fair and was the most satisfactory from every standpoint that has yet been held. The players and all connected with the management are greatly indebted to the American Agriculturist, the Farm Bureau and the State Fair for the complete arrangements that contributed to such a successful meet.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 4)

"I saw his blond head and lighter skin, but thought my eyes were lying to me," replied Toinette.

"An Englishman," said Jeems. "A murderer for money such as my Uncle Hepsibah told me about."

"And yet—he might be French."

They stood looking into each other's eyes, she of the aristocracy of Old France and he of the New World's freedom, and her hands rose slowly to his face as his bow and arrow fell to the floor. For the first time she raised her mouth to his.

"Kiss me, Jeems—and pray a little with me in gratitude for the mercy God has shown us!"

The thrill of her lips lay for a moment against his.

"I am sorry for everything in the world," she said.

Some of the softness and beauty of boyhood returned into his face as she drew herself from his arms and he descended the creaking stair ahead of her.

They did not go out at once, but stood near the lower door, listening for sound and watching for something to move, while Odd kept his eyes on the forest walls of the clearing. The sun rose higher, and before its devastating warmth the fragile structures of the frost builders crumbled away, fairy cities and kingdoms giving place to the more colourless blankets of autumn. Not until then did the earth seem to live again. A cheery group of chickadees settled among the bushes, and red-squirrel's feet pattered across the roof of the house. The woodpecker was back at his old tree, hammering and digging to get at a grub. Odd moved and heaved a sigh as if he had begun to breath freely once more, and when the throaty, chuckling song of the red-squirrel sounded over their heads, Jeems drew his gaze from the open.

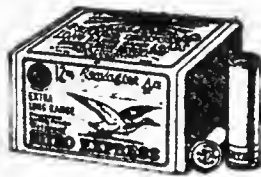
"They are gone," he said. "But there may be stragglers behind, and it is safer not to show ourselves too soon." (To be Continued Next Week)

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SWINE

FARMERS BUY FROM FARMERS

Let us suggest to you as breeders the best kind of a pig to start to raise is a good one. You save time and money. We sell all pigs with a trial of two weeks, and then if dissatisfied, return pigs and we will return your money.

6-7 wks. old, \$4.25 ea.; 8-10 wks. old, \$4.50 ea. Breeds—Chester and Yorkshire cross, and Berkshire and Chester cross, Crating free. These prices F.O.B. our depot. Will ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order.

MISHAWUN STOCK FARM,
MISHAWUN ROAD, WOBURN, MASS.
P. S. No pigs sold at the farm; only by appointment.

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
4 TO 8 WEEKS OLD \$4.25
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD \$4.50
Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$5.00 each
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

BIG TYPE PIGS OLD RELIABLE STOCK

Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old. \$4.00 each Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old. \$5.00 each. We ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

ED. COLLINS, 35 Waltham Street,
Tel. 0839-R LEXINGTON, MASS.

Sheep

100 Young

grade ewes; 90 bred beef-grade heifers; 80 young cows bred to Hereford bulls. W. S. Hundley, Boynton, Va.

CATTLE

FOR SALE

2 CARLOADS HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY COWS. all Federal T. B. tested, fresh and close up springers. Located 12½ miles east of Hudson. Delivered by truck. E. CLAUDE JONES, CRARYVILLE, N. Y. Phone 6F5

HEREFORD STOCKERS AND FEEDERS FOR SALE. Calves, yearlings, and two's. Uniform in size. Choice quality. Tested cows and heifers. Many cars. Few cars of Shorthorn and Angus. JOHN CARROW, Box 193, OTTUMWA, IOWA

Pure bred and high grade T. B. tested CANADIAN HOLSTEIN AND Ayrshire COWS and heifers to freshen in fall. HUTCHINS & LEGGETT, 82 Park St., Malone, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Four carloads of Canadian cows, new milch, and nearby springers, heifers, close springers, also twenty-five extra heavy producers and well bred purebred holsteins; all T. B. tested and priced to sell quick. FRED MILLER & SON, Argyle, N. Y. Phone 142-1-12 Greenwich

Cattle for Sale

Purebred and high grade tested cows, also accredited purebreds and grades. Cows fresh and to freshen shortly. In carload lots or any amount desired. Also heifers and bulls. J. R. LEGGAT & WILLIAMS, R.R. No. 1, Athlestan, Quebec, Canada.

GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Three months to two years old from imported cows on test. Herd accredited and blood tested \$50 and up. WM. A. DERSTINE, SELLERSVILLE, PA.

FOR SALE

125 SPRINGERS. ALL HEIFERS. Holstein and Ayrshire grades. All tested. Must be sold in September. MARSHALL RATHWELL, Navan P.O., Ontario, Canada

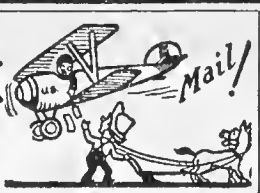
Registered Jersey Bulls READY FOR SERVICE.

Bred heifers due to freshen in Jan. Accredited herd. C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, GETTYSBURG, PA.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers



Washington Auto Service Co. Active

"Will you please inform me on the Washington Automobile Service Corporation of Newark, N. J. I have a receipt for \$29.75 paid in full for an automobile insurance for two years and should get my policy the latter part of this week. I am wondering if it is all right and if so will it cover the new law in full?" New York.

THE money which you paid to the Washington Automobile Service Corporation was not paid for an insurance policy and if the agent intimated to you that he was selling you an auto liability insurance policy he was badly misrepresenting the situation. The Washington Automobile Service Corporation is one of a number of companies that have been very active for several years in selling what is known as

years ago by the Postal Inspector at Austin, Texas, and that the U. S. Attorney declined to prosecute upon Browne's promise to refrain from mailing further circulars. Apparently Browne was unable to resist the temptation.

Taking a Flyer in Airplane Stocks

ALTHOUGH there are a good many companies manufacturing airplanes whose securities are good investments, the fact that flying is becoming so popular and is growing so rapidly makes it an excellent field for questionable operators.

Recently, a temporary injunction was issued in favor of the New York Attorney General against Hadley & Co.,

New York City, restraining them from continuing alleged fraudulent practices in the sale of stock in the Crescent Aircraft Corporation.

A temporary injunction obtained by the Attorney General against the New Age Industrial Corporation of Syracuse is still in force.

Real Estate Sharks Active At Boulder Dam

We recently received some literature advising us to purchase lots near the site of the Boulder Dam. Claims were made that these lots will be very valuable when the Dam is completed.

THE publicity which has been given to the Boulder Dam project by newspapers has made a very favorable situation for land speculators. It is estimated by experts, who are familiar with dam construction, that water for irrigation will not be available for possibly twelve or fifteen years. It is also estimated that while there are seven million acres of vacant government land in southern California, that at least 90% of this land will never be irrigated. It is stated that one concern alone recently defrauded nearly one thousand residents of California

by selling them lots at an elevation of 1200 to 1400 feet above the river and which could not, therefore, by any possibility, ever be irrigated.

The best advice we can give our readers is never to buy real estate without first giving it a personal examination.

We "Stuck" to This One

We received a check for \$40.00 from the —Co. for which we thank you very much indeed. We have had sickness in the family and I can assure you that this money will be very useful to us.

THIS letter tells of the final settlement of the claim which we have been handling since last May. Fortunately, the company involved was entirely reliable. Our subscriber had shipped a hide to this company which was in a truck accident and was lost. The company claimed that they had sent a check in settlement for it but we were able to convince them that settlement had not been made and then they were very glad to send a check to our subscriber. The harder a claim is to settle the more satisfaction we get when we forward a check to a subscriber.

Not An Insurance Policy

EVERY mail brings at least one inquiry from a subscriber in various sections of the state, as to the standing of the Washington Automobile Service Corporation of Newark, N.J. Evidently salesmen of this firm are canvassing again in an effort to obtain new memberships. Several subscribers have understood that the membership includes an insurance policy which meets the provisions of the new New York State Insurance Law.

If any of our subscribers have signed up as members of this organization and have secured or understood they were to secure any type of insurance policy in consideration of a service fee, we would be glad to hear from them.

an automobile service contract, mainly to rural residents. Although these contracts differ somewhat, in general they offer rebates or reductions on gas, oil, accessories and repairs as well as free towing service in case of accident and in some cases a certain amount of legal help which is usually surrounded by a number of qualifications which may make the service of doubtful value.

The American Agriculturist Service Bureau has had hundreds of letters from subscribers who have invested or who are contemplating investing in schemes of this sort, but we have yet to hear from a single subscriber who has invested and who has felt that he has received his money's worth. In many cases they report that they have received absolutely nothing for the money they have spent.

The new New York State Law which goes into effect September 1, is not, strictly speaking, a compulsory insurance law. The law does require that following an accident for which the driver is responsible or following conviction for one of several offences against the Motor Vehicle Law that a driver will have his license suspended until he can show financial responsibility. One way of showing financial responsibility is to have an insurance policy which protects anyone who may be injured or whose property may be damaged through accident caused by your car.

The "policy" as you call it, which you are expecting from the Washington Automobile Service Corporation is not an accident liability insurance policy and will not in any way meet the requirements of the new law which became effective September 1st in New York State.

A Lot of Money—If You Get It

A NUMBER of people near Rochester have been approached by Leo C. Browne and asked to share in a possible one hundred million dollars or more yearly profits from his sisal industry. We understand that Browne's activities were investigated about three

A Farmall Owner writes to his McCormick-Deering Dealer

[the Forbes Co. of Hopkinsville, Ky.]



An experienced power farmer gets a new surprise in the FARMALL.

"It paid for itself 2 or 3 times over in 1928"

His FARMALL cultivates 105 acres in 3 days—and 50% better!

He says, "More work done — more money in the bank for everybody!"

The many lines of McCormick-Deering power and equipment are at every farmer's service! Write for catalogs and see the dealer.

"Gentlemen:

"I want to express my thanks for the kindness and help rendered me when you sold me the Farmall Tractor.

"I had told you that I could not farm without a tractor but could not think that the Farmall would do all that you recommended it to do.

"But after seeing the Farmall do the work, I at once became interested and bought. I want to say to you that this tractor has already paid me big interest on the investment. It paid for itself some two or three times over in the 1928 crop. I understand that you now have Farmall equipment to do most any job on the farm. I am going to get a mowing machine and the sweep rake, and am thinking now of buying another Farmall this year.

"Last year I cultivated 105 acres of corn in three days and did it about 50% better than I could with my teams. No one will go wrong in buying a Farmall. It is the real 'farmer's friend' of today, and I believe that when more of the farmers buy the Farmall and use it there will be more work done and more money in the bank to their credit.

"I again want to thank you and will always appreciate it, as I am in so much better condition financially than before. I also want to say that the International Harvester Company is doing more for the betterment of the farmers than any other concern I know of."

Very truly yours,

D. L. VAN CLEVE,
Hopkinsville, Ky.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)

Chicago, Ill.

FARMALL

Farming in Bermuda

(Continued from Page 2)

not mean improperly made Bordeaux or free arsenic. It meant that the salt sea-spray in tearing gales would be carried to the center of the island and falling on potato foliage where the tissues have been broken by the wind gives rise to an injury that might easily be mistaken for tip-burn. Bermuda has about all the insect and fungus pests known to science but strange to say, I am told the American potato bug has never gotten a foot hold.

Then there is celery. Forty years ago in America a man named Greiner published "The New Celery Culture" which in a word was the plan of setting the plants so closely that they crowded each other and blanched themselves by their own shade. Somehow or other the idea never seems to have been a success with us but I found all Bermuda celery grown on this plan. The plants are set 10 inches apart each way, which gives about sixty thousand plants per acre. They assured me they had tried all distances and this was the best one. The celery I saw was of very large size and fine crispness and flavor. This celery received a couple of "side dressings" of nitrate of soda and castor pomace during the growing season. This is applied by hand, men going through these narrow ten inch rows to scatter it. I talked at length with one grower who was applying castor pomace. We arrived at the conclusion that he was putting on at this dressing about 1800 pounds per acre. The cost of this particular material was about \$38.00 per ton. It costs real money to take care of the fertility problem for this intensive type of truck growing.

Paul, the Hebrew, was a most voluminous letter writer in his day and not infrequently he employs a figure of speech saying "But time would fail me to tell of—" after which he proceeds to mention a rather imposing array of topics.

So time would fail me to write as fully as I would like concerning Bermuda. I think I must be one of those people with whom a little travel goes a long ways. In any case, eight days among Bermuda farmers has given me an amount of subject matter beyond what the Editor is willing to publish. He tells me that travels in Bermuda do not "go as well" as tales about Old New York Villages or Hill Country farms.

So time—or rather space—fails me to write of the Bermuda lilies and onions and carrots and parsley which are exported and bananas and strawberries which are consumed at home.

I would like to write of their dairying for the island has some 1200 cows and milk sells for about three times the going price of the New York Milk Shed.

Then there are about 1500 horses and thousands of bicycles, eight road trucks and one motor ambulance. You are in no danger of being run over by an automobile but possibly on the main street of Hamilton you might be trampled to death under the feet of horses.

I wish I could tell of the almost universal architecture of the island houses built of solid blocks of coral—(each one sawed as perfectly exact as a pressed brick) with the roofs made of slabs of coral an inch and a half thick cemented in place with the lime of the island.

In a word my terminal facilities are wonderfully poor.

But in any case—even if I can't tell it all to the readers of the A. A.—I shall always have golden memories of the lovely islands where I was for a little time a casual visitor.

On the Willson Brothers Dairy Farm in South Windsor, Conn., Socony products are used to operate this harrow as well as many other kinds of farm machinery.



For Harvesting the Crops of New York and New England ... you'll find Socony on the job

From the fruit farms of Western New York and the dairy farms of Central New York and New England, to the potato farms in Maine and Long Island, you'll find Socony products operating tractors, trucks, harrows, reapers, harvesters and other farm machinery.

Many thrifty farmers start their equipment with Socony Special Gasoline because it insures quicker starting, greater power and fuel economy.

For lubricating this machinery they are using Socony Aircraft Oil and the recommended grades of Socony Motor Oil.

Among the products we make especially for farm work are:

Ruddy Harvester Oil	Eureka Harness Oil	Standard Hand Separator Oil
Socony Household Oil	Socony Turex Oil (For Diesel and Oil Engines)	
Mica Axle Grease	Socony Disinfectant	Socony Motor Oil
Socony 990A-Motor Oil for Model A Fords		Socony Gasoline & Special Gasoline
		Dendrol Dormant Spray Oil

SOCONY

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR FARMS

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Wanted!
Local Agents

For N. Y. & Eastern Pa.—Write for Details
Ann Arbors Make Better Bales for Business Profits! Cross Head Bale Ties, Columbia and "40" Twin Gear Models—T-Rail Side Tensions—make neat square bales, easy to feed, large capacity, durability! Prompt shipment of baling supplies at lowest market prices. Bale ties, Ann Arbor repairs at Weedsport. Speedy delivery on rush orders.
Ask also for prices on Belting, Fairbanks Scales, Tractors, Tags, Tally Books, Wire Rope, Barb Wire, Fence, Concrete Mixers, Hay Loaders, Hoists, Forks, and Engines. Write for Catalog and Prices and Agency Proposition.

TUDOR & JONES
Speedy Service Jobbers Weedsport, N.Y.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to
Mention American Agriculturist



"Rags and Old Iron!"—JUDGE.

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Highest Rust-resistance!
Made from KEYSTONE Copper Steel
LOOK FOR APOLLO BELOW BRAND

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets (alloyed with copper) give lasting service and protection from fire, lightning and storms; strong—durable—satisfactory. APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets are the highest quality manufactured. Unequaled for roofing, siding, gutters, culverts, flumes, tanks, grain bins and all sheet metal work. Use Keystone Roofing Tin Plates for residences and public buildings. Sold by leading dealers. Send for BETTER BUILDINGS booklet.

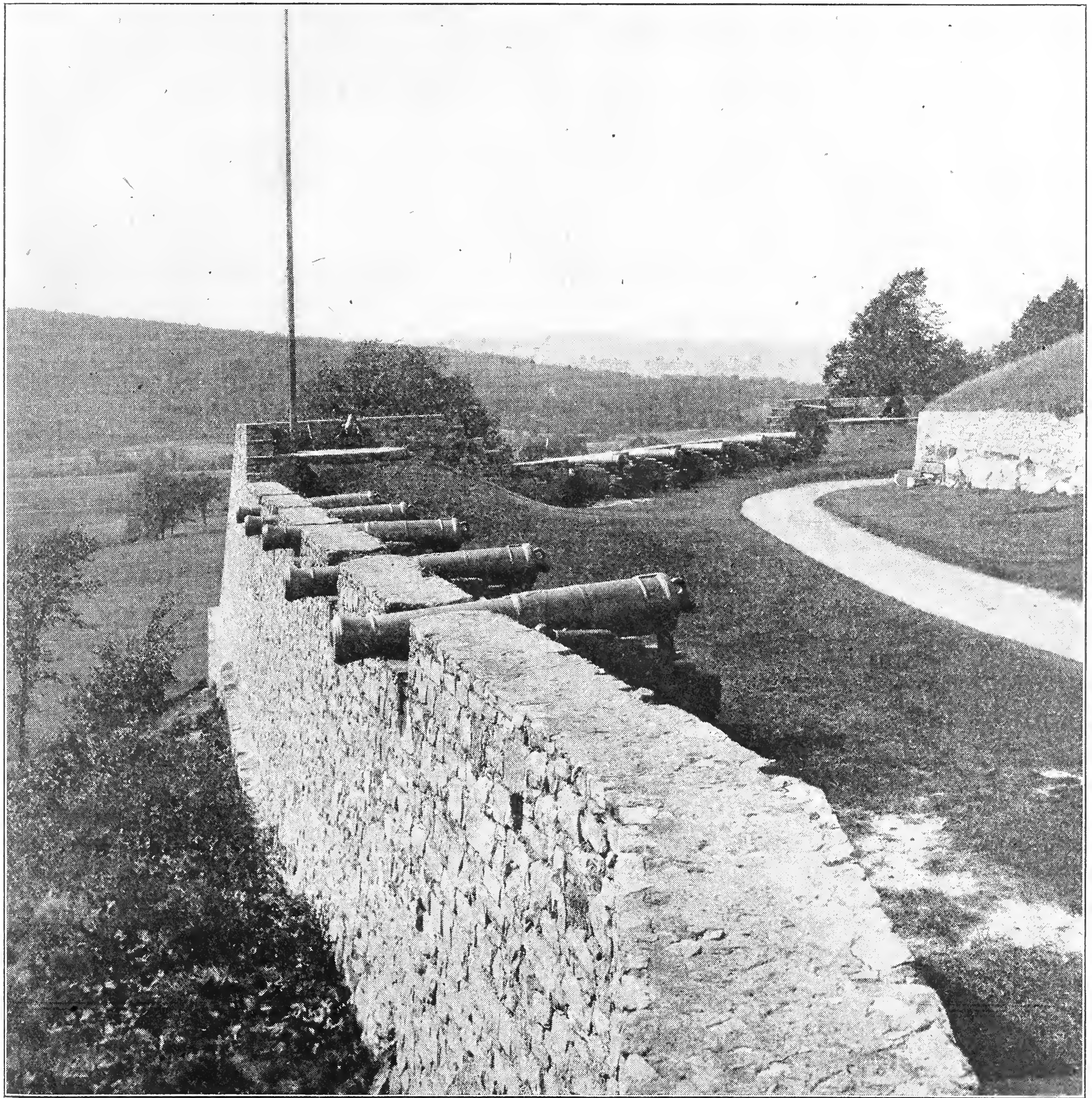
AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SUBSIDIARY OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

Sept. 21, 1929

Published Weekly



Beauty Spots of the East—*Old Fort Ticonderoga, the northern gateway to New York, captured from the British by Ethan Allen in 1775.—See Editorial*

Call of the Children



It is, indeed, true that the children, even more than the mother, are dependent on the father, who must recognize this by making due provision for the little ones in case he is called away.

This he generally does through insurance protection, and many fathers have made and are making such provision by arranging a policy in the

Postal Life Insurance Company

Insurance in force, \$56,000,000
Resources, \$20,000,000

The contract thus taken out is approved by the State Insurance Department and may be Whole-Life, Limited-Payment Life: Endowment, Joint Life, Child's Welfare or a Monthly Income policy under which the Company pays a stated sum each month, generally to the mother, to take care of the children when they are growing up, and in many cases the mother herself takes out insurance for their protection.



In either case the Policy wisely provides

Help When Most Needed

The result is that the father and mother who thus look out for their family cannot fail to be always held by them in grateful remembrance, while those who fail thus to provide—well—it is enough to say that hardly any situation could be more serious.

It is well worth your while to have the POSTAL tell you about the different policy-contracts that can be issued as

Protection For Those Near and Dear to You

Call at the Company's office or write as follows



Postal Life Building
owned by
the Company

"Please mail me insurance information as mentioned in *American Agriculturist*, Sept. 21st issue.

And in your first letter be sure to give:

1. Your full name.
2. Your occupation.
3. The exact date of your birth.

When you write no agent will be sent to visit you. The POSTAL employs no agents; and the resultant savings go to you because you deal direct.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

WILLIAM R. MALONE, President
511 Fifth Avenue, New York



A.A., 9-21-29

Postal Life Insurance Company
511 Fifth Avenue, New York

Without obligating me, please send full insurance particulars for my age.

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Exact date of birth _____
Amount _____



Saving Old Landmarks

In Herkimer County - Home of Owen D. Young

THIRTY years in the life of a little country hamlet can make many changes. From mud roads to concrete, from oil lamps to electric - from a general run-down condition to a street where every home seems to vie with its neighbor in the care of its lawn and flower garden, where pleasure parks replace neglected vacant lots, where everyone seems to enjoy living, this is Van Hornesville, the birthplace and home of Owen D. Young.

Leaving the Mohawk Valley Turnpike, Route 5, at Nelliston, following Route 80 through Fort Plain, over fine roads winding through wooded hills for about 12 miles, you reach this quiet spot among the hills of Herkimer County. Entering the village from the east on your right is the new school built by Mr. Young. This is one of the finest school buildings in the state. The building is built of stone, selected by Mr. Young, and some of it was drawn for miles, the colors blending into a perfect color scheme.

A Home for Teachers

The building is perfectly equipped with all modern improvements, and nothing has been overlooked for the comfort of the children. Across the street Mr. Young is building a home for teachers. Of course, this will be a model home when completed. On the hill opposite is a unique club or community house, the building and fixtures nearly one hundred years old - this also has been remodeled by Mr. Young. "Remove not the ancient landmarks, which thy fathers have set."

Next we come to "Young's Park", once a neglected vacant lot. A little farther up the street is the home of Mr. Young's mother, an ideal country home shown in the illustration on this page. Opposite is the children's playground, also used for picnics. The old village cemetery on the hilltop, beautifully kept is the resting place of some of the pioneers of Herkimer County. Here also among the wooded hills rests the young son of Mr. Young. At the rear of the cemetery Mr. Young has erected a fine memorial, with a window designed from the scenery of the valley, with its hills and streams.

At the upper end of the village is the stock farm owned by him. Here you will find about 100 thoroughbred Holsteins, one of the finest herds in Central New York. Mr. Young owns over 1000 acres around the village and is planting out acres of fruit and shade trees. I think that part of his success lies in giving the "other man" his full share of praise. In one of his recent articles on "What is Right in Business" he quoted from Emerson these words—"The habit of directing large affairs generates a nobility of thought in every mind of average ability. The affairs themselves show the way in which they should be handled, and a good head soon grows wise and does not govern too much."

I asked one of the village residents how much the new school building cost. His answer was "No one knows, and never will know, by his telling." A man of determination and clear vision,

Owen D. Young started out to do something for himself and others, and he has done it.—E.S.G.

Prices Our Grandparents Received

I RECENTLY took the following prices from an old diary which I found. I thought that these prices might be of interest to your readers:

Horses sold for	1864	\$135.00
Cows sold for		20.00
Buckeye Mower sold for		115.00
Turkeys dressed sold for, per lb.		.12
Butter sold for	1865	.25, .30 and .40 per lb.
Bran sold for		\$1.00 per 100 lbs.
Tea sold for, per lb.	1867	\$1.75
Butter sold for, per lb.		.28
Wheat sold for, per bu.		2.25
Sugar sold for, per lb.	1871	.13
Tea sold for, per lb.		1.25
Crackers sold for, per lb.		.10
Molasses sold for, a gallon	1877	.50
Sugar sold for, a lb.		.10
Sugar sold for, per lb.	1898	.06
Eggs sold for, per doz.		.13
Hay in barn sold for, per ton		5.75
Maple sugar, sold for, per lb.		.09
Butter sold for, per lb.	1899	\$1.18

—Mrs. C.L.B., N.Y.

Estimating Wind Velocities

HOW hard is the wind blowing? Ask any three people this question and you will likely get as many different answers. The Forest Service has worked out a method of estimating wind velocities as indicated by the effects on common objects.

A light wind, according to this scale, is one moving not more than 7 miles an hour. Direction of the wind is shown by smoke drift; wind is felt lightly on face; leaves rustle.

A gentle wind has a velocity of from 8 to 12 miles an hour and can be identified by the fact that it keeps leaves and small twigs in constant motion. Such a wind will extend a light flag.

Moderate winds blow from 13 to 18 miles an hour and raise dust and litter; small branches are moved and swayed.

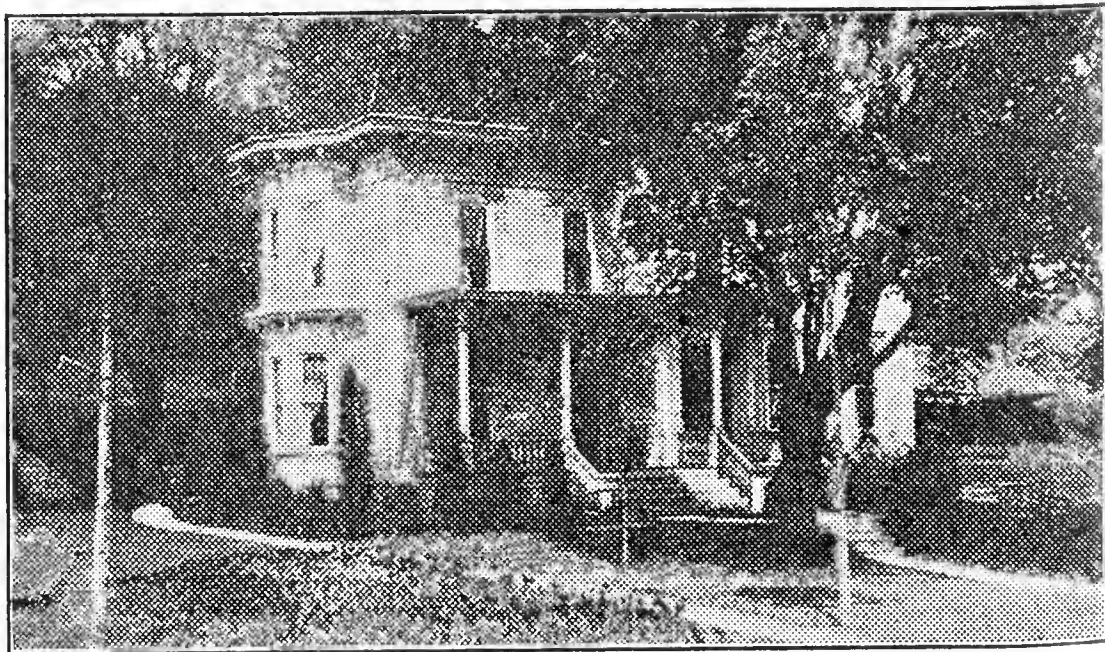
Fresh winds have velocities of from 19 to 24 miles an hour and cause small trees in leaf (hardwoods) to begin to sway. Crested wavelets begin to form on inland waters.

In strong winds large branches or whole trees are in motion; one walking against the wind experiences inconvenience, and wind whistles in telegraph or telephone wires. The velocity ranges from 25 to 38 miles.

A gale, velocity from 39 to 54 miles an hour, breaks twigs off trees, generally impedes progress, and is likely to inflict slight structural damage on buildings.

A whole gale blows from 55 to 75 miles an hour, uproots trees, and does much structural damage to buildings.

Any wind with a velocity of more than 75 miles an hour is classed as a hurricane, and a description of the effects is not considered necessary as an aid to identification.—I. W. D.



The Young home in Van Hornesville, Herkimer County

New York's Fruit Prospects

Horticultural Society and State Department Get Estimates

EDITOR'S NOTE—As in past years, the New York State Horticultural Society and the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets have cooperated to secure figures on New York State's probable fruit crop. The report which appears on this page is not an official government crop report.

FRUIT conditions were generally poor, except in the case of peaches, grapes and quinces, about September 1st judging from the report of 163 members received in time to be included in the accompanying tables. The Hudson Valley in particular suffered from a wet spring, accompanied by unseasonable freezes, followed by a severely dry summer. Most of the Lake Ontario section has also suffered from dry weather. The "condition" figures for "all varieties" of each kind of fruit are "weighted" by the relative importance of the different counties. The individual variety figures are simple averages. In using the figures due consideration should be given to the relative advancement of the crop compared with the same date in other years, to the probable size of the individual fruits, and to the factors that, during a given year, may cause improvement or deterioration, particularly with winter apples, after September 1st. These include such matters as scab, insects, drouth or excessive rain, severe storms, etc.

Apples: The prospects for apples, as indicated by the "condition" reports of members are for another light crop. Indications are generally the best in the Champlain Valley, poorest in the Hudson Valley from Columbia and Greene counties southward, and fair to poor in much of Western New York. The state average "condition" reported for all varieties is 44 per cent compared with 50 last September, 39 in 1927 and 73 in 1926. Fall varieties are 46 percent compared with 64 percent last September; McIntosh, on the other hand is reported at 41 compared with 30 last season. Baldwin, at 51 percent compares with 36 last September, 33 in 1927 and 64 in 1926; Greening at 28 percent is very light compared with 57 a year ago, although in 1927 this variety was reported at 22 per cent in contrast to 76 per-

cent in 1926; Northern Spy at 38 percent, the same as last year, compares with 49 in 1927 and 31 in 1926. On the farms of 117 members reporting expected production of winter apples of marketable quality 162,181 barrels are reported as expected this year compared with 182,565 barrels harvested in 1928 and 178,772 barrels harvested in 1927. In general, only the commercial apple sections are represented in these reports. In past years, the records appear to indicate that September 1 estimates of winter apples on individual farms of members have averaged somewhat under rather than over the final harvest.

Quality of Apples Poor

Quality is again disappointing, due to scab and aphid injury and drouth. For the state, members judged that 55 percent would probably pack "A" grade (this grade is not now in use, having been superseded by the federal grades, "A" corresponding, roughly to "U. S. No. 1"), compared to 57 expected at this time last year, 48 in 1927 and 71 in 1926.

There were only 24 reports on prices being offered by dealers for winter fruit, tree run. These ranged mostly from \$2.50 to \$3.75 per barrel depending on location and variety, with one report below \$2.50 and five reports above \$3.75, Hudson Valley and Lake Champlain figures generally running considerably higher than western New York. For Grade "A" packed, per barrel, 20 reports mostly ranged from \$4.00 to \$5.25, with three reports below \$4.00 and four reports above \$5.25.

Pears: Pears are again a light crop, the scarcity being most pronounced in the Hudson Valley, though light to very poor crops are generally reported in all parts of the state. Bartletts and Seckels are especially light. All varieties average 27 percent compared with 38 percent last year and 45 percent in 1927. By districts and varieties, the reports are as follows:

	State			Western New York			Hudson Valley		
	'29	'28	'27 '26	'29	'28	'27 '26	'29	'28	'27 '26
All Varieties ..	27	38	45 46	27	34	39 45	20	32	64 56
Bartletts	25	32	45 45	23	34	34 38	23	24	64 60
Seckels	21	44	44 35	21	52	38 32	15	35	58 40
Kieffers	30	44	44 52	33	41	41 49	19	44	47 60

Peaches: The "condition" reported averages

58 percent compared with 74 percent last September and 27 percent in 1927. Peach leaf curl in Western New York, and dry weather in both Western New York and the Hudson Valley helped reduce yields.

Quinces: Reported at 62 percent compared with 55 percent a year ago and 40 percent in 1927, this crop is apparently more abundant than in any season since 1925.

Grapes: Although the grape regions are not fully represented in these reports, the condition of 80 was reported compared with 87 reported last September and 56 in 1927.

Alfalfa in Every Seeding

WE have been gratified in walking over the meadows on a good many farms of the East in the last few years to see how thoroughly thousands of farms have been inoculated with alfalfa and to see this splendid plant springing up everywhere, in many cases mixed with the other grasses, on every meadow on the whole farm. It has become a very common practice of thousands of farmers to sow a little alfalfa seed with the other grass seed, and in most cases this is a splendid practice.

Where the soil is at all favorable to alfalfa, and if the hay is to be fed on the farm, it may be desirable to add from four to ten pounds of inoculated alfalfa seed to the acre in addition to, or in place of a part of the clover seed. The quantity of alfalfa seed to use will vary with conditions. Ontario Variegated or Grimm alfalfa is recommended. Of course, where possible, a full seeding of alfalfa should be considered, and thousands of farmers are now growing Grimm alfalfa with fine results.

If the hay is to be marketed, mixtures should not be considered. Another factor that should be considered is the fact that alfalfa and timothy do not reach the right stage of maturity at the same time. Alfalfa is ready to cut before timothy, but if the mixture is cut to be fed on the farm, then the timothy may be cut with the alfalfa with good results.

NEW YORK STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Report of members on fruit crops in various districts of New York State with details for some of the principal fruit counties as of September 1, 1929

BARRELS OF FALL AND WINTER APPLES OF MARKETABLE QUALITY GROWN BY 117 MEMBERS REPORTING.				APPLES (Condition or Per Cent of Normal Crop)												PEARS Condition			PEACHES Condition			GRAPES Condition													
	Exp't'd 1929	Harvest'd 1928	Harvest'd 1927	ALL VARIETIES 1929 1928 1927			FALL VARIETIES 1929 1928 1927			MCINTOSH 1929 1928 1927			BALDWIN 1929 1928 1927			GREENING 1929 1928 1927			NORTHERN SPY 1929 1928 1927			GRADE "A" % of crop ex- pected to pack as "A" grade 1929 1928 1927			ALL VARIETIES 1929 1928 1927			LATE VARIETIES 1929 1928 1927			1929 1928 1927				
				'98	'68	'55	'65	'75	50	'105	'60	47				'70	'75		'85	'65	'62	80	'50		'19	'20	42	55	85	33	70	'76			
TOTAL NORTHERN DIST.	15,000	5,000	10,000																																
Niagara	3,675	5,530	2,975	50	46	40	45	61	38	52	24	34	65	28	42	29	62	15	30	'18	28	60	60	40	19	20	42	55	85	33	70	'76			
Orleans	15,125	19,155	15,580	44	44	36	42	54	34	36	25	32	45	29	42	23	50	18	37	37	44	45	55	37	34	29	31	61	49	32	83	90	53		
Monroe	8,555	10,405	10,490	42	46	36	47	69	40	37	19	40	49	26	38	23	53	19	27	33	30	43	50	37	37	45	44	67	73	29	77	77	75		
Wayne	14,516	18,542	18,008	37	46	31	39	69	41	26	23	38	46	22	24	24	62	16	28	25	48	35	50	50	26	38	35	63	69	24	81	91	76		
Genesee	1,300	1,200	1,000	'40	42	38	'42	'58	28	'45	'50	78	'48	'30	20	'32	'75	26	'32	58	44	'75	67	58	'25	'50	28	'68	'90	'10	90	'75	'50		
Wyoming	10,080	12,400	5,750	53	52	28	'50	58	'20	'62	'5	'30	'60	45	33	'38	65	15	'48	42	52	'58	'70	50	'10	'80	'25	'40							
Livingston	8,500	7,620	4,848	'45	'48		'25	'50		'30	'50		'75	'50		'30	'10		'40		'75	'50	'60		'85			'45				'50			
Ontario	8,300	7,000	5,500	51	49	28	54	49	36	38	21	53	62	22	16	43	64	20	50	59	52	66	48	30	23	55	36	61	108	16	'78	92	'63		
Yates					55	'10		60	'10		'25		50	'5		40	'5		'40	'25		35	'50		'50							'40			
Seneca	8,200	7,900	6,500	45	48	34	47	77	22	40	30	34	62	25	18	24	60	12	45	44	44	42	73	58	21	68	52	'72	'90	12	50	'60			
TOTAL WESTERN DIST.	78,251	89,752	70,651	44	46	34	44	65	36	38	24	39	52	26	32	27	58	17	33	37	42	49	55	44	27	40	39	60	72	28	75	86	67		
Oswego				'50	'60	'40	'40	'90	'40	'75	'40	'75	'40	'40	'10	'60	'60	'40	'80	'20	'80	'40	'70	'25	'30	'30	'50						'90	'70	
Cayuga	2,300	2,500	2,000	'60	'65	'28	'30	'70	'50	'65	'25	'60	'45	'50	'5	'40	'70	'30	'95	'50	'100	'75	'85	'48	'40	'42									
Onondaga	5,155	10,275	7,258	38	'50	27	39	'40	34	43	'40	55	58	'25	30	26	90	8	29			62	'60	53	'22			'0	'80	'95	35				
TOTAL CENTRAL DIST.	8,455	13,175	9,758	46	48	29	44	68	32	55	29	58	52	49	19	38	51	14	58	21	57	57	66	47	31	40	41						'80	89	44
Saratoga	3,600	2,900	4,000	'60	70		'55	65		'65	33		'40	63		'60	65		'58	93		'50	'70		'25	'62		'25							
Albany				'25	'30		'35	'60		'10	'60		'12	'30		'32	'10		'22	'20		'30	'70		'30	'70									
Rensselaer				48	'75		72	'60		'60	'80		47	'75		'22	'80		'10			'50	'60												
TOTAL EASTERN DIST.	7,000	7,750	8,200	62	52	51	51	60	62	68	28	64	39	43	34	58	46	28	51	56	48	58	48	62	63	39	50	'25	68	'5			80	'40	
TOTAL S. W. DIST.	0	100	200	'2	'28	'25				10	'60		15	'15		35	'5		35	'10				'35				'40	85	'35	85	87	'50		
TOTAL SOUTHERN DIST.				'70	'70		90	'30		40	'85		30	'40		90	'20		80	'65		50	'45												
Ulster	15,300	16,675	18,150	50	53	46	56	63	53	39	47	64	62	47	35	19	63	28	34	42	51	69	62	54	14	26	54	71	78	6	65	80	60		
Greene	1,650	2,750	3,700	37	'25	43	'30		43	'48	'20	43	'40	'25	35	'20	30	28	'15	'25	45	40	'40	'12	17	'25	55	'25	'50	5	70		'20		
Columbia	16,300	20,115	27,617	45	51	60	50	78	64	35	29	61	50	43	56	32	61	40	49	30	67	75	62	53	32	41	61	69	88	6	60	93	75		
Dutchess	8,685	11,493	14,165	49	52	42	43	60	50	38	36	68	51	45	24	22	58	22	49	29	64	62	54	62	18	33	64	74	78	12	55	83	63		
Orange	7,900	12,005	11,281	36	63	55	42	65	67	44	49	76	39	58	55	23	72	22	37	49	65	69	85	65	'5	39	'82	69	70	'5	'77	'100	'50		
Putnam				'50			45			'20			'78			30			'25			'75													
Westchester	2,140	2,750	2,550	'30	40	43	'75	42	50	35	16	'92	37	21	32	'28	34	22	'18	37	'28	72	51	66	'15	35	76	'52	89	60	'75	'100	'68		
Rockland	1,500	1,000	2,500	'65	'40		'50	75		'40	'40	'35	'60	'50	'45	'20	80	'20	'50	'60		'50			'40	'80		'25	'95	'45			'90		
TOTAL S. E. DIST.	53,475	66,788	79,963	44	55	49	48	64	56	39	36	65	50	46	37	25	58	28	40	37	58	64	60	57	20	35	64	60	78	16	65	87	60		
NEW YORK STATE	162,181	182,565	178,772	44	50	39	46	64	44	41	30	52	51	36	33	28	57	22	38	38	49	55	57	48	27	38	45	58	74	27	80	87	56		

*Less than 3 reports. District and state figures include reports from counties within the district, even where there are not enough reports to justify listing the counties separately

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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In Honor of Useful Lives

REPRESENTATIVES of the Master Farmer Board of Judges are busy this summer visiting nominees for this great honor. Over one hundred nominations were received in New York State. Each of the nominees was sent a very detailed questionnaire. When these were returned, the best qualified were sorted out for a personal visit. From those visited, from ten to fifteen final selections will be made to receive the honor for this year. The awards will be made in person by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt at a big meeting in New York City on December 12.

The purpose of the Master Farmer movement is to recognize outstanding success in farming and rural citizenship. The nation should honor its leading farmers as it does its soldiers, its scientists and its captains of industry.

Clifford V. Gregory, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, who started the national Master Farmer movement, said: "It is an inspiration to boys and girls who are growing up in the country to know that success may be the reward of effort on the farm as it is in the city—not only the success that is measured in money, but, what is more important, the success that comes from an upright and useful life in family and community."

Give The Farm Board A Chance

THE ways of Congress are sometimes hard to understand. After years of argument, Congress finally passed the Agricultural Marketing Act, which called for the appointment of a Federal Farm Board to carry out the provisions of the Act. After a great deal of deliberation and scouting around the country, President Hoover finally appointed the eight members who, together with the Secretary of Agriculture, make up the personnel of the Board.

Now our Washington correspondent informs us that Congress is dissatisfied with the appointments to the Farm Board and is going to "investigate" the qualifications of each member. We call this so-called investigation mighty poor business.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has not been enthusiastic about any of the proposed forms of federal farm relief. We have believed that there was as much, or more, danger of injuring agriculture as there was of helping it—especially

eastern agriculture. But now that the Agricultural Marketing Act is passed and the Farm Board appointed, we believe in giving the Board a chance, and certainly Congress should be the last agency in the world to create distrust in its own baby by finding fault with the appointees to the Farm Board.

As a matter of fact, so far as we are able to judge, and we know several of the members, the personnel of the Farm Board is excellent. The appointment of Charles Wilson, a fruit grower of Hall, New York, was very satisfactory to eastern farmers. It is true also that the Board has so far shown a surprisingly large amount of common sense in its preliminary statements and work. Through judicious loans that have been made to various cooperative organizations, including some help to our own eastern cooperatives, many farmers have already been materially helped.

Certain it is, if this Farm Board is going to be of any aid to American farmers, it must have their confidence and support, which confidence is not to be gained by constant fault finding from members of Congress or its committees.

Have You Visited Ticonderoga?

TO one who likes to reflect on the achievements and glories of the past, a visit to old Fort Ticonderoga, pictured on our cover, is a real inspiration. It has been our privilege to visit Ticonderoga several times, and always as we walk the old walls and look out across the mountains and lakes which the fort guards, our imagination is stirred with the brave deeds of other years.

The fort is situated, as you know, on the outlet from Lake George to Lake Champlain. It was fortified by the French in 1755 and was called at first, Carillon. It was the rendezvous of Montcalm's army in 1757, and was unsuccessfully attacked by the British under Abercrombie in 1758. It was invested and taken by the British under Amherst in 1759, all of these engagements being in the old French and Indian Wars.

Ticonderoga now is mostly remembered because of the gallant capture of the fort by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys in the Revolution in 1775. The door and the passage through which Allen made his surprise attack and entrance are still standing.

As one recalls in imagination all of the old fights which roared around this "Gateway of the North", and those men who were garrisoned there, who ate and slept, worked and thought, and had their being there, he wonders, where are they now, and what was it all for? To be sure, the soldiers and their very names are gone and mostly forgotten, but their brave deeds helped to make possible the foundations of our America, and therefore live on in our hearts.

Contagious Abortion May Be Eradicated

LEADERS of dairy organizations throughout the country are quite excited over the many articles and comments tending to show the relation between undulant or Malta fever in humans and contagious abortion in cattle. Several scientists are claiming that milk from cattle coming from dairy herds in which there is contagious abortion is a dangerous food.

Unfortunately, some of these articles by the scientists are appearing in publications read by the consumer, and do not give both sides. For example, the contagious abortion germ found in milk is destroyed by efficient pasteurization, and it is also true that not all of the scientists and doctors are agreed that such milk is dangerous. These facts should be made clear.

Every dairyman recognizes the truth, however, that contagious abortion is something that we must fight, and fight hard. It is causing millions of dollars in losses to dairymen every year. One prominent farmer made the remark to us recently that he believed there was a connection

between abortion and garget. "At least", said this man, "when I cleaned up my dairy with the blood test for abortion, I no longer had trouble from garget. Before that, my dairy was constantly afflicted."

Dr. H. J. Metzger of the New York State College of Agriculture, recently stated that cattle abortion cannot be cured, but it may be eradicated. He recommends as a means of stamping it out the blood test and the isolation of infected animals. No cure for abortion is known, according to Dr. Metzger, and the purchase of any drug or stock tonic as a cure is a waste of money. The blood test will detect the presence of the disease. A complete discussion is given in a new bulletin by Dr. Metzger, published by the College, which will be sent free of charge to anyone writing to the College of Agriculture at Ithaca and asking for bulletin No. E-182.

Small Crops—Better Prices

SPEAKING generally, the harvests of farm crops throughout America will this year be considerably smaller than they were last year, and a small percentage under the ten-year average. If the history of other short crop years is borne out, the farmers will receive more money for these smaller crops than they did in years when there was heavy production.

Of course, this does not help the man whose crop is a total failure, and who therefore has nothing to sell. But every farmer knows that, taking it year in and year out, he makes more money from an average or small crop. Here is hoping that it will be true this year.

Watch AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the next few weeks or until your crops are marketed for constant and accurate reports on harvest and market conditions.

When Interest Rates are High it Slows Up Trade

WE have a peculiar situation in the money market which is of dollars and cents interest to every farmer. There is not enough gold in the world to support the present high level of world prices. We have more than enough gold in this country to keep up our own level of prices, but in order to buy our products, including our farm products, Europe first must borrow gold from us.

To meet this increased demand for gold, and also possibly to put a stop to Wall Street speculation, the Federal Reserve Bank has been constantly raising its interest rates in recent months. The result is that foreign countries are not going to be able to continue to borrow American gold. Money is going to become tight and more difficult to secure all over the world, which may result in a general slowing up of trade, and in particular in the purchase of wheat and other farm products by foreign peoples.

Eastman's Chestnut

OF the countless good stories attributed to Artemus Ward, the best one, perhaps, is one which tells of the advice which he gave to a Southern Railroad conductor soon after the war. The road was in a wretched condition, and the trains were consequently run at a phenomenally low rate of speed. When the conductor was punching his ticket, Artemus remarked:

"Does this railroad company allow passengers to give it advice, if they do so in a respectful manner?"

The conductor replied in gruff tones that he guessed so.

"Well," Artemus went on, "it occurred to me that it would be well to detach the cowcatcher from the front of the engine and hitch it to the rear of the train, for, you see, we are not liable to overtake a cow, but what's to prevent a cow from strolling into this car and biting a passenger?"

Governor Urges Changes in Local Government

For Optional Re-Organization in Town and County Units

WHY must the American people be inconsistent? In our business life and in our social contacts we are little controlled by the methods and practices employed by our forefathers. The farmer of today does not plant, cultivate, harvest and market as did his grandfather. Methods of manufacture and of distribution and of merchandising are entirely unlike those of a century ago. We have made great changes in the budgeting and administration of Federal and State governments. Nevertheless, in almost every state of the union we seem content, in the main, to accept and continue to use the local machinery of government which was first devised generations or even centuries ago.

In the State of New York, for example, I am utterly unable to understand why we remain wedded to the local system of government devised two hundred and fifty years ago by His Royal Highness, the Duke of York.

It has been well said that while in the larger units of American government, at Washington and at the State Capitols, undoubted savings in administrative efficiency can still be made, yet the waste there is a mere drop in the bucket in comparison with the extravagance, the loss, the duplication—yes, the stupidity and, in some cases, the dishonesty—which exists in so many sections in the conduct of local government.

For Americans to be proud of their business efficiency, of their economic progress of all the improvements which have come to us during the past generation, is highly inconsistent with the attitude of the average citizen who without objection allows local government to continue in its time-worn groove of inefficiency.

I do not think that I am overstepping the bounds of truth, and I am fairly familiar with conditions in many States, when I assert that not one percent of the towns and counties of the United States but could save great sums for the taxpayers if they were reorganized along modern business lines.

A Local Problem

It should be clearly understood, of course, that while this problem is nation-wide in its scope, yet its solution cannot be considered from the national standpoint but must be studied first from the state standpoint and, secondly, from the point of view of the dwellers in the counties and towns themselves. While the generalization in regard to the need of reorganization applies to all states, the details vary in each state and, indeed, even in the local units themselves.

That is why I take, merely as an example before this National Tax Conference, the situation which exists today in the State of New York. The lessons from New York may not apply in detail to the other states, but they do apply in principle.

Under the Duke of York's laws the county and the town were recognized as the two units of local government. With practically no exceptions the organization of our counties and towns remains the same today as two hundred and fifty years ago. We now have all the town offices, for example, which existed under the first State Constitution of 1777, with several more added. It is well to remember in dealing with this broad problem that the conditions of life have undergone a revolutionary change. These conditions have changed too, all of our relations in business, but they have not called for

corresponding changes in our agencies of government. In the old days people of a community lived very much within that community with few, if any, outside contacts. Today modern transportation and modern communication have given to many things, which were originally of local concern and, therefore, functions of local government, a far broader sphere.

Cannot Change All at Once

I recognize to the full the sentiment and home pride which clings jealously to the retaining of county and town lines, especially in those parts of the country which have a long standing historical background. As a matter of practical effort, therefore, revolutionary changes in local geographical units would seem to be out of the question

is necessary to maintain a school for \$1,200 to educate three pupils that, of course, should be done, but there are still thousands of districts in this state which, for economic reasons, will be consolidated with other districts in the days to come, and the per capita cost of giving children a modern education will be greatly reduced.

How Town Lines Were Established

The very size of townships is in this state an illustration of the out of date method of their formation. I am reminded of one town whose size was determined, back in the seventeenth century, by the amount of territory that a man could ride a bull around between sunrise and sunset. Some towns are compact, homogeneous units, while

lighting, water supply, concrete roads, special policing, etc. Why should they be governed under a system devised for a sparsely settled agricultural community?

The other side of the picture relates to the relief of local units of government through functions which are no longer purely local even though the geography of the local units may remain the same. Let me cite some examples.

During the early history of the country, roads, for instance, were used almost exclusively by the people living within a given community, and it was proper that they should be required to maintain these roads. Now, however, almost no road is a local road and this function of government, originally a purely local town function, has now become one of county and state concern.

Any Change Wholly Optional

I know of no business reason, and can think of none, why the town as a unit of administration of highway expenditure should longer exist. I shall propose to the next Legislature that the citizens of any county in this state may in their discretion substitute a county highway organization for the present large number of town highway organizations—one in each town—which now exist. If an enabling act of this kind is passed, and if the counties of this state shall avail themselves of the act, it will result in the substitution of fifty-seven county highway organizations in the place of the nine hundred and thirty-three existing town highway departments. Were this a purely business proposition the decision would be immediately and promptly made. It would result in building more and better town highways for the same amount of money. More than that, it would result in the opening up of vast areas of the State of New York which today, because they are off a concrete state road, have shown no increase in value and have shown steadily decreasing populations.

Another example: Except for the fact that larger health districts are permissible, the town is still the unit for health administration in rural communities. With modern means of transportation no good reason exists in most cases for that form of administration. Disease germs are no respectors of political boundary lines. They will flit from one town to another without the slightest thrill when they pass over town lines. There is no doubt that administrative health units larger than the town are imperative in these modern times.

Why Not Eliminate Collectors?

Still another example: Every two years in this state we elect in each town a collector of taxes—over 930 of them in all. In the old days when a horse and buggy furnished the most rapid means of communication, a town collector's existence was justified. The town collector today is paid by the fee system and there is a definite premium for his own pocketbook if he lets a collection of taxes slide and later gets a higher fee for the delay. It would be right, of course, in some towns to provide, as a matter of convenience, some central point and some one individual—say the town clerk—who might receive the payment of bills voluntarily brought in. But, in the main, the principal tax collecting agency might well be the office of the County Treasurer.

I shall ask the next Legislature for enabling legislation which would allow

If Changes Are Made YOU Will Have To Make Them

MORE than seven hundred delegates, representing forty-five states in the Union, several provinces of Canada, and other foreign countries, met last week in the twenty-second annual tax conference of the National Tax Association.

To show the growing interest in farm tax problems on the part of tax experts who make a business of studying the tax situation, the most important part of this conference was devoted to farm taxes, and there was almost united agreement that real estate of all kinds, and particularly farm real estate, is grossly unfairly taxed in proportion to other property.

The high spot of the whole week was reached in the banquet on Wednesday evening when nearly a thousand persons interested in tax problems heard Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois discuss the rural tax situation. Governor Roosevelt's address is given on this page. Governor Lowden's will appear in an early issue.

We urge that every reader of American Agriculturist study this talk of Governor Roosevelt very carefully. You may not agree with all of his suggestions, but you will agree that no progress can be made in finding a solution for the present situation in rural taxes until rural people themselves take an interest in and study the problem.

In reading what Governor Roosevelt said about re-organization of town and county government, let us call your attention to his statements that it is not possible to make very many radical changes at a time, and that any progress must be made slowly. Also note the Governor's suggestion that no changes should be made in any county without the consent of the local people. In other words, he recognizes that it is *your* problem.

for immediate relief. We do not put through great reforms all at one time. We must seek what can be practically accomplished even though the process may be piecemeal.

The two main aspects of this problem are: First, what can be accomplished towards the consolidation and reorganization of local units of government and, secondly, if we leave local units of government as they now exist, how we can relieve them of functions which are not purely local.

In regard to the consolidation and reorganization of local units of government only one step has been so far taken in this state. I refer to the consolidation of many of the small school districts. I must frankly acknowledge that the process is a slow one, for in the State of New York there are over seven thousand one and two-room schools still in existence. Nevertheless, the start has been made. I have every respect for the little red school house; I am inspired by its sentiment and traditions. However, in these days of the automobile and improved highways, the important thing is to provide adequate educational facilities and to do it in the way least burdensome to the taxpayers. If for geographical reasons it

others with scanty populations sprawl over wide areas. We have instances of two adjoining towns, both using the same community center, and if the law were changed wholly capable of being joined into one political unit, thus eliminating 50% of the combined totals of the two sets of town officials.

In this same connection it is worth while noting that a differentiation must be made between counties which are mainly agricultural and other counties which are almost wholly suburban. For instance, in Nassau County, on Long Island, the greater part of the area of the county lies within the limit of incorporated villages. Yet in addition to the officials of these villages there exist complete sets of town officers who have jurisdiction over the fringes of land outside the incorporated villages. This brings up the serious question as to the necessity for town government in the suburban counties. Why have many complete sets of officials whose jurisdiction and duties overlap?

It is time for the recognition of the new phenomenon of the widely growing suburban areas which are constantly increasing in size, in wealth, and at the same time in the demands for all kinds of public improvements—sewers,

(Continued on Page 13)

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Soya Beans for Feeding Cows

TWO weeks ago in my notes on a

By M. C. BURRITT

vanced in a time of short crop.

short trip in the corn belt, I mentioned soya beans and the interest which the eastern dairyman has in this crop. Now I want to tell the story of soya beans as a source of concentrated feeding protein and the reasons why all feeders should have a new interest in this crop.

The growing of soya beans commercially as a source of oil and of feeding meal is a new industry in this country, having developed almost entirely within the last ten years. It seems almost certain that there will be a natural and steady increase in the acreage and production of these beans in the United States and that they may become one of the staple crops of the country.



M. C. Burritt

While soya bean growing is relatively new in the United States, in Manchuria the soya is one of the oldest crops having been grown there for more than three thousand years. The industry there is very large too. It is said that nearly one-fourth of the total area under cultivation is planted to these beans. Manchuria produces approximately 4,000,000 tons of beans or about one-half of the total world supply. Of this tonnage more than one-half is exported as oil and oil cake (meal). The remainder is used at home both for human food and cattle feed.

We have much to learn about beans from Manchuria with its three thousand varieties and its centuries of experience. The U. S. Government has an expert - an old schoolmate of mine by the way - in Manchuria now, studying the growing and processing of the beans, and searching for better varieties.

The reason for the great interest in soya beans in this country now is the growing shortage of concentrates. The principal sources of supply of proteins for feeding stuffs are cotton seed, linseed, gluten feed and meal, peanut meal and soya beans. The total supply of these supplementary protein feeds manufactured in 1928 as given by Prof. Savage follows:

Cottonseed meal.....	2,300,000 tons
Gluten meal and feed.....	600,000 tons
Linseed oil meal.....	675,000 tons
Peanut oil meal.....	25,000 tons
Soybean oil meal.....	26,000 tons
Total.....	3,626,000 tons

The same authority estimates that the requirements of 22,000,000 dairy cows in the United States, conservatively put at 400 pounds per cow annually, calls for 4,400,000 tons or nearly a million tons in excess of the supply. And there are 34,000,000 beef cattle and 59,000,000 hogs in addition whose best and most economical feeding depends on a complete ration containing an adequate supply of supplementary protein.

It should be noted that each of the sources of supplementary protein, except the last, is a by-product from the production of other staples. This means that the supply is not grown for the feeder primarily, but only incidentally, and that it depends almost entirely upon the demand for and the price of cotton, flax, corn and peanuts, all of which have other and major uses. Hence the price which the dairyman pays may be very much affected by the supply of cotton which yields about one pound of seed normally valued at about 2½ cents for each pound of cotton usually worth about 20 cents. Moreover, these by-products are as a rule rather closely controlled by a few large manufacturers, and are therefore, subject to being cornered and the prices further ad-

This then is an important problem for the eastern dairyman in particular because he is one of the heaviest buyers of supplementary protein. There are three possible answers to it. He can:

1. Use less protein - substituting 16 and 20 per cent feeds for 20 and 24 per cent feeds in accordance with circumstances.

2. Grow more protein at home - mainly alfalfa and clovers - where this is possible.

3. Stimulate and encourage the growth of soya beans in the middle west by making favorable contracts for growing them and by providing a regular and dependable outlet to his mills.

It is probable that he will need to do all three things. But it is particularly important that the soya bean industry be expanded at this time. The oil is needed in industry where it has many uses, as well as the feed for cattle feeding. The feeds are rapidly becoming the major use, however, the whole beans being crushed for this purpose. The soya bean fits well into the corn belt rotations and offers an excellent substitute for oats, now an unprofitable crop. There are other reasons why soya bean growing is likely to be materially increased in the next few years which I may sketch in later notes.

Control Peach Leaf Curl

BECAUSE of the spread and the ravages of the peach leaf curl we are glad to call attention to a statement recently issued by the New York State College of Agriculture regarding the necessity for spraying to control this disease and the time and other directions for putting on the spray. This statement follows:

Fall Spraying

Although the fruit grower may dislike the thought of getting out the sprayer again after a busy season, he should take no chances in controlling peach leaf curl. Of course, the spraying may be done in the spring, but at that time the mud may be too deep for hauling the heavy machinery, or other work may be too pressing to permit the spray to be applied early enough. If a fall application is made there is no doubt of the fungicide being present in time to prevent infection.

How Disease Spreads

The spores of the curl fungus live over winter among the hairs of the bud scales and their germ tubes are able to gain an entrance into the young leaf during the first rain period after the bud begins to swell in the spring. Any spray applied after this happens might as well have been thrown away so far as control of the leaf curl is concerned.

When to Spray

The spraying should not be done until all the old leaves are off the tree, but before freezing weather arrives. If the nights are very cold, the applications should be made near the middle of the day when the sun will dry the spray quickly.

What to Use

The material to use is lime-sulphur, 7 gallons with 93 gallons of water, or if San Jose scale is present, it should be more concentrated. The liquid should be applied as a fine mist so that each bud will be coated. Special care should be exercised to hit all the terminals by applying from opposite directions, or if a ground lead of hose is used, the operator should spray from all sides of the tree.

One for all *and* all for one

A business stands or falls with its customers. If the goods or service it sells renders a profit to both parties concerned—fine! If it doesn't,—well, you know what happens.

In the feed business, the manufacturer must make and sell feeds that can make money for the feeder. His obligation to do this is as great as if the customer were a legal, instead of a moral, partner. They are both in business for their common benefit, and can only help each other by working together.

The buyer needs the feed, and the seller needs the customer. And the customer will continue to be a customer only as long as the feed he buys earns a profit for him.

So it's up to the manufacturer to do his best to make a feed that will pro-

duce. The better the feed, the more prosperous the customer — prosperity that is mirrored in the size of the manufacturer's business.

The wise manufacturer tests his feeds beforehand on experimental farms and in research laboratories. Testing with a creative intent—because it points the way to improved feeds and new discoveries in feeding practice. All of which means greater profits for the farmer.

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With the A. A. DAIRYMAN



What Becomes of the Poor Cows

HOWARD Elridge, Marilla, Erie County, N. Y. the Farm Bureau Committeeman and successful dairyman gave a short discussion of the dairy problems in Erie County. It is worth passing on. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Erie County Dairy Herd Improvement Association. The group had been discussing the problems that effect the income on Erie County Dairy Farmers. Poor cows, poor feeding, diseases, the prevalence of the habits of buying cows rather than the efficient raising of young stock, lack of reading the program that included keeping transmitting bulls were all mentioned as major problems. The contribution which deserves repeating which Mr. Elridge made was in connection with the poor cows. He said that after he had given his cows a chance to produce by feeding them good roughage and grain according to their production and they failed to meet his standards, he immediately sold them to the butcher and not a dealer or to a neighbor. If cows went wrong with udder or breeding trouble, he did the same thing with them. Poor cows like bad money should be taken out of circulation. This is one essential practice that will aid in getting better cows on New York State Farms.

Storm Forecast for Dairymen

AT A MEETING of the College of Agriculture Milk Stabilization Committee the other day Dr. C. E. Ladd, Chairman of the State Stabilization Committee made the following suggestions which will be of considerable interest to the dairymen in the Milk Shed. He outlined a two or three day storm forecast which would be wired to the county agent's office which would be mailed to the dairymen requesting the service the same day that a drop in temperature is coming or that a severe storm is coming. For example if the forecast this morning indicated that tomorrow night there would be a severe drop in temperature accompanied by a storm, this information would be wired to the county agent's office. A letter would be mimeographed immediately to the dairymen in the county, reaching them on the following morning. This would give them an opportunity to keep their cows in the stable that night in anticipation of a severe drop in temperature and a storm. Further details for the perfection of this service will be announced later through the local farm bureaus.—FRED B. MORRIS, Assistant County Agent Leader, New York.

Tightening Rusted Silo Hoops

ARE you sure that the hoops on your silo are tight enough to prevent air leaking in and spoiling the silage? Often the threads and the nuts become rusted together and it seems impossible to draw them up. First go over all the nuts and threads with a can of kerosene or of penetrating oil, putting this on several times and allowing plenty of time for it to work in. Sometimes this will permit the nut to be loosened slightly.

When the kerosene fails to loosen it, this can often be done by holding a heavy hammer or axe under the nut and striking it on top with another hammer. Still another way is to slip a sheet of tin or asbestos paper behind the joint, then turn the flame from a blowtorch on the nut, then try to loosen it while the nut is hot.

Once the nut is partially loosened, it is usually possible, by using kerosene liberally and turning the nut backward and forward, gradually to tighten the most obstinate nut. Where the staves have shrunk and the nut comes up to

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the end of the thread without tightening the hoop, one remedy is to remove the nut and slip on heavy washers or even sections cut from a gas pipe of the proper size, while another way is to slip under the hoop strips of galvanized iron or similar material of roll roofing.—I. W. DICKERSON.

Let Veterinarian Examine Dead Animals

"About two months ago we lost a brood sow. She acted perfectly all right until I found her dead. When I found her, her intestines protruded, her nose and mouth were bloody and she was all bloated up and turned purple. I couldn't understand what could have happened to her but finally decided that she must have choked to death on a piece of glass, a nail or something like that. I thought no more about losing the hog but yesterday morning I found another dead under exactly the same circumstances. The first hog was due to farrow within a week when she died. She had a fairly clean pen and was in with other hogs. The second hog had already farrowed when she died, and the pigs had been removed about two weeks. Her pen was rather dirty and she was also in with other hogs. I was feeding both hogs all the whey they could drink once a day with a little feed. Can you tell me what caused the hogs to die and the remedy, if any?"—V. S., New York.

THE symptoms you give are too meagre for anyone to attempt an accurate diagnosis. The protruding intestines and the bloody nose and mouth would accompany a severe bloat from any cause and an animal would bloat in this weather in twenty-four hours, regardless of the cause of death.

If I had been in your place, I would have sent for your local veterinarian and had him post the second animal that died. If you have lost any more in the meantime, get into touch with him at once, so that he may obtain fresh specimens on which to work or which he may forward to the College here.—PROF. R. B. HINMAN.

The Pennsylvania Ton Litter

MANY Pennsylvania farmers interested in growing hogs have joined ton litter clubs in an effort to grow a ton of pork in a certain limited time from one litter of pigs.

It is stated that 80 per cent of the 486 ton litters which have been grown during the last five years were fed on what is known as the Pennsylvania ton litter ration.

This ration consists of 4 parts of ground shelled corn, 3 parts of ground whole oats, 2 parts of middlings, and one part of tankage of fishmeal. It is fed either in the dry condition or as a thick slop.

Among the advantages claimed for the ration is that 70 per cent of the feeds are farm-grown grains and the remainder can be purchased from any feed dealer. There is enough variety to make the ration highly palatable. The carbohydrates are balanced with animal protein which has been found more efficient in swine feeding than vegetable protein. There is not so large a percentage of oats in the ration as to make it objectionable and the oat hulls supply the necessary and proper amount of fiber to make the feed digestible and to supply the bulk essential to development of a large digestive system.

Only one mixture is needed for all kinds of hogs, the sire, sows and young pigs receiving the same feed with beneficial results. Ton litter growers have used the ration for the first four months of the prescribed feeding period to develop large framework in the pigs and then have finished the fattening in the last two months with a ration of 9 parts of corn and 1 part of tankage, or have used a self-feeder with corn in one compartment and tankage in the other.

Important factors needing attention in the dairy industry today are: (1) Greater efficiency in production; (2) Production of the highest quality in dairy products; (3) Increasing the consumption of dairy products. O. E. Reed, Chief Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

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FISHKILL COLANTHA PONTIAC—his dam FISHKILL PONTIAC DEKOL INKA, a daughter of DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA, made a record at the age of 2 years, 11 months and 15 days of 493.72 lbs. butter and 11,012.20 lbs. milk in 365 days.

FISHKILL AAGGIE INKA PIEBE—a very richly bred young bull whose ancestors all represent high producing blood lines. His dam has a 7 day record as a two year old of 21.55 lbs. butter, and record made in class "C" of 697.12 lbs. butter and 14,373.4 lbs. milk in 365 days. This is on twice a day milking. This young bull's sire is a grandson of the great KING PIETRTJE ORMSBY PIEBE, while his dam is a granddaughter of the great DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA.

FISHKILL MAID HENGERVELD—A son of DUTCHLAND INKA COLANTHA MAID. One of her daughters, FISHKILL INKA LADY DEKOL, made a record of 11,741.8 lbs. butter at 2 years, 11 months. This was the highest two year old fat record in America in 1927 and 1928.

FISHKILL PIEBE BEAUTY—a son of the great KING PIEBE 19TH, a great show bull and a son of a 33 lb. cow and a grandson of ROSE DEKOL WAYNE BUTTER BOY, who holds a 365 day record of 1,213.81 lbs. butter in 365 days, being the only cow to hold such a record and at the same time have four daughters that have produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in a year. This young bull's dam traces back to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA.

FISHKILL PIEBE INKA—The dam of this young bull made a record of 12,500 lbs. milk in 365 days on twice a day milking. She traces twice to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA. This young bull's sire is the famous KING PIEBE 19TH, whose entire pedigree is rich in blood lines of high producers and comes from a family of show ring ribbon winners.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

The following are the Sept. prices for milk in the basic zone of 201-210 miles from New York City.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.51	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.25	2.05
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for September 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

August Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for August for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$2.63
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	2.57
Certificates of Indebtedness	.15
Net Cash Price to Farmers	2.42

August 1928, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.53
August 1928, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.63
August 1927, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.32
August 1927, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.42
August 1926, Net CASH Price, 3% milk	\$2.26
August 1926, Net POOL Price, 3% milk	\$2.36

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.56 per hundred, (\$2.76 for 3.5% milk).

August 1928 price to producer, 3% milk, \$2.60; 3.5%, \$2.80	
August 1927 price to producer, 3% milk, \$2.44; 3.5%, \$2.64	
August 1926 price to producer, 3% milk, \$2.37; 3.5%, \$2.57	

Butter Loses, Then Gains Ground

CREAMERY SALTED	Sept. 13, 1929	Sept. 6, 1929	Last Year
Higher than extra	46 1/2-47	45 1/2-46	50 -50 1/2
Extra (92sc)	46	45	49 1/2
44-91 score	40 -45 1/2	39 1/2-44 1/2	45 -49
Lower G'ds	38 1/2-39 1/2	38 -39	43 -44 1/2

The butter market has been an up and down affair since last week's report. The week opened with a one half cent advance over the quotations we

gave last week. On Tuesday, the 10th, there was another unexpected advance principally due to the fact that fancy butter was hard to get. However, this strained the situation, for on the 11th the price fell off a half cent on creamery extras. This tightened up the market for sellers refused to accept the lower rates on goods carried over.

The weakness was apparently only momentary for on the 12th the market showed a much firmer tone. There was greater buying interest in evidence. On the 13th, the market showed sufficient strength to entirely overcome Wednesday's loss and now the market rests at the quotations as given above. Buyers seem to need stock and they do not hesitate to pay the current rates.

Government report for September 1 shows that the holdings of butter in the warehouses of the country total 168,974,000 lbs. compared with 136,175,000 lbs. on September 1 a year ago. The excess holdings on Aug. 1 were 31,177,000 lbs. which shows that the instorage movement is still going on. Apparently the shrinkage has not been as heavy as some anticipated.

Cheese Still Trends Upward

STATE FLATS	Sept. 13, 1929	Sept. 6, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	24 -25 1/2	24 -25 1/2	26 -
Fresh Av'ge			
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	24 -25
Held Av'ge			

The cheese market is still on the upward movement and although prices at this writing show no change officially, everything points to an advance. Dealers are more conservative in their offerings because of the higher replacement costs now prevailing. Fresh Western cheese cannot be sold on the New York market at prevailing quotations except at a loss, which shows how much country prices are above prices in the Metropolitan district. There is a very limited amount of fresh New York State cheese available and anything that grades as extra fancy easily brings 25c with pet marks a half cent higher. If the situation continues we look for an advance next week.

Cooler Weather Helps Egg Market

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 13, 1929	Sept. 6, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	53 -58	51-56	56-59
Average Extras	49 -52	48-50	52-55
Extra Firsts	41 -47	41-47	40-48
Firsts	37 -40	37-40	35-38
Undergrades	35 1/2-36	35-36	34 -
Pullets	33 -40	33-40	32-37
Pewees	23 -30	23-30	29-30
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	47 -54	46-52	44-50
Gathered	36 -46	36-45	36-43

The change in the temperature and lighter posted receipts have brought relief to the egg market, which brings prices more closely in line with those of a year ago. If the quality of the bulk of the arrivals were better there is no doubt that we would see even better prices. A good many of the arrivals show the effect of holding and the hot weather still shows some effect. There is a surplus of intermediate grades which naturally would cause a sluggish market. The market on fine quality eggs is firm. Rather than use the medium grade eggs at current rates many operators are swinging to the better quality storage eggs. We have reached the point now where good quality storage eggs are going to compete with the so-called fresh product that shows the effect of being not so fresh. Therefore, we look for an improvement on the higher classifications whereas intermediates are going to have a more difficult time.

Colored Fowls Scarce

FOWLS	Sept. 13, 1929	Sept. 6, 1929	Last Year
Colored	31-33	30-32	27-32
Leghorn	18-23	25-27	19-22
CHICKENS			
Colored	26-35		28-35
Leghorn	26-28		25-28
BROILERS			
Colored	-38	25-33	
Leghorn	-38	26-28	
OLD ROOSTERS	-23	-23	
TURKEYS	40-45	35-42	
DUCKS, Nearby	23-28	23-27	26-30
GESE			

There are very few colored fowls arriving by express and they are in real

demand. Radio listeners who were on their toes and had stuff to sell undoubtedly profited this week. Leghorn fowls on the other hand are in heavy accumulation and are trending downward. The above conditions reflect the situation throughout the entire poultry market, freight arrivals being light on colored fowls and heavy on Leghorns.

Roasting chickens by express have not been too plentiful and they are turning firmer. Some Leghorns are selling as high as 30c. Pullets and broilers cover a wide range, some sell up to 38c and a few fancy bring more in a peddling way.

HEBREW HOLIDAYS

NEW YEAR—Oct. 5-6, 1929. Best market days, Oct. 1-2-3, 1929. Kinds most in demand: Fat fowl, turkeys, ducks and geese.

DAY OF ATONEMENT—Oct. 14, 1929. Best market days, Oct. 10-11, 1929. Kinds most in demand: All prime stock wanted, especially spring chickens and roosters.

FEAST OF TABERNACLES—Oct. 18-19, 1929. Best market days, Oct. 15-16-17, 1929. Kinds most in demand: Fat fowls, ducks and fat geese especially.

Demand for Fruit Slow

The demand during the week was slow all through on account of most of the stock being of undergrade quality. High grade, large sized fruits brought higher prices than previous week and sold fairly readily. Crab apples, plums and grapes were particularly slow sellers.

APPLES—Hudson Valley: bushel baskets, U. S. Grade No. 1, Alexander 2 1/2-3 inch \$1.50-2.25; Duchess 2 1/2 inch mostly \$1.50; Gravenstein 2 1/2 inch and upward \$1.50-2.25; Rhode Island Greenings 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.25, 2 3/4-3 inch \$2.25-2.75; McIntosh, 2 1/2 inch \$2.25-2.75; Twenty Ounce 2 1/2 inch \$2.00-2.50, 2 3/4-3 inch \$2.50-3.00; Fall Pippin 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.25, 2 3/4-3 inch \$2.25-2.75; Wealthy 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.25, 2 3/4 inch \$2.00-2.75; Wolf River 2 1/2 inch \$1.25, 2 3/4-3 inch \$1.50-2.00; Winter Banana 2 1/2 inch \$2.00-2.50. U. S. Grade No. 1, 2 1/4 inch fruit, various varieties, ranged from \$1.00-1.50; unclassified, 2 1/4 inch and upward ranged from 75c-\$1.50. Western New York Sections: barrels, Wealthy U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$5.00; commercial pack 2 1/4 inch \$3.50.

CRAB APPLES—Hudson Valley: wide range in size, quality and variety, per bushel basket \$2.00-2.50; per 12 quart basket 25c-\$1.00.

GRAPES—Hudson Valley: per gift crate (eight baskets) wide range in pack and quality, various varieties, blue 75c-\$1.25; Delaware 75c-\$1.50; Niagara 65c-\$1.25; 12 quart climax basket, all varieties 45-60c.

PEACHES—Hudson Valley: wide range in pack, quality and color of fruit, Elberta, per bushel basket, best, \$1.50-2.75; poor, small 75c-\$1.00; per carrier of six four-quart basket \$2.25-3.00; per 12 quart basket, best \$1.00-1.35; poorer, small 50-75c. Hale, per crate, \$2.50-3.50.

PEARS—Hudson Valley and Western New York Sections and Oswego County: Bartlett, per bushel basket, fancy pack, best \$2.50-3.00, extra fancy large \$3.25-3.50, ordinary \$1.75-2.25; small \$1.25-2.00; Clapps Favorite, per bushel basket, fancy pack \$2.75-3.00, few extra fancy large \$3.25, ordinary \$2.00-2.25; small \$1.25-1.75; Seckel wide range in size and quality \$2.00-4.00.

PLUMS—Hudson Valley: Damson, per 12 quart climax basket \$1.00-1.25 per four quart basket 25-50c.

Potatoes Regain Strength and Advance

For a few days last week the potato market was in an easy position and this week the market opened up in a similar condition. On the 10th however, the trade started to stiffen up a bit and on the 11th it turned much firmer and has continued so for the balance of the week. All sections are sharing in the firmness and the market is advancing especially on Maines. Long Islands are bringing \$4.75 to \$5.25 for the

best in 150 lb. sacks. Long Islands in bulk are generally bringing from \$5.75 to \$6.00 per 180 lbs. Maines in 150 lb. sacks are bringing from \$4.35 to \$4.60 while bulk goods are quoted at from \$5 to \$5.40 per 180 lbs.

Vegetables

CABBAGE—Western New York: white, domestic, per sack of about 80 pounds, store sales, best, mostly \$1.85, poorer \$1.65; pier and yard sales, sacks of 80 pounds \$1.65-1.75; 90 pound sacks \$1.75-1.90; bulk stock, per ton basis, mainly \$40.00-45.00, occasionally small retail sales reported slightly higher. Catskill Mountain Area: per cauliflowerer crate, white \$1.00-1.50.

CELERY—Upstate, stock in the rough, wide range in pack, size, quality and condition, per two-thirds crate \$1.50-2.50; half crate 50c-\$1.50, a few \$1.75; quarter-crate \$1.00; per bunch 25-50c.

LETTUCE—Big Boston, per crate of 24 heads, Western New York, Oswego and Madison Counties: 10-65c, a few 75c.

CUCUMBERS—Per bushel basket, wide range quality and pack, No. 1's 35c-\$1.50, a few \$2.00; dills \$1.25-1.75, pickles and counts ranged to \$1.75; 16 quart basket \$1.00-1.50; four quart basket 75c-\$1.00.

ONIONS—Orange County: store sales, per 50 pound bag, yellow, mostly around \$1.00; white boilers \$1.25-1.50; poorer 75c-\$1.00; picklers \$2.00-2.75, poorer \$1.25-1.50; sacks of 100 pounds, yellows \$1.50-2.25; reds \$2.00-2.25. Madison County: store sales, yellow, per 100 pound bag \$1.50-2.25; 50 pound bag \$1.10-1.25. Pier sales, yellows, per 100 pound bag, \$2.00 delivered.

SQUASH—Oswego County: per bushel basket, yellow crooked neck 50-75c; white 50-75c; green Italian 75c-\$2.00.

TOMATOES—Various varieties, per carrier of six four-quart basket 75c-\$2.25; fair quality \$1.00-1.50; ordinary to poor 75c-\$1.00; per 12 quart climax basket, No. 1's 50-75c; No. 2's 25-30c.

Hay Receipts Liberal

Receipts were again liberal especially at Brooklyn. Coupled with a limited demand prices declined \$1.00 per ton under the previous week's close. At the close, however, the demand was improving and prices were showing a tendency to firmness for the top grades. Supplies consisted principally of small bales, with a heavy proportion grading, Nos. 2 and 3. Low-grade hay was extremely difficult to sell except at concessions. Straw receipts moderate, demand active, prices advanced \$1.00 per ton. Oat \$15-16; Rye \$18-19. Timothy in large bales generally brought \$24 to \$25 for No. 1 grade, with No. 2 bringing on the average \$2 less. Sample sold as low as \$13. Mixtures containing grass or clover have not brought more than \$22, and most of it sold below that figure, generally around \$18.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Sept. 13, 1929	Last Week	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Sept.)	1.35%	1.33%	1.08%
Corn (Sept.)	1.03%	1.04%	1.00%
Oats (Sept.)	.52%	.50%	.41%
CASH GRAINS	Sept. 13, 1929	Sept. 7, 1929	Sept. 15, 1928
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.51%	1.46 1/2	1.62%
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.19%	1.19%	1.23 1/4
Oats, No. 2	.60 1/2	.59 1/4	.52 1/2
FEEDS	Sept. 13, 1929	Sept. 7, 1929	Sept. 15, 1928
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats		37.00	36.50
Sp'g Bran		32.50	29.00
H'd Bran		34.00	31.00
Stand'd Mids.		35.00	29.50
Soft W. Mids.		39.00	37.00
Flour Mids.		37.00	37.00
Red Oog		40.00	44.00
Wh. Hominy		43.00	40.00
Yel. Hominy		42.50	39.50
Corn Meal		46.00	45.50
Gluten Feed		40.50	43.75
Gluten Meal		50.50	50.25
36% C. S. Meal		42.00	41.00
34% C. S. Meal		47.00	44.00
43% C. S. Meal		49.00	46.00
Meal		55.50	48.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

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Farm News from New York

Dairymen from the New York Milk Shed to Attend National Dairy Show

REQUESTS for information concerning the American Agriculturist-New York Central train to the National Dairy Show are coming in the office every day. The plans at present are that the train will leave Grand Central Station, New York City, at 5:00 p. m. standard time, on Sunday, October 13, and will arrive at St. Louis at 5:30 p. m. Monday.

Several years ago when the National Dairy Show was held at Syracuse in New York State, there were approximately 80,000 people in attendance at the show. For the past two years the show has been at Memphis, Tenn. and the attendance has been approximately 270,000. This should give dairymen in the New York Milk Shed some idea of the interest in dairying in the southern and middle western states. Naturally, these dairymen have their eyes turned toward the New York market and we believe that it will be worth any dairyman's time to go to St. Louis and see for himself what is being done to increase dairying in that section of the country.

Anyone who is interested in taking this trip can get full information by writing to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

High School Boys at the State Fair

ONE of the inspiring events at the recent State Fair was the program put on by the boys who are taking vocational agriculture in New York State high schools. One of the principal events was a speaking contest. Eight boys representing different sections in the state, gave original talks on some topic relating to farming. Harry Stanley of Marathon won first prize; Grant Sharp of Hoosick Falls, second place and Hughes Dearlove of Bath won third place. The boys who have enrolled in high school courses in agriculture have organized into a group known as the Young Farmers of New York. This association has selected Howard Hill of Albion, president of the State Association and Lloyd Pinkney, president of the local Young Farmers' Club at Web-

ster, to represent the association at the annual meeting of the Future Farmers of America to be held at Kansas City in November.

The Future Farmers of America is the national organization of boys taking vocational agriculture in high schools. Nearly 600 of these boys attended the State Fair and took part in the activities arranged for them.

Pageants Commemorate Sullivan-Clinton Expedition

THE last of the historical pageants to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Sullivan-Clinton expedition of Revolutionary times are scheduled as follows:

September 21, Saturday, Geneva; 22, Sunday, Kershong; 23, Monday, Kendala; 23, Monday, Canoga; 24, Tuesday, Union Springs; 24, Tuesday, Cayuga Castle; 25-28, Wednesday to Saturday, Elmira, Meeting of New York State Historical Ass'n. 27, Friday, Horseheads; 27, Friday, Ithaca; 27, Friday, Montour Falls; 27, Friday, Painted Post; 28, Saturday, Elmira; 28, Saturday, Newton Battlefield.

As a picturesque ending to the pageants held at Geneva and Elmira, Indian Long Houses together with small cornfields will be burned. In the expedition many such burnings took place to make way for civilization by the whites.

Agricultural Publishers' Association Conducts Prize Contest

OPPORTUNITY is offered for some farm boy or girl to realize a cash profit on his or her knowledge of farm conditions. The Agricultural Publishers' Association, of which this paper is a member, has offered prizes of \$250, \$150 and \$100 for the three best theses on either of two subjects: (a) The Farm Market for Commodities, or (b) Selling Commodities to farmers. Contestants must be seniors or graduate students of some college or university.

A committee of three nationally known advertising men has been selected to

make the awards. These judges are: John Benson, president, American Association of Advertising Agencies; Chas. C. Younggreen, president, Advertising Federation of America and Henry L. Staples, former member of the Harvard Award Committee.

You may have a boy or girl in college whom you want to compete for the prizes that have been offered. Complete details of the contest can be secured by writing to V. F. Hayden, Executive Secretary, Agricultural Publishers Association, 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

H. E. Dibble Dies Following Auto Crash

THE many friends of Harold E. Dibble of Honeoye Falls were shocked to learn of his sudden death at Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester. Death resulted from injury sustained in an automo-

bile accident near Conesus Lake on August 17.

He was a graduate of Cornell University and also attended the University of Wisconsin for one year. Mr. Dibble leaves a wife and two daughters.

Gas from Corn Stalks

ABOUT 1500 members of the American Chemical Society have been meeting at Minneapolis, Minn. One talk of particular interest to farmers concerned the utilization of corn stalks. In addition to the manufacture of paper and other valuable products, it is claimed that from a tank 8 ft. in diameter and 8 ft. deep, enough gas could be produced from corn stalks to supply all the needs of a family of four or five. It is estimated that 8 square miles of corn land could produce enough corn stalks to supply gas for a city of 80,000 inhabitants.

New York County Notes

Cayuga County—Farmers have taken advantage of the wonderful weather for the past few weeks to secure the second cutting of alfalfa in fine condition. Many fields of clover and other grasses are also yielding the second crop. Corn is maturing rapidly and though we are not really suffering for rain, at this writing, Sept. 5th, we are still pretty dry and wells are low. Threshing is going forward rapidly as well as ploughing for wheat. Advice from the Imperial Valley, California indicates that growers received for wheat this year the lowest price paid.

Sullivan County—The men folks are very busy cutting their corn and digging potatoes. Corn is a good crop and potatoes are fair. The women folks are busy doing canning, pickling and preparing for the cold weather meals. Many springs and wells have gone dry, as there has not been a generous rain since June. Eggs are 50c to 55c, butter 40c to 50c a pound. Feed has taken a raise in price. Apples will be a very light crop and cabbage also. Peaches are being brought in and sold for \$1.00 a basket, lovely ones at that.—P. E.

Schoharie County—A much needed rain came to this county on the 9th. Some farmers had been compelled to draw water several miles for their cows. The Farm Bureau held their 13th Annual Picnic at Charlotteville, August 23 with an attendance of 2500. On August 29, 3000 attended Old Home Day at Jefferson. Labor Day celebrations were held at Richmondville. The Cobleskill Fair will be the week of September 23. Threshing oats and buckwheat is farmers' work now. Eggs are 45c, potatoes 59c a peck.—Mrs. L. McM

Rensselaer County—In Saturday's paper it was announced the churches of Troy would pray for rain. We had a shower on Saturday, and today, Monday, September 9, a steady rain is coming. Only a few potatoes are still green. This was the longest dry weather ever known.—F.

Cortland County—The drouth so prevalent in other sections was beginning to be left here. Springs and wells were getting low, and rain was needed very badly. Potato and cabbage vines are very promising, with lighter yields if the dry weather had continued. Early cabbage

brought \$30.00 to \$35.00 per ton, while potatoes are \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bushel. Farm Bureau agent, H. L. Vaughn has purchased the old Purlee farm near McLean. He intends to operate it with tenant farmer, in connection with his regular duties. W.N.G.

Saratoga County—The county and state fairs are nearly over. More from this vicinity attend the New York State Fair at Syracuse every year. The Saratoga Co. Fair at Ballston was better than ever, all report. Many from here attended the fair at Rutland, Vermont. Oat threshing is nearly completed. No silos around this vicinity are filled, but farmers expect to begin soon. The weather is very warm. A number of bad fires were near here recently. The dry weather was growing serious, the wells and cisterns were getting very low.—L. U. P.

Columbia County—The principal event in the county this past week was the Chatham Fair. 35,000 attended on Labor Day, which was 7,000 more than any day's previous record. Primary grades will attend school in Grange Hall, Kinderhook, until the school building is ready. About forty acres in Ghent were burned over by forest fires, 600 men and two fire departments worked under Fire Warden Harms. The Veterans of Foreign Wars have raised \$1475 through contributions for their new home in Hudson. The water supply in Hudson was very short. The situation was quite serious. The Garden Club of Kinderhook made bouquets for the hospital. Butter is 50c a pound, eggs, 50c a dozen in trade at the country stores. Potatoes are \$2.25 a bushel.—C. V. H.

Potter County—Dry weather continues. Pastures are very dry. Frost has damaged buckwheat, corn and gardens in the exposed places. Oats are very light. Unless the next month has especially good growing weather the late potato crop will be far below the estimate. Eggs bring 40 to 42c, dairy butter 50c, potatoes \$2 to \$2.40, poultry 23c, white honey 25c. Mrs. H. E. J.

We had a heavy frost July 19th and August 19th. Many fields of buckwheat and corn injured. Potter County Farmers' Annual Picnic attended by about 1500 people. New Dairymen's League cooling station at Millport is nearly completed. The hiking cows, Alice and Tomboy passed within a few miles of us, on their long journey.—M. C. S.

Northampton County—After continued dry weather we are having very heavy showers. The corn looks good, some very good. Fruit of all kinds will be scarce in this section. Corn is \$1.00 a bushel and wheat \$1.20 per bushel, eggs 48c, butter 59c. Feed is very high. It seems that all locations have different prices. The farmers are preparing for seeding. A farmers' basket picnic was held in Union with the Kiwanis of Bangor on August 29 at Johnsonville.—F. P. H.

Crawford County—Crops are not up to usual standard because of dryness. The outlook for corn, oats and buckwheat is a poor yield. Early potatoes are below expectation even for those who sprayed them well. Frost hit the low fields August 20 and caused much damage for some by killing potato tops, injuring corn and buckwheat and one man's large cucumber patch was entirely killed. Three fine young bulls from high producing high testing herds have been delivered to those who will keep them for Crawford County's first Jersey Bull Association.—Mrs. C. B. L.

Farm Organizations Object to Tariff Bill

IT SEEMS probable that the discussion of the tariff will occupy much time in Congress this fall. It has even been suggested that the new tariff bill will not be enacted into law at the coming session. Recently twelve leading farm organizations sent a communication to the Senate in which they severely criticized the tariff bill as revised by the Finance Committee. One schedule particularly mentioned was the one on vegetable oils and fats. It was recommended that vegetable oils have a basic tariff rate of 45 per cent with appropriate specific duties. A request was also made that the tariff on dried whole milk and casein be 10c per pound on dried whole milk and 8c a pound on casein. The rate recommended on cheese was 8c a pound, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.

Large importations of frozen and dried eggs from China have constituted a problem for local poultrymen. The farm organizations have recommended a tariff of 12c a pound on frozen eggs and 36c a pound on whole dried eggs, 30c a pound on dried egg yolks and 60c a pound on egg albumen. In addition to a number of other specific recommendations these farm organizations put themselves on record as favoring the removal of the tariff on all fertilizer materials.

The report as sent to the Senate was signed by: Fred Brenckman, representing the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry; Chester H. Gray, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation; Charles W. Holman, representing the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation; A. M. Loomis representing the National Dairy Union; F. E. Mollin, representing the American National Livestock Association; J. B. Wilson, representing the National Wool Marketing Council; J. A. Arnold, representing the Southern Tariff Association; R. L. Adams,

representing advisory board Growers Tariff League; Louis F. Miller, representing Vegetable Growers Association of America; J. H. Mercer, representing Kansas State Livestock Association; J. S. Montgomery, representing Central Cooperative Association and C. A. Stewart, representing National Livestock Producers Association.

It will also be of interest to producers of farm products to know that a resolution was recently passed in the Senate, calling for information from income tax reports of those seeking tariff increases on manufactured products. The resolution provides that the Committee on Finance may request from the secretary of the treasury, the information needed.

Farm Board Makes Loan to G. L. F.

THE Federal Farm Board today announced that it has agreed to make a loan of \$50,000. to the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc., of Ithaca, N. Y., to be used for the purchase or construction of marketing facilities at a number of New York State railroad shipping stations.

These facilities are to afford grading, packing and loading services to farmer cooperative groups in the different communities, which are members of the federation.

The application for the loan sets forth that it is proposed to provide these marketing facilities at not fewer than ten nor more than fifteen shipping stations. The maximum cost of each unit will not exceed \$8,000. Of the sum used, the Board will advance 50 per cent and the federation an equal amount, the government's loan to be secured by a first lien on the property.

Mr. H. E. Babcock, General Manager,

and other officers of the federation appeared before the Board August 12th and presented information on the character of their organization and the proposal to expand its marketing program. It was said the federation has some 35,000 farmer stockholders and serves about 80,000 patrons.

Mr. Babcock said that the federation's program calls for the establishment of only a few units at the outset, but later the service will be extended to other shipping points, thus enabling farmers throughout western New York cooperatively to provide themselves with the necessary facilities for marketing their agricultural products.

Officials of the GLF Exchange wish to emphasize that the GLF has no intention of rushing into handling produce, but that it is simply cooperating with the Federal Farm Board to study the problem and to make a beginning toward solving it.

Little Recipes for Little Cooks

by *Betty*

Lesson Number Seven

DEAR LITTLE COOKS:

Wouldn't it be fun to have a picture of all the little cooks together? It would take a pretty big camera to get us all in, wouldn't it? So many nice letters come and I wish I could know you all real well, but I feel that we are good friends even if most of you do live far away. We are all using the same recipes and thinking about being good little cooks and helping at home. It makes it so much more fun to know that there are so many others doing the same things, too.

Only a little vacation left. Are you glad or sorry? I guess I am a little of each. My sister Helen, who is six, will start this fall. We go to the school in town because it is the same distance as the country school and we get lots more rides to town. We don't have hot lunches in our school because most of the children go home at noon, but we have thermos bottles in our lunch boxes and we can have hot soup or cocoa and it tastes awfully good, too.

Then we have little glass jars (that hold about half a cup) with screw tops and in these we take salad or fruit gelatin or sauce for dessert. Very soon I'll tell you about some good sandwiches for your school lunch.

Betty

YOU WILL NEED A HOT OVEN FOR BAKING THESE RECIPES

A Nice Fruit Pudding

In August when the apples are ripe and there are lots of them I like to make this pudding with apples.

First, I butter a small baking dish and then I peel and core a good apple and slice it in thin slices. These slices I put in cold water into which I have put a little salt. I do this to keep the apples from getting all dark brown as they would if they stood uncovered while I was getting the rest of my pudding ready. Then I get ready:

- ½ egg beaten
- 2 tablespoons melted butter
- 2½ tablespoons milk
- ¼ teaspoon vanilla

These I mix well in a bowl. Next I measure into another bowl the dry things:

- ¼ cup sugar
- Few grains of salt
- ¾ teaspoon baking powder
- ½ cup flour, sifted

Then I put the two, the dry and the liquid together and beat well with my spoon.

When I have this, which I call my batter or dough, ready I put the slices of apple neatly in the bottom of the buttered baking dish. I sprinkle the apples thickly with sugar (and a little cinnamon if you like it) and then I pour the batter or dough over and spread it smoothly. Now it is ready to bake in a rather hot oven.

It takes about 30 minutes to cook the apples and dough well and I test it with a toothpick before I take it out of the oven. You know how mother does. If the pick comes out sticky, it isn't done. If not sticky, it's all done.

To Serve the Pudding

I turn my pudding upside down on a small plate or saucer. Plain cream or whipped cream tastes very good with it.

Peaches are awfully good instead of apples and I always wish I could pick all I wanted off the trees like some of the little cooks can who live farther south. In the winter I sometimes make this with crushed pineapple. It's good. For that I put a thicker layer of butter on the baking dish and on this I sprinkle brown sugar

quite thickly. Then comes the layer of pineapple and the batter just as before.

Family Sized Recipe (For Six)

- Six apples and 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs beaten
- ¾ cup milk
- ½ cup melted butter
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- Dry materials:
- 2 cups flour, sifted with baking powder
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 cup sugar
- ¼ teaspoon salt

Stuffed Tomato

While you have lots of ripe tomatoes, wouldn't you like to make stuffed baked tomato? This is the way I do it:

First of all I see that the oven will be quite hot. Then I choose a nice, smooth, round tomato, quite a large one. I wash and wipe it carefully and cut a little hole in the top. Then with a small spoon I scoop out the inside. I have to do this real carefully or I will break the tomato and then I should have to start with a new tomato. When I have the center of the tomato all out and put in a bowl, I add:

- 3 tablespoons of cracker or bread crumbs made very fine
- 1 teaspoon of melted butter
- ½ teaspoon salt
- Few grains of pepper
- 1 teaspoon of sugar (if you like sugar on cooked tomato)

I stir all this well with the tomato pulp that I took out.

Now I am ready to stuff my tomato. I put it all in my hollow tomato, heaping it up well, if I have enough stuffing. Then I place my tomato in a small baking dish and bake it until it is all soft, but not until it gets so soft that it falls all to pieces because I want it to look pretty as well as taste good. When I serve it I put a sprig of parsley in the top that just finishes it up fine.

Sometimes I add finely chopped cold ham to the stuffing or cold hamburger or ground cold beefsteak, but when I add meat I do not put in sugar. Cold sweet corn can be put in this stuffing if you like.

Stuffing for Six Tomatoes

- 1 cup soft fine bread crumbs
- 2 tablespoons melted butter
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons sugar, if liked
- Pinch of pepper
- (Use about 1 cup chopped cooked meat if you like and no sugar)



Chocolate Drop Cookies

Small Recipe

- ¼ cup of brown sugar.
- 2 tablespoons of melted shortening.
- 2 tablespoons milk.
- 6 tablespoons flour.
- ¼ teaspoon soda.
- ¼ teaspoon vanilla.
- ½ square chocolate, melted.
- 2 tablespoons nut meats, chopped or cut fine.
- ½ egg beaten well (an egg yoke may be used if desired.)
- Pinch of salt.

Large Recipe

- 1 cup brown sugar (white will do.)
- ½ cup shortening, melted.
- ½ cup milk.
- 2 eggs well beaten or 4 yolks.
- 1½ cups flour.
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 2 squares chocolate.
- 1 cup nuts chopped or cut fine.
- 1 teaspoon vanilla.
- ¼ teaspoon salt.

First of all, I put the chocolate to melt in a small dish set into the top of the teakettle. Then I put the ½ egg I need into a bowl and beat very light. Next I add the sugar and stir well. When this is done, I add melted shortening, melted chocolate, vanilla, salt, milk and beat more. Then I sift some flour and measure out what I need. I sift this flour with the soda and add to the other things in the bowl. I stir the flour in well and beat with my spoon till it is all smooth. My cookies are all made now except for the nuts which I add last. (You really don't need the nuts but they taste good if you have some to use.)

Grease a cookie pan real well and then drop the cookie dough by spoonfuls. I know you have often watched your mother doing this and will know how much to drop for each cookie and how far apart they should be.

Bake in an oven that is neither very hot nor very slow.

This little recipe makes a plate of cookies for supper. When you can make them nicely, mother will let you try the big recipe and when you want something 'specially fine you will like to frost these cookies with cocoa frosting.

There Are Still Some Scrapbooks Left

Every little boy and girl can still get all the lessons that have been printed. They will come right with the scrap book you order. Just send 10 cents to Betty, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Governor Urges Changes in Local Government

(Continued from Page 5)

the citizens of a county, if they so wished it, to place the duty of collecting taxes in the office of the County Treasurer, providing at the same time for the sending out of tax bills in uniform form, with definite notation thereon telling each taxpayer what his money was going to be used for; how much was to go to the state; how much to the county; how much for roads; how much for schools, etc., etc. It has been estimated that the consolidation of tax collecting, under a county official, would save the taxpayers of this state over a half a million dollars a year by the elimination of unnecessary existing town officials.

So Many Peace Justices Not Needed

Finally, it is right that we should give serious consideration to the office of Justice of the Peace. These town officials are in most cases paid by fees. Their duties are threefold—to hold and commit violators of the law; to try minor violations of the law, sitting as magistrates; and to hear and try small civil actions happening within their town. In most cases Justices of the Peace have had no legal training, and, while most of them are conscientious in the exercise of their functions, the great majority of the Justice of the Peace courts in this state give unsatisfactory and, in many cases, costly justice. Simplified and less costly justice for the average citizen is a crying need of the whole nation. One of the first steps will be to reorganize the whole system of Justices' courts, retaining possibly some individual in every township, who shall have the jurisdiction of a committing magistrate but placing the trial of both criminal and civil cases in the hands of qualified and trained Judges. By this means we shall gain much, both for better justice and for the saving of the taxpayer's pocket-books.

It is worthy of note that on February 1, 1923 a committee of the New York Legislature rendered a report in which it was said "There is no point at which larger or more immediate governmental improvements can be made at the present time in the State of New York than in county, town and village government. In this report we are able to point to an annual saving of some \$2,620,000, which can be made by the adoption of the specific minor recommendations we have to make. It is not possible to estimate the savings which would result from the adoption of the major suggestions but they would total many millions of dollars. Our recommendations have not been confined to economy. We have given equal attention to the matter of better government and in some cases our suggestions would require increased appropriations. On the whole, however, the plans we are outlining would result in a substantial reduction in the tax burden, as well as in better service."

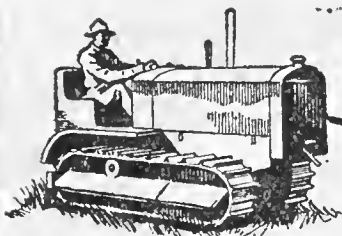
This report was rendered to the Legislature more than six years ago. Since that time no definite steps have been taken by the Legislature to make effective these specific recommendations. No steps have been taken which would have saved the taxpayers of this state \$15,000,000 in the past six years, nor the major suggestions which the committee reported would save many more millions of dollars. My predecessor has called this to the attention of many Legislatures. It is time for action.

Let me say that I consider this one of the major outstanding problems confronting the people of the State of New York. I consider that it is the major outstanding problem in almost every other state. I hope that next year New York will have the courage, the common sense, and the will, through its Legislature, to start this definite reform. I want to see this state save millions in taxes for the benefit of the present generation, but even more I want to see our generations reorganize and improve an outworn system for the sake of those sons and daughters who come after us.

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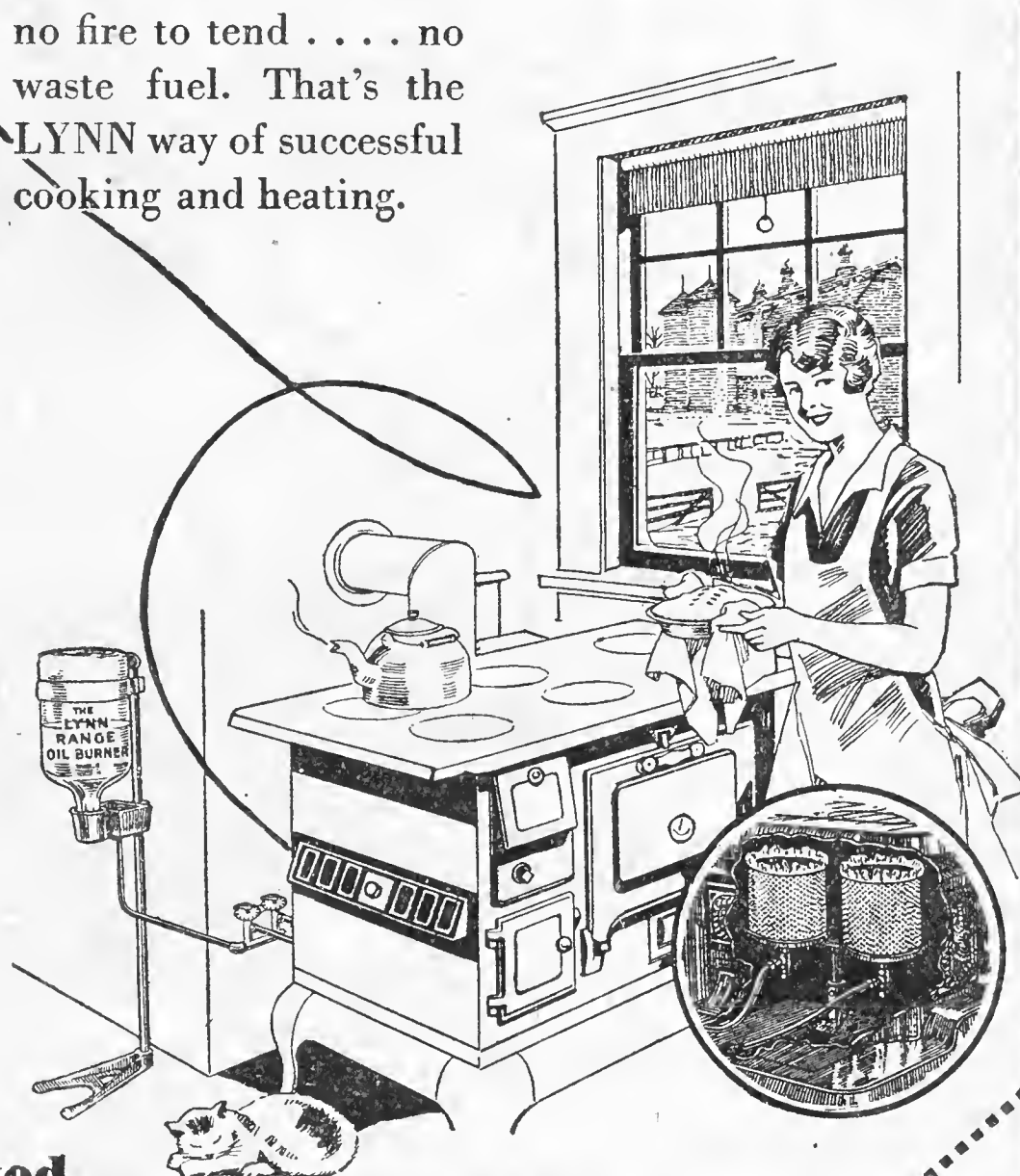
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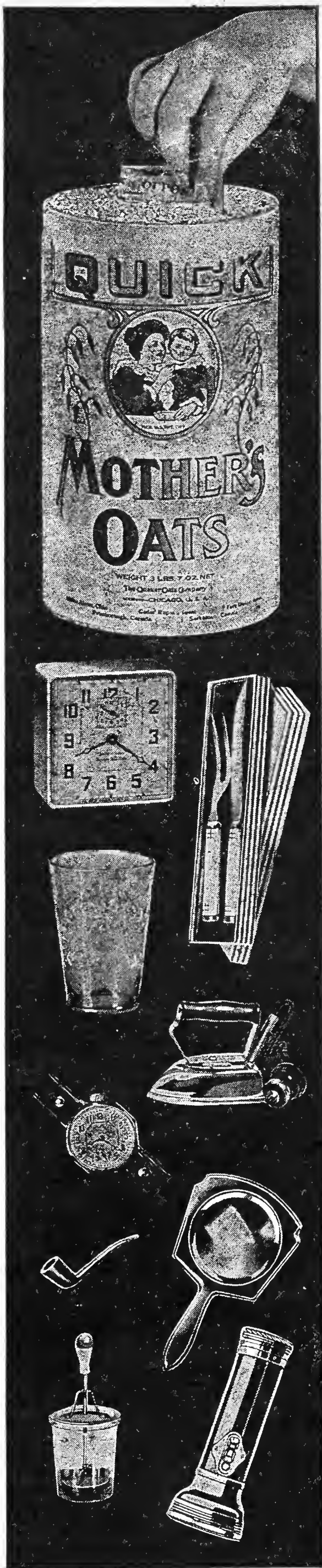
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Get Fall Plantings In

Many Things Need Starting before Winter

WITH summer on the wane, we are
reminded that it is time to plan
and start plantings for next year.
Many flowers may be planted or trans-
planted now, while shrubs and trees
are very partial to late fall for trans-
planting.

First of all, and we cannot say this
too often, there should be a very de-
finite plan of planting. Hap-hazard,
skip-hop-and-jump effects are just as

wreath, syringa, white and purple li-
lacs, forsythia, flowering almond,
flowering quince, hydrangea, phlox,
sweet-william, larkspur, bleeding heart,
iris, peony, rose, arbor vita are some
of the common ones. I know one yellow
barberry shrub that is almost a hun-
dred years old and is still in its prime.
I could mention two or three peony
clumps almost as old and every week
I see specimens of box at least two
generations old and still thriving. It
would seem that if one wanted to plant
something for the next generation to
enjoy, a planting of box would prove
such a legacy.

No planting scheme is complete
without its perennials, its bulbs and
its annuals. This article is concerned
chiefly with what is to be planted or
transplanted at this season. That
means that the annuals are set aside
with one swoop until spring.

To get blossoms next year, peonies
should be planted this fall. Divide the
fleshy roots, being sure to keep from
two to five "eyes" and cover them two



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disquieting in the outdoor arrange-
ment as a living-room which has its
furniture set anglewise, its rugs askew
and its pictures all "anyway." The feel-
ing of restfulness and spaciousness re-
quires broad stretches of green grass,
orderly placing of shrubs and flowers
with due regard to size, color and sea-
son of blooming. A misplaced flower
bed often completely spoils the effect
of harmony which could be obtained
by uninterrupted lawn bordered by
hedge or flowers.

Shade trees placed where shade is
needed help any place to look more
friendly and comfortable. Too much
shade makes it look damp, forbidding
and unkempt.

Therefore it is a fine scheme to sit
down and plan the whole layout on
paper. If the place is old and has some
plantings already, they can be charted
and made a part of the picture. Some
may need transplanting. If so, fall is
as good a time as any for moving them.
As soon as the first frost comes or
when leaves change color the change
can be made. Even large trees are
transplanted, the main care being to
get a large ball of earth around the
root system.

Many trees growing wild are fine
for shade around the house and, pro-
vided the question of ownership is set-
tled satisfactorily, they can be moved
from the woods. Practically any of
these trees could be thus obtained in
these parts, except the flowering dog-
wood which is protected by New York
State law; it can be purchased from
the nurseryman: sugar maple, Norway
maple, dogwood, beech, white ash, wal-
nut, white oak, scarlet oak, red oak,
American elm. Others easily obtained
from the nursery are flowering crab,
Oriental plane, linden, and black cherry.

House is Center of Interest

The house should always be the cen-
ter of the picture and, according to the
landscape artists, should not be viewed
through a prison-bar effect of many
parallel tree trunks across the front
of the lawn. A few well placed trees
are better than a great many in a row.

No place seems quite complete with-
out the flowering shrubs—again now
is the time to think of getting them
located so they will blossom next year.
In the country almost all the neighbors
have some extra shrubs they would ex-
change or sell at a reasonable price.
However, to be sure of getting exactly
the variety desired, a reliable nursery
is the proper place to go to get it. The
old-fashioned shrubs and flowers have
come back into popularity and fortun-
ate is the home-owner who has some
of them already. Box, spirea, bridal-

Chic Slenderizing Style



2878

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2878 is cleverly
designed to meet the needs of the full
figure with its single rever and wrapped
skirt treatment. A novelty silk with plain
for trim or one of the featherweight
woolens, would be suitable material for
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46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 re-
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inches deep in rich soil. Phlox may be
divided, roses transplanted and the
irises, tulips, narcissi, hyacinths, daf-
fodils, croci and other bulbs put in.

By careful selection a succession of
bloom may be had, as each class of
bulbs or perennials has several varie-
ties, some early-blooming and others
late-blooming. The matter of color is
important also. In order to get the
most pleasing effect the border may be
divided into sections with colors ar-
ranged so they blend with those in the
next section. Lighter colors should be
near the house, shading off into darker
colors at a distance. For instance, be-
gin at the near end of the border with
(Continued on Opposite Page)

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

What Is Your Ideal of a House for a Happy Life With Your Family

EVERYBODY who has lived in houses has an idea as to what he or she likes or does not like in the arrangement of a house. Perhaps one wants a fireplace or a living porch, or it may be a wrong placing of windows or doors which has vexed the souls of those who lived there.

What are some of the most important ideas you would want in your ideal home? What would you emphasize first? It need not be a mansion, but the livable sort of place you and your family would enjoy. How would you make it serve the needs of each member of the family as a place to work and play happily?

Oftentimes school children are forced to do their home work in a room where their elders are trying to carry on conversation. Again it may be that the man of the house has no place to keep his business papers or anything of a personal nature to himself. Most farmhouses already built have plenty of space but may need re-arranging according to new light on subjects of convenience and beauty.

For the best letter on "My Ideal House" we shall pay \$3.00, for the next best \$2.00 and for all others which are published \$1.00. Address to Aunt Janet, c/o American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Tested Recipes

Scalloped Cucumbers

Peel and quarter the cucumbers, cut into half inch lengths and boil in salted water about six minutes. Drain and arrange in a baking dish first a layer of cucumbers then of bread crumbs with seasoned tomato sauce poured over them. When dish is full, cover the top layer of crumbs with grated cheese and bake until brown.—L. A. C., New York.

If the dish is covered during the first period of the cooking it will hasten the process considerably. Remove towards the end of the process in order to brown the top crumbs.

* * *

For Winter Short Cakes

Measure uncooked peach pulp and granulated sugar, pound for pound. Cook together until the two are thoroughly mixed but not mushy, put in sterilized jars and seal. This makes an excellent filling for short cakes, or layer cakes.—L. M. T., New York.

* * *

Peach Butter

Peel and pit two quarts of peaches, put in sauce pan with one cupful water and one cupful boiled cider. When mixture boils add one cupful sugar and a little ground cinnamon. Cook on asbestos mat until it thickens, stirring frequently, put in glasses and cover.—L. M. T. New York.

* * *

Sweet Cucumber Pickles

- 1 gallon good vinegar
- 1 small piece horseradish
- 1 tablespoonful ground cinnamon
- 1/2 " " " allspice
- 1 " " " alum
- 5 " " " mustard
- 1 teaspoonful saccharine
- 1/2 cup salt

Mix all in jar and put in small to medium cucumbers.

Cucumbers can be put in, a few each day as gathered, or all at one time.—W. P. D., Penna.

Letters to Betty

DEAR BETTY: Hello! I am your friend. I hope you will like me. I am a cook too. I am ten years old. I have a lot of friends, but still I want more. Oh! I had forgotten little Helen. Tell her I hope she is a good cook some day, like you are. How old is Helen? I have a little brother Byron. He helped me make a cake yesterday. It was a lightning cake. Do you know how to make it? Will you please send a recipe book of the first, second and third lessons? I haven't got any

stamps so I will have to wait till I get to the mail box to get some. Tell your father, mother and Helen that if they like your cooking as well as I do it will keep you a-cooking all the time.—Love to all! B. M., Maryland.

* * *

DEAR BETTY: Please send me one of your scrapbooks, I am 11 years old and in the eighth grade. I can bake nearly anything. I won a trip to Ithaca this year and had a fine time. My sister and I both belong to the 4-H Club. Pearl, my sister is 17 years old and won a trip this year to West Virginia. Well I must close now as it is nearly mail time. I would be very glad to hear from other girls and will write to them.—Sincerely yours, E. F. R., N. Y.

* * *

DEAR BETTY: I am enclosing ten cents and hope I am not too late to get one

Graceful Jabot Frock



2894

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2894 has a very individual touch in the graceful jabot extending from neckline to hem. Printed chiffon is very popular for afternoon and evening wear and is especially favorable to this soft, frilly type of frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with 1/2 yard of 40-inch material for jabot facing. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the fall and winter fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

of the scrapbooks for my little boy. I think the lessons are fine and there are lots of things we mothers can learn from them.—MRS. A. C., New York.

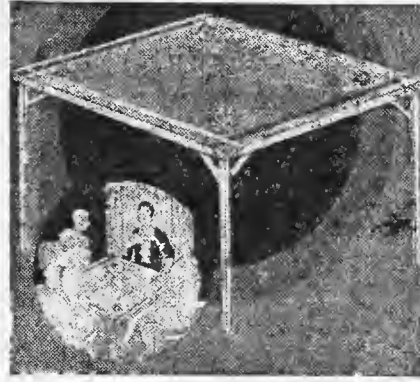
* * *

DEAR BETTY: Here is ten cents for my scrapbook. I have been wanting it for some time, but my mother thought I would not care for your recipes. I fooled her and I do like them a lot, and want all of them. I just love to make things. Yesterday I made some "Patchwork Candy" I called it, for I made it of odds and ends, but it was good just

the same. Goodbye. From your 8-year old friend.—V. F. S., New Jersey.

Clinics for Foot Sufferers

From the Division of Orthopedics of the State Department of Health comes the following schedule of clinics which will be held during the rest of September. These clinics are held in various



CARD TABLE COVER NO. B5267 comes ready-made in a most attractive green rayon and cotton mixture decorated with woven two-tone orange bands. Green silk elastic strips to slip over table corners hold the cover in place. Price complete, stamped for embroidery and floss for working, \$1.10 each. Address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

sections of the state in order to enable people suffering from diseases of the feet to attend them.

- Sept. 20—Tannersville, Red Cross House, 1 to 4 p. m. Miss Springer, nurse, Dr. Craig, physician.
- Sept. 24—Mamaroneck, Welfare Station, 10 Stanley Ave., 9 to 12 a. m. Miss Havens, nurse, Dr. Carr, physician.
- White Plains, Board of Health, 18 No. Lexington, 1:30 to 4:30 p. m. Miss Havens, nurse, Dr. Carr, physician.
- Sept. 26—Saugerties, High School, Miss McCarthy, nurse, Dr. Craig, physician.
- Sept. 24—Lockport, Health Center, 2 to 5 p. m. Miss Davis, nurse, Dr. Cleary, physician.

Do You Know That—

To slice hard-cooked eggs without crumbling use a hot, dry knife.

* * *

A coarse scrubbing brush, kept near the door is convenient to clean muddy shoes and better than a knife which may cut or scrape the leather.

* * *

Stains on mattresses can sometimes be removed by covering them with a thick paste of laundry starch and soap jelly, allowing it to remain until dry, and brushing it off with a whisk broom.

Get Fall Plantings In

(Continued from Opposite Page)

a light and dark blue section of flowers which bloom at different seasons, then go on to a pale yellow group, followed by light pink, deep pink, crimson, scarlet, orange and orange scarlet, deep yellow, light yellow, white, lilac shades, purple and violet shades. In the red section of the border tulips, oriental poppies, montbretias, torch lilies and gladioli will give a succession of scarlet flowers throughout the season. In each section of color the succession of bloom may be worked out similarly. Most seed catalogues tell when to expect blossom as well as the color.

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On washday, it pays first of all to save yourself. Your strength. With Fels-Naptha you buy, not more bars, but more help. The extra help of naptha, the dirt-loosener (smell it!), and good golden soap, the dirt-remover. Together, they form a sturdy working pair, making your washing easier. That's why Fels-Naptha is such a real washday value. It saves you. Buy it at your grocer's.

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World Famous Skin and Hair Beautifiers



In every circle there is the smartest dressed woman. She bears and deserves that title because she makes her selection from a correct offering and has in mind the while that certain lines most become her type.

You should not envy her but, rather, should follow her example. See the most attractive and charming styles and make your selection with care.

The first step is to obtain the Fall Fashion Magazine showing all that is new and of good line. Just send 12 cents in stamps or coin to Fashion Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

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Stove and Nickel Polish

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

It was easier for them to talk after this, speaking of death and ruin as though they had been made less terrible by the passing of time. So swiftly had events come into their lives that they seemed to have been living them through days and weeks instead of hours, and quite calmly, as if looking back on a distant thing, Toinette told Jeems of the tragedy of Tonteur Manor. Her mother, he learned, had left for Quebec two days preceding the coming of the Indians. Toinette expressed her thankfulness because of this, but no great gladness was in her voice. She could not remember in vivid details all that had happened, it had been so sudden and overwhelming, like a stream of fire engulfing a black night. Peter Lubeck was with Dieskau, and Heloise, his young wife, had come to stay with her. Both were asleep when the savages attacked in the early morning, and she was of the opinion that most of the killing was over before they were fairly awake—and before any guns were fired. Then came shots and her father's voice roaring through the big house. They were out of their bed when the seigneur came in and told them to dress and keep to their room. She did not know what had happened until she looked out of her window, and then she saw what seemed to be hundreds of naked savages running about. She rushed after her father, but he was gone. When she returned to her room, Heloise had disappeared and she did not see her again. She could hear screaming and terrible cries, and dressing hurriedly, as her father had commanded, she disobeyed him by going downstairs, calling for him and for Heloise. The front part of the house was filled with flame and smoke, and when she turned to the servants' quarters she was cut off by fire and there was no response to her cries. It was then she thought of the mill which she had often heard her father say was impregnable against both fire and guns. She descended into the cellar and went from it through a short underground passage to an outdoor *caveau* made of sod and stones, in which they kept fruit and vegetables during the winter. She hid herself in this earthly place, and then dared to raise the surface door a little. The worst must have been over, for she could see only a few Indians about, and everything was on fire. There was yelling in the distance where the savages were attacking the farmers' homes. When she ascended from the *caveau*, she stumbled over the body of old Babin, the miller, who had fallen with a musket in his hands. She took the musket and went to the mill, and after that she did not see an Indian about the seigneurie. Sickness overcame her and she was half unconscious in the tower room. Later, looking through one of the narrow windows, she saw four men come from the south. She was sure they were white men, but was afraid to reveal herself because their appearance was so terrible. They were like monsters, remaining only a little while to look at the dead. Now, since she had seen the white warrior among the Mohawks, she was even more positive that they belonged to the war band and that she was fortunate to have kept herself concealed. When she found that Babin's musket was loaded, she regretted that she had not used it to kill one of the murderers. That was why, mistaking him for another straggler, she had fired at Jeems.

One might have expected excitement in her narrative, but it was told quietly as she looked from Jeems across the clearing. It was a recital of fact without the embellishment of

pathos or drama, and Jeems remained silent for a time when it was ended. Then he told of his visit to Lussan's and of his race home and what he found there. He spoke of Hepsibah.

"He must have discovered the Mohawks on the far side of the valley and started the fire which he had always told me to expect. After that, he tried to reach us and they killed him."

"He may have escaped," suggested Toinette hopefully.

Jeems shook his head.

"He would have come to us. He is

thinking of another day in that same place. He carried an arrow fixed to the string of his bow, and suddenly a twig caught it and it slipped from his fingers and fell to the ground. He was stooping to recover it when a terrified scream from Toinette brought him erect.

Not more than eight or ten paces from them stood a painted and half-naked savage whose intention had been to make his way toward the abandoned house. He was an appalling figure, and during the few seconds in which they faced each other Jeems recognized in him the white-skinned scalp hunt-

filled eyes could scarcely tell which was one and which the other; and Odd, snarling white-fanged at their heels, was unable to become a partner in the conflict. Then, with a powerful effort, the scalp hunter freed himself and sprang to his feet, drawing his tomahawk in the act. As he prepared to use his weapon, Odd vaulted for his throat, and the blunt head of the hatchet met him in midair, striking with such force upon his head that he fell a limp and inert mass to the ground.

A cry of triumph came from the bleeding lips of the Frankenstein, who saw victory within his reach, for he now regarded the youth, who was on his feet with a hatchet in his hand, as an insignificant obstacle between himself and the pallid-faced loveliness of the girl whom chance had so fortunately placed in his way. This cry, disguised by guile and habit, betrayed only a trace of the white man. It was a guttural exultation of one lost to all the obligations of blood and race, a cry loosed not so much by heat and passion as by the promise of what he saw as his eyes appraised Toinette.

Toinette had possessed herself of the empty gun and stood at Jeems's side, prepared to fight.

Jeems was so near that his arm pressed against her and he gave a side-wise thrust which sent her headlong among the bushes. In this same movement he hurled his hatchet at the scalp hunter, who was slowly advancing. As the other dodged to avoid the hurtling missile Jeems snatched one of his scattered arrows from the ground and ran to his bow. Toinette saw what happened then. She saw the slim, beautiful figure of Jeems drawn as tensely as his weapon in the pathway. She saw the painted monster descending upon him. She heard the musical twang of the bowstring and saw a silvery flash—a flash which passed in at one side of the blue-eyed Indian and went out at the other, a flash which fell to earth a score of paces beyond, a bloody and broken arrow that had done its righteous work.

CHAPTER XIV

THAT the explosion of the gun would reach the ears of the Mohawks was in Jeems's mind as he comforted his shocked companion. For a few moments it was difficult for her to believe the combat was over and that the fiend who lay like a great spider on his back was no longer a menace to them. To her relief and her faith in Jeems was added an emotion of joy when she saw that Odd was alive. The dog had dragged himself to his feet and stood watching the slain man grimly.

Jeems picked up a number of arrows that had escaped injury in the fight. Then he hesitated, looking at the gun on the ground.

"My bow is better than that," he decided, answering the question in Toinette's eyes as he flung the rifle aside. "An arrow makes no sound and I have more confidence in it."

The dead man stared up at them as they passed. In their path lay the arrow which had gone clearly through him. Toinette could not keep back the hysterical sob which came in her throat, but she looked at Jeems with such wonder and love in her face that he heard only the throbbing tumult in his heart and brain. He had fought for her and won! And he had fought on that same ground where almost six years before he had failed to whip Paul Tache!

"The Indians have heard the shot and will return," he said. "This white man must have discovered some sign of

(Continued on Page 20)

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Catherine Bulain's brother Hepsibah who is a trader pays them a visit. After supper he opens his pack and among the presents he has brought is a beautiful piece of red velvet cloth for Jeems to give Toinette. Jeems attends Lussan's auction the next day and resolves to give Toinette his present and to whip Paul Tache. Paul is the victor in the fight. That evening Hepsibah tells Jeems of his fears that war between the French and English is inevitable.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. Hiding in an abandoned house Jeems and Toinette see a band of Mohawk killers pass by, one of whom they are sure is a white man. They emerge cautiously fearing the return of one of the marauders.

dead."

His voice possessed the unemotional certainty with which she had referred to her father and Heloise. There was no possibility of his uncle being alive. He repeated that belief, and added that their salvation was little short of a miracle. But now, he thought, their way would be clear to friends farther down the river. The Indians could not have gone many miles in that direction, for evidently they were hurrying back before Baron Dieskau learned of their presence in the French country and sent out forces to cut them off. It did not occur to Jeems that the baron and his men might have been defeated, as was true in that very hour.

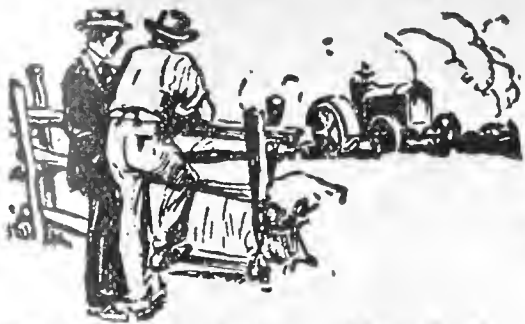
He produced apples and a pair of purple-topped turnips from the provision pouch which he wore at his belt, and they ate these as they waited. Until the juice of the fruit was in his mouth, Jeems did not realize how long he had gone without food. He urged Toinette to eat, and without apparent desire she made a breakfast of her apple.

Meanwhile, he told her what they must do. Their trail led first through the old garden and past the barn, and then a few miles westward before they could safely turn to the north and east again. They would be forced to spend a night in the woods, but he was sure he could make a comfortable place for her. He was anxious about her light shoes, which were beginning to fall apart, and sometime during the day would reinforce them with moccasin hoods made from his leggings. Toinette was not disturbed by thought of physical discomfort. With a new light in her eyes, she listened to Jeems. It was pleasant to have him planning for her in this confident and masterful way.

He walked ahead instead of at her side when they began their journey. At the end of the tangled path they came to the thicket of briars and bushes which had grown up about the barn during the last six years, and Jeems wondered if Toinette were

er he and Toinette had seen with the Mohawks. At this discovery there shot through him a flash of relief, but a second glance showed him a fiend more dangerous than an Indian, one of the merciless butchers who hunted human hair for the price his own people had set upon it. A blue-eyed Indian! How often had he heard his uncle curse their breed! Beasts more cruel than tigers, demons set loose and paid by English money until their sport as well as their livelihood became an orgy of ambush, murder, rape and fire! Here was one of them. The man was greased and painted, but he was white. His warlock was light and his eyes were small and blue. He carried a gun, a knife, and a hatchet, and at his belt was a woman's hair, and with it another scalp that must have been taken from the head of a child.

So quickly did Jeems see these things that the echoes of Toinette's scream had scarcely died away before their meaning pressed itself upon him. The savage possessed a moment of advantage, and as Jeems made a movement to whip an arrow from his quiver, the scalp hunter swung his gun to fire. Seeing the hopelessness of his position, Jeems sprang forward and hurled his useless bow at his enemy. This and the impact of his body came at an instant when the other let the hammer of his flintlock fall, and with the explosion of the gun the lead from its barrel flew wild. The scalp hunter had seen only a boy and a girl, and a vision of easy victims had leaped to his mind. Now he found upon him an antagonist of unexpected strength and ferocity. In the first few seconds of the fray, neither had a chance to draw knife or tomahawk, and with all the pent-up madness of his body and brain Jeems struck at his enemy and clutched his slippery throat as they crashed to earth together. In the struggle which ensued, the bushes broke under their bodies, and so swiftly did they change positions, choking and gouging as each endeavored to keep his adversary from gaining a deadly weapon, that for a space Toinette's horror-



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18

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Locust Makes Good Fence Posts

BECAUSE of the blight which has struck them, a great many chestnut trees are dead or are dying. In the past we have depended to a great extent upon this kind of timber for our fence posts, and now that chestnut is failing the question comes to us, "What shall we do for posts hereafter?"

A man in Tompkins county, New York, has solved this problem for himself by using locust posts instead of chestnuts. This kind of timber lasts well for fence posts, and as the trees grow fast it would seem that we might well all turn our attention to growing some of this kind of post timber. In order to succeed well, however, the soil in which we plant these trees ought to be sweet, that is, free from the acid sometimes found in land. The simple test with litmus paper will show us whether our soil is non-acid or not.

Mr. Halsey at the present time is getting seven posts to the tree on his farm, which is a steep slope underlaid by limestone. To do this he takes the tree trunks and makes from each one from four to seven good posts, while some of the branches yield four-inch posts. On this basis we may figure on getting from trees set out now a thousand posts to the acre twenty years hence.

Seedling locust trees are furnished by the New York Conservation Department at the very low cost of \$2 a thousand, and a thousand will set out an acre if planted six feet apart. Locust trees may also be had from many nurserymen in different parts of the country. Whether we have boys that may be expected to follow in our footsteps as farmers or not, one of the best pieces of work we can do is to provide for a good supply of post timber of this or some other good kind as soon as we can. Somebody will come after us and all will need fence posts.—E. L. V.

minutes. Usually these old magnets can be secured at a very small cost from a junk yard and will give this kind of service for years.—I.W.D.

Quantity of Tile Required Per Acre for Different Spacing of Laterals

Distance between Laterals Feet	Quantity of Tile Required Feet
30	1,568
40	1,089
50	872
60	726
70	623
80	545
90	484
100	436
110	396
120	364
150	291

Small Tool Kit Will Return 100 Percent

ACCORDING to agricultural college experts, twelve dollars spent for the right tools will return 100 per cent or more on the original investment during a year's time on any farm. Five hours lost with a four-horse team or four hours lost with a tractor, the operator's time being counted in each case, will buy all the tools needed on any farm for farm machinery and tractor repairs. The same is true of a loss of 13 man hours. Proper tools will save more time than this on any farm, by saving time in doing repair work and by eliminating breakdowns in the field.

"Twelve dollars will buy a metal tool kit; ten double-end wrenches from 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches, a 6 and 10-inch crescent wrench, a pair of pliers, screw driver, cold chisel, hack saw, ball pein hammer, punches, files and a socket wrench set, consisting of a ratchet, long and short extension bars, long and short speeders, universal, angle handle and 19 hexagon socket wrenches from 5/16 to 1 1/4 inches.

"The most important item in this set is the metal tool kit. This kit should contain a removable tray in which should be carried a small assortment of nuts, bolts, cotter keys and washers. All the tools, with the exception of the socket wrench set, should be carried to the field where they will be available when needed."—I. W. D.

Picking Up Nails With Magnets

PERHAPS other readers will be interested in my method of picking up nails and so on from barnyards and driveways to keep them from puncturing auto tires and children's feet.

I took a small rope about 12 feet long and tied 20 Ford magnets about 4 inches apart. Then two of us took hold of the rope and dragged the magnets slowly along the ground. They pick up nails and other bits of iron fairly clean. We collected about 4 pounds of nails and wire in about 20

The more one knows about a gas engine, the greater will be the profit and satisfaction derived from its use, says Bulletin E 85 on the Gas Engine on the Farm. This bulletin will be sent free to all who write to the office of publication, college of agriculture, Ithaca, New York, and ask for it.



A feed grinder that will grind and mix grain and roughage.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Driving Cattle Across a Road

I would like to know what the law is concerning driving cows across the road and in the road. If one is struck and hurt so that it is necessary to kill who is holding the driver of car or owner of cattle. Also would like to know how many men we are supposed to use driving cows across road by law and who has right of way, cattle or car.

IF YOU allow an animal in the road unattended, you will not be able to collect damages in case the animal is struck, and in fact we believe the owner of the vehicle would stand a good chance to collect from you if his car is damaged. In other words, farm animals should not be allowed in the road unattended.

Where it is necessary to drive animals across the road or in the road, drivers of cars must exercise proper caution and are required to come to a stop, if signalled to do so by those driving the cattle. In case they fail to exercise proper caution or stop when

eau warns investors against buying any stock until they have made a thorough investigation as to its value.

Gets Money—Fails to Deliver Goods

WE understand that a man representing himself as a Mr. A. T. Foster, of the Wholesale Granite Co., recently sold a tombstone to a man near Rochester and collected an advance payment of \$50. Since that time nothing has been heard from Mr. Foster.

Any of our subscribers who are approached with a similar proposition will do well to get in touch with the nearest State Troopers and give Mr. Foster an opportunity to explain this deal. If his failure to get in touch with the man who bought the tombstone is due to an error, it will be easily explained, while if it is an attempt to deliberately swindle him, such action may prevent similar loss by others.

Promptness Appreciated

HAVE received the draft for \$30 on the North American Accident Insurance Company which I acknowledge with thanks. I will certainly speak a good word for your paper and the insurance.

Charles W. Davis
Yardville, N. J.

ordered, they are liable for any damages they may do to stock.

The next thing, of course, is to collect in case they are not financially responsible. Prompt action is always advisable and if the driver of a car is reckless, we suggest that you notify the nearest State Troopers and have the driver arrested for reckless driving. You cannot, of course, have him arrested merely because he damaged your stock.

So far as we are able to determine, there is no law which states how many men are supposed to drive cattle across a road. This might depend somewhat upon the location of the cattle pass, but common sense would seem to say that it would require at least two men in order to exercise proper precautions.

Tipster Sheets Unusually Numerous

Have you any information about a financial service offered by Wallace & Co., Jersey City, N. J.

WE UNDERSTAND that Wallace & Co. were originally booming the stock of the American Electrical Switch Corp. An injunction was issued in New York State to prevent another company from dealing in this stock and as a result, Wallace & Co. discontinued comments on this stock in their so-called "Daily Market Letter."

Following this, they gave glowing reports on New Mexico Copper and the Manganese Company stock, which were then listed on the Denver Stock and Mining Exchange. On July 31st, 1929, this stock was stricken from the list of the Denver Stock and Mining Exchange, which certainly indicates that it was practically valueless.

Just at present there seems to be an enormous number of these so called financial services or tipster sheets, which claim to give valuable financial advice.

The National Better Business Bur-



The Sign of Protection

salesmen who travel from house to house and take orders to accept the down payment as his commission and even where it is possible to get refunds from the company, it is usually impossible to get the agent to refund his commission. We therefore consider our subscriber particularly fortunate in this case. There are several reliable clothing manufacturers who employ agents and there are several employing this method that have failed to give our subscribers satisfaction. Be sure before you buy.

Selling Second-Hand Bags

"I recently sent a shipment of feed bags to the.....company. These bags were all in good condition but I have received returns which do not check with the ones they made to me before the bags were shipped. I feel that an adjustment is due."

WE often receive complaints similar to this one, against various companies buying second-hand bags. It is, of course, impossible for us to judge as to who is right in a controversy of this kind, but we recommend that wherever old bags are shipped that the shipper make a request that they be held separate until returns are accepted. In that case if they are not satisfied with the prices, the customer can ask that the bags be shipped back.

No Openings for Amateur Movie Actors

THE National Better Business Bureau states that a number of ads have recently appeared in various publications offering amateurs several different types of training in acting for talking pictures. To determine the possibilities along this line, the National Better Business Bureau secured opinions from leading motion picture concerns in the country. Replies indicated that these companies are having no difficulty in securing capable actors for talking pictures and that there is no demand for amateurs who have no experience and that they do not believe that amateurs could acquire the art of acting by correspondence or any similar method.

Gets Refund on Suit

The—Clothing Co. has refunded my check for \$19.50. I wish to thank you for helping me out as I hardly think they would have sent it to me if it had not been for the Service Bureau.

THIS refund was for an overcoat which our subscriber had ordered and which failed to satisfy. Fortunately, the order was sent to one of the more reliable companies and it was possible to get a refund. In this case the agent who took the order had already refunded the advance payment of \$4.00, which represented his commission, so that our subscriber secured the entire amount of money which he paid out.

It is a common practice for clothing

WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance
Service Offered Through North American Accident Insurance Company

Paid Subscribers to Aug. 1, 1929.....\$139,768.88
Paid Subscribers during Aug., 1929.. 3,485.00

\$143,253.88

Clark W. Campbell, Lebanon, N. Y.....\$ 20.00	William Metzger, Strykersville, N. Y..... 30.00
Travel accident	Auto accident—fractured arm
Clara Bailey, Est., Ithaca, N. Y..... 1000.00	Lucy Shultes, Berne, N. Y..... 21.43
Train struck auto—mortuary	Travel accident—fractured wrist
Bert J. Scriber, Poughquag, N. Y..... 20.00	Harold Ivins, S. Byron, N. Y..... 40.00
Auto collision—fractured arm, shoulder, chin	Travel accident—fractured radius
H. C. Wilson, Cranbury, N. Y..... 20.00	Bertha Pelton, Monticello, N. Y..... 32.86
Travel accident—fractured arm, bruised face	Auto accident—contused face, sprained ankle
Herbert G. Edie, Collins Center, N. Y..... 31.43	Grace M. Durfee, Cazenovia, N. Y..... 10.00
Auto accident—contused legs, knee joints	Auto collision—bruised elbow, cut knee
Elmer Dick, Mallory, N. Y..... 10.00	Hollis Stillings, Fredonia, Pa. 60.00
Auto collision—lacerated scalp and chin	Auto collision—fractured foot
W. C. Stephenson, Starke, Fla. 30.00	Harley Scriber, Oneida, N. Y..... 30.00
Travel accident—general injuries	Hit by car—concussion brain
Mathais Steichel, Albany, N. Y..... 130.00	Mrs. Kirk Beebe, Ulster, Pa. 20.00
Travel accident—fractured leg	Auto overturned—contused spine and thigh
Amos Cortright, Owego, N. Y..... 40.00	Peter Janukaitis, Mohawk, N. Y..... 20.00
Travel accident—sprained ankle	Travel accident—fractured hand
Mrs. Alice Hemingway, Norwich, N. Y..... 20.00	C. A. Zeleznicky, Colchester, Conn. 10.00
Auto collision—broken nose, cuts	Wagon overturned—bruised, lacerated shin
Clarence Myers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y..... 130.00	Emmet Cortright, Sussex, N. J..... 40.00
Auto overturned—fractured arm	Wagon overturned—fractured ribs
Ray Voorhees, Horseheads, N. Y..... 20.00	Edward MacPherson, Newark Valley, N. Y. 30.00
Travel accident—fractured ribs	Auto collision—bruised head, ear, face
Henry Hoehn, Prattville, N. Y..... 30.00	Clarence Alger, S. Dayton, N. Y..... 35.71
Travel accident—fractured ribs	Travel accident—fractured nose, sprained knee
William Ketchum, Union, N. Y..... 14.28	F. E. Lobbell, Ludlowville, N. Y..... 50.00
Auto accident—lacerated arm, contused head	Wagon overturned—fractured pelvis
William Luckey, Jr., Kenosha Lake, N. Y..... 30.00	Otis Boardman, Randolph, N. Y..... 40.00
Auto accident—crushed leg and hip	Auto collision—fractured ribs
Richard Olp, Waterloo, N. Y..... 40.00	David Cook, S. Byron, N. Y..... 20.00
Travel accident—lacerated arm, injured leg	Auto accident—fractured ribs
Fred C. Merlau, Strykersville, N. Y..... 30.00	Guy E. Phillip, Pulaski, N. Y..... 40.00
Travel accident—fractured ribs	Auto struck by train—fractured leg
Mary Erway, Harrison Valley, Pa. 72.86	Gerald Elmer, Cazenovia, N. Y..... 30.00
Auto accident—strained and contused knee	Auto collision—strained back, shoulder, hands
Ewald H. Gulse, Somerville, N. J..... 20.00	Edgar Townsend, Fayetteville, N. Y. 22.86
Auto collision—contused elbow and arm	Auto collision—fractured collar bone
Sadie C. DeMott, DeRuyter, N. Y..... 25.71	Mabel H. Hults, Marathon, N. Y. 20.00
Auto accident—lacerated head	Auto collision—fractured knee
Edward J. TenEyck, Fonda, N. Y..... 25.00	Leah C. Hess, Est., Benton, Pa. 1000.00
Struck by auto—fractured leg	Auto accident—mortuary
F. Holdraker, Phillips Rd., Webster, N. Y... 92.86	Bessie C. Young, Poughkeepsie, N. Y..... 20.00
Car struck by train—internal injuries	Auto collision—fractured knees and side
Howard Thompson, Whitney Crossing, N. Y. 10.00	
Auto accident—cut forehead—fractured ankle	

Total \$3485.00



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Simply "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When birds go to roost, fumes are slowly released, penetrating the feathers and killing the lice. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by poultry supply dealers, druggists, hardware and seed stores, etc. The \$1.25 size treats 100 feet of roost. Ask your dealer.

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AGENTS WANTED for Local Territory

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The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 16)

us and come to murder and have his safe farther on, and if you will wait spoils alone. Dear God, when I think—"

He was looking at Toinette's tresses, which had burst free from their plaited bonds.

"We must run," he said.

They passed the barn and went through the deserted field behind it, Odd following them.

"There is a stony ridge less than a mile from here," he encouraged. "If we can reach it, I know of twenty places where bare rock will let us throw them off our trail."

"We will reach it," breathed Toinette.

He pointed the way and let her go ahead of him, turning his head every dozen steps to look behind.

Along the hardwood knoll where the Lussans had gathered their fuel, Toinette sped like a graceful nymph, her long hair streaming about her in the sun until at times Jeems saw nothing but its beauty; and in the contemplation of its loveliness a shuddering horror ran through him. In the stump field at home Hepsibah had told him how both the English and the French had begun to make use of women's hair, and that many a gentleman and courtly dandy wore shining curls taken by the scalping knife in wilderness orgies of rapine and murder. In the narrowness of Toinette's escape, the thought oppressed him with sickening force.

Soon her lack of endurance compelled them to slacken their pace, and when they reached the rocky ascent which led to the crest of the ridge, Toinette's breath was breaking sobbingly from her lips and for a while she could go no farther. Her face did not betray the weakness of her body. Her cheeks were flushed. Her eyes were filled with a liquid flame, and her slender form seemed defiant of its frailty. She gazed in the direction from which they had come, unterrified, and almost with challenge in her look, her breast wildly throbbing, her hand reaching out to Jeems.

Each of the few minutes that passed seemed an hour to him.

Then they climbed to the crest of the ridge.

It was more than a ridge. It was a broken and flattopped mountain of rock upheavals with bushes and scrub trees growing where pits of earth had gathered, a place so wild and twisted that to advance at more than a snail-like pace was a physically impossible thing to do. Here Jeems picked his way, choosing the places where their feet would not touch scattered stones or grass or soil, until half an hour of slow and tedious progress lay between them and the point where they had come from the valley. The ridge had widened, and on one side it extended in a plateau of rocky terrain which apparently had no end. Here was smoother and more facile travel, while, reaching southward, like a long and slender mammilla leaving the parent breast, was another ridge, narrower than the first and even more rugged and forbidding in its aspect. Jeems chose this least attractive way of flight.

"If they come this far, they will think we have taken the wider and easier country," he explained. "Can you hold out a little longer?"

"It was the running that turned me faint," said Toinette. "I am as strong as you are now, Jeems. But may I stop to braid my hair? It is cumbrous and warm, and I wish you would cut it off!"

I would cut off my right arm first," decided Jeems. "We will be

until we have put ourselves beyond that mass of rocks off there—"

His words remained unfinished. From behind them came a cry. It was neither loud nor very near, yet the still air bore it to them so clearly that the throat which made it might have been no more than the distance of a rifle shot away. The cry was not fierce nor one that seemed to carry menace, and bore with it a strange and almost musical softness. Jeems had heard White Eyes and Big Cat give this cry when they were hunting together, rolling the sound in the hollows of their hands until it carried for half a mile. And he knew its meaning now. The Mohawks were on the

ridge. One of them was calling his scattered companions to evidence of their passing which he had discovered.

Jeems hastened Toinette over the rocks.

"They have found some sign of us," he explained. "It may be one of Odd's claw marks on a stone, or the scratch from a nail in your shoe. Whatever it is, they only know we have come this way and will still believe we have taken to the plain."

Toinette saw how desperately he was trying to keep from her the real nearness of their peril.

"I have seen Indians climb over rocks and windfalls. They are like cats—and I am so slow and clumsy," she said. "You can move faster than any Indian, Jeems. Hide me somewhere among these rocks—and go on alone. I am sure they will not harm

me if they should happen to discover where I am."

Jeems did not answer. They had come to the rocks which he had observed a few moments before. It was a cairnlike pile tossed up in the play of neolithic giants, battered and worn by the ages until its sides were pitted with crypts and fissures; and about it lay the crumbling ruin of timeless disintegration. Here, if anywhere, was a place for concealment. It was filled with dark and cavernous refuges, and where the boulders met and crushed together were hidden pockets where their bodies might lie unseen. Toinette perceived these things with a heart that lightened with relief and hope. She looked into Jeems's face as he paused for a moment to study the ground about them.

(to be Continued next week)

On the Willson Brothers Dairy Farm in South Windsor, Conn., Socony products are used to operate this harrow as well as many other kinds of farm machinery.



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Published Weekly

Stop Taxing Real Estate

Income and Other Taxes Must Be Increased

IN a simpler society the general property tax was perhaps as just a method of taxation as could be employed. Most property was visible to the eye of the assessor and could be properly listed. Since the Civil War, however, there has been a rapid increase in intangible property and no method of direct taxation has been devised by which it can be made to bear its just share of the burdens of government.

And then in the industrial evolution now going on a larger share of our national income finds expression in the form of wages and salaries. In our earlier days, income and therefore ability to pay taxes, was generally associated with property in some form. The individual artisan with his tools producing and selling independently; the independent merchant with his stock of goods, receiving no salary but depending upon the profits of his business for his livelihood; the farmer operating his farm with his own equipment, are instances which readily come to mind. Today, however, we are living in another world. Where once were thousands of blacksmiths and carpenters and masons all engaged in a little business of their own, we today have great centralized industrial plants and powerful construction companies which have absorbed the independent individual or partnership operators of earlier times. Instead of the thousands of independent small merchants depending upon their profits for their living, we have an increasing number of great chain store systems employing managers upon salaries, who are taking the place of the merchants who received no salaries as such. The result is that an ever-increasing part of our national income is absorbed by salaries, wages, commissions and fees.

It thus has come about that income all the while is less dependent upon ownership of property than it was in former times. While ownership of property was therefore once a fairly satisfactory test of ability to pay, that is no longer the fact. Professor John R. Commons

By HON. FRANK O. LOWDEN
*Ex-Governor of Illinois, President, National
Holstein Association*

estimates that in the United States as a whole, the ownership of property, both tangible and intangible, produces not more than 20 per cent of total net income. And yet we are told by the United States Census Bureau that 75 per cent of the revenue of the states and local units of government is derived from the general property tax. In my own state it has been estimated by competent authority that tangible property receives but 10 per cent of the total income of the state and pays over 96½ per cent of all taxes. In practice, of course, as we all know, tangible personal property largely escapes taxation. As Professor Seligman says, in his *Essays in Taxation*, "the tax on personalty is levied virtually only on those who already stand on the assessor's book as liable to the tax on realty. Those who own no real estate are in most cases not taxed at all; those who possess realty bear the taxes for both. The weight of taxation really rests on the farmer, because in the rural districts the assessors add the personalty, which is generally visible and tangible, to the realty, and impose

the tax on both. We hear a great deal about the decline of farming land. But one of its chief causes has been singularly overlooked. It is the overburdening of the agriculturist by the general property tax. What is practically a real property tax in the remainder of the state becomes a general property tax in the rural regions. The farmer bears not only his share, but also that of the other classes of society."

While the general property tax unduly burdens all real estate, it bears specially heavy upon farm lands. For it is agreed among the economists, I think, that it is much easier to shift taxes levied upon the improvements than it is taxes upon the land itself, and of course improvements are a part of the real estate. In land devoted to other uses than agriculture, the value of the buildings erected upon the land is relatively a far greater proposition of the whole than in the case of the farm.

As long ago as 1924, Dr. Richard T. Ely, in an address delivered before the Tri-State Development Congress at Duluth, Minnesota, said: "Taxes on farm lands are steadily and rapidly approximating the annual value of farm lands; and in a period varying from state to state, but in most of the states in a relatively short period—a period so short that some of us may live to see it, if the movement continues unchecked—the taxes will absorb farm land values, the farmers' land will be confiscated by the state and our farmers will become virtual tenants of the state."

Nearly all the states, recognizing the defects of the general property tax, now levy special taxes of one kind and another. The tax upon gasoline is perhaps the most striking recent development in this direction. There are other special taxes which readily come to mind. The states, however, cannot derive sufficient revenue from this source. The general property tax therefore will remain unless some substitute be found for it. The only alternative to the

(Continued on Page 2)

One Fourth of the Wealth Bears Three Fourths of the Taxes

FOR years American Agriculturist has maintained that taxation of real estate is wrong in principle and unjust in practice. In cities, high taxes on realty are driving the small home owner rapidly into apartments, and in the country they are driving farmers off of the land.

It is therefore refreshing and encouraging to have a man like Ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois speak so emphatically against real estate taxes and point out the difficulties that lie ahead of the nation unless they are stopped. Governor Lowden's speech was given before the National Tax Association at Saranac Inn, New York, on September 11th, and for your benefit is printed on this page.

Governor Roosevelt, speaking on the same program, took occasion to say that when Mr. Lowden was Governor of Illinois, he had the courage and ability to reorganize and simplify the whole plan of government of the State of Illinois, and Governor Lowden commended Governor Roosevelt for the splendid progress that was made during the past year in relieving the rural tax situation in New York.

Ex-Governor Lowden is himself a large farmer and breeder of Holsteins in Illinois. More than this, he is one of the finest and squarest of men personally. There is hope for agriculture while farmers have men like Lowden to help fight their battles.

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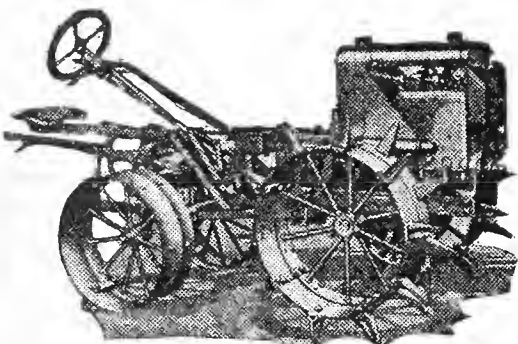
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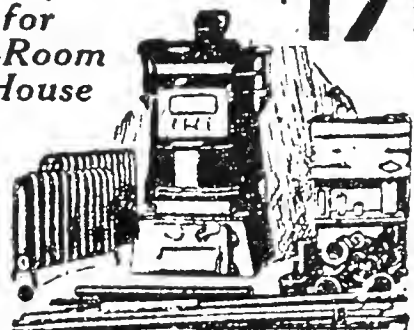
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Stop Taxing Real Estate

(Continued from Page 1)

general property tax of which I know is a tax upon incomes. In the complex civilization which we have evolved there is no other test of ability to pay so just and equitable as the income of the citizen.

We think of ourselves as a progressive people. We boast that we have shaken off the bonds which shackle the old world. We love to think that our vast and growing wealth is due to our ability in promptly meeting changed conditions in this ever-changing world. And yet we are the only great nation on earth that has not long since abandoned the general property tax.

Tax Payers Watch Costs

One of the problems of government is to hold down within reason the mounting costs of government. Under a government such as ours, the people authorize, either directly or indirectly, increased expenditures for government. The great majority of people receiving their income in the form of wages or salaries or fees or commissions are generally unaware that in part at least the taxes paid by others are shifted to them. They therefore vote for increased expenditures for objects which interest them, with no thought that these expenditures are adding to their cost of living. How, then, will property which yields but 20 per cent of the national income be able to meet the increasing costs of government. If taxes, upon the other hand, were levied upon the basis of income, without unreasonable exemptions, voters would consider with greater care the need for proposed new activities of the government which would enhance the cost of government.

The largest items in the farmer's tax bill are for schools and roads. The time honored method for supporting the one and building and maintaining the other has been by local taxation. With reference to roads, formerly this was an entirely logical procedure. For practically all roads were local in their use. It was a rare thing when anyone living outside of the township or county used the roads. There is now, however, a constantly decreasing number of purely local roads. As motor cars multiply, even the leafy lane in the remote countryside is invaded by the owners of city cars. We are recognizing this changed condition by putting an increasing share of the cost of roads upon the federal and state governments. This is a wholesome tendency and should go on progressively, thus relieving in a measure the burden of taxation upon the farms.

School Taxes a Burden

We have not, however, been so wise with our country schools. The largest single item of taxation upon the farms usually is for the support of schools. And yet the country school has fallen far behind in the march of progress. The population in the rural school district, due largely to improved farm machinery, has steadily declined.

At the same time, the schools in the towns and cities have constantly improved. Handsome and stately buildings have taken the place of the ruder structures of earlier years; the course of instruction has been greatly broadened; sanitation and recreation have been provided for. In other words, for a half century at least, the rural schools have been going backward, while town and city schools have been moving forward.

Educators have not been blind to this distressing contrast. In some sections of the country consolidated country schools have been established. These schools have marked a vast improvement in the life of the community. For farmers are as eager to give their children a good education as are those who live in the cities and towns.

Equal Opportunity for All

In the cities we recognize the need of giving equal educational opportunities to all the children of the city regardless of where they live. Why haven't we got to supply a similar principle upon a larger scale? Isn't it as

essential to the welfare of the state that all the children within its borders should have a fitting education as it is to the people of the city that adequate schools should be furnished all their children. Specially since the future increase of the population in the urban centers will be largely recruited from the country schools. If to secure this, it is necessary for the state to take upon itself a larger share of the cost of rural schools, isn't it in the interest of the state to assume this burden?

And if the state, because of its widely scattered population, or for any other reason, is unable to give its children that education which a self-governing nation requires if it is to endure, is there any reason why the federal government should not grant aid to those states?

In other countries, if I am correctly informed, the revenues are being raised more and more by the central governments and less and less by the local governments; this partly because of superior administration by the central government, but largely because other governments have recognized the inevitable economic unity of the country as a whole.

Farm No Longer Isolated

The old isolation of the farm in a sense has been broken down by the telephone, the automobile and the radio. The farmer knows how the city man lives. The farmer's wife knows the conveniences that the housewife in the city enjoys. The farmer and his wife and their children know of the superiority of the city school over the country school. The time therefore has come when we must strive to equalize conditions of living upon the farm and in the towns and cities. If the inequalities which now exist shall continue we shall not much longer be able to keep the normal boys and girls upon the farm. The trek cityward is already under way. If it shall go on as rapidly as it has in the last few years, the next generation will witness a farm population largely composed of the physically and mentally unfit. I am not disturbed about the movement cityward of our country folks, but I am tremendously concerned that this migration should not drain our countryside of the stalwart young men and women who prefer life on the farm but who are drawn to the cities because they cannot secure a fair reward for their efforts upon the farm. In the future, when the problem is not of surplus but of deficit of farm products, these stalwart men and women will be needed on the farm. If we are to feed, at a reasonable cost, the constantly increasing population in our metropolitan centers.

It is often said that the food of the world has always been produced by farmers of the peasant type, who are content to live upon the land with a lower standard of living than elsewhere obtained. There is much truth in this. But when men infer, as they sometimes do, that this is the lot of the farmer for all the future, I think they are wrong. For in recent years new forces have come into existence which threaten to change this lowly status of the farming folks.

It is true that for the most part the world has been fed by farmers of the inferior peasant type. That this will continue long there is the gravest reason to doubt.

Food Production Will Be a Problem

Population is increasing rapidly throughout the earth, largely owing to the discoveries of medical and sanitary science. The problem of the future is to feed these multiplying millions. I am wondering if the time isn't fast approaching when the world will have to give a better way of life to those who supply them with their daily needs. There was a time, not far distant, when men thought of labor as a commodity, to be bought and sold in the open market, with an unavoidable tendency toward lower

(Continued on Page 14)

Wolf! Wolf! There Is a Wolf!

Threatened Loss of Milk Market No False Alarm

THE staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is human enough to be proud of the fact that letters and personal messages from thousands of our readers show that they think one of the outstanding characteristics of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is its fairness and its willingness to give all facts on every side of farm problems.



E. R. Eastman

We are also human enough to make lots of mistakes, but we do try to be fair and, taking it where there are so many conflicting opinions and forces as there are in the milk business in this New York milk shed, it is certainly a job to get the facts straight.

But now I want to bring you a statement about saving the New York milk shed this fall that I believe is vital to the success of the dairy business in this section. We have been careful not to cry "Wolf! Wolf!" when there was no wolf, so now we ask you to heed this warning that there is a wolf in the form of floods of outside milk for our own markets, if we cannot supply those markets ourselves this fall.

Once past the short periods this year, the danger will be over, for many years to come. In fact, judging from my observations in riding hundreds of miles through League territory this summer and from studying many reports, I am convinced that after this year we are going to have too much milk rather than too little. We are at the crest of milk prices, and must watch our step from now on.

This is all the more reason why we must do everything humanly possible to produce enough

By E. R. EASTMAN

milk in this section during the next few weeks, particularly in November, to meet the shortage.

For a time early in the season there was every indication that the extra efforts which all of you dairymen were making would be all that was necessary, and that there would be plenty of milk, but Old Man Weather stepped in and has pretty nearly doubled the problem. Pastures are gone in the country, and on the other hand the continued warm weather in September and the return of thousands of people from vacations have greatly increased consumption. The demand for milk in New York City this fall will be the greatest in the history of the industry.

Will you, can you meet that demand?

Distance No Longer a Factor

If not, do not fool yourselves about what is going to happen. The New York City Health Department is charged with the responsibility of providing enough milk for the consumers. The Department wishes to get it in this section, but if it cannot, it will surely go outside. And once it approves western milk plants, such sources will become permanent supplies.

Transportation of milk long distances with modern refrigeration and the growing use of tank cars is becoming easy. A milk dealer told me the other day of taking a carload of milk in a tank car from Wisconsin to Florida with a change of only two degrees in temperature!

"Well," you say, "what about it? I have tried to produce more milk and keep up production this summer. What more can I do?"

Perhaps not much, but if all produced a little more, it would more than meet the need. Let us review some dairy practices that will help. You

know all of these, but maybe you are slipping a little on some of them.

1. Afterfeed

This has been a good clover year in most sections. Maybe you have a meadow that you could string barbed wire around in a few hours which will provide some splendid clover pasture for quite a while. Ordinarily, it is not good practice to turn the cattle on the meadows, but this is an emergency year.

2. Effect of storms on production

Every dairyman knows what happens to production if the cows have been out in the cold, drizzly rain, or a disagreeable wind. I think that most of you will agree that whenever the cows take a bad temporary slump they never quite come back to where they were before.

Of course, I realize the practical difficulties in carrying out many of these suggestions. A man cannot get his fall work done and chase cattle all of the time. And one cannot be away changing works with a neighbor and at the same time be home driving cows into the barn. But again I repeat, this is an emergency year.

While on this point, it would help a lot to put the cattle into the barn fairly early, especially nights.

3. Heavy roughage and grain feeding

No matter how good you think your pasture or afterfeed is, cows should be fed in the barns with all of the good roughage that they will eat, which may include millet, green corn, silage, or good hay, clover or alfalfa preferred.

And of course this is the fall of all falls, when all of the wisdom you possess should be used in
(Continued on Page 7)

What Producers Are Getting for Apples

Crop Conditions and Prices Direct From Growers in A.A. Territory

THE New York State crop report issued September 13, indicates a further reduction in the probable apple crop this season.

At the time the report was issued it was stated that rains during September might have some effect upon the crop, especially Baldwins and Greenings. Since the report was issued the rains have come and there undoubtedly will be some improvement in the late crop.

It is stated that a rather large proportion of the New York State apple crop is of low quality as is often the case with a light crop. With crops better than last year in the Champlain Valley and in some of the northern and central non-commercial counties, and poorer in other non-commercial sections and the important western New York and Hudson Valley areas, it is probable that car lot shipments will be considerably less than last year, totalling probably 11,000 to 12,000 cars, compared with 13,662 last season.

The crop as estimated in various apple producing states is given in the table on this page.

On September 12, a very severe wind storm struck western New York and left thousands of bushels of apples on the ground. Early estimates place the loss at approximately 10 per cent of the crop in Niagara and Orleans Counties with small damage in Monroe and Wayne Counties. Along the Ridge Road it was estimated that it would average 25 per cent of the apple crop. Unfortunately, in many cases the larger apples on the tree were the ones which the wind took off.

Damage estimated at thousands of

dollars was done by a storm in the apple belt in West Virginia. It is reported that hail to the depth of more than five inches fell around Slanesville, Hoy, Rio and Martinsburg.

The following are reports of crop conditions and farm prices in various apple producing sections in the East.

Eastern Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture reports that the situation as to farm prices of McIntosh is very indefinite. There is some talk of a range of \$1.50 to \$2.00 for grades A and B 2 1/4 inch up without the box with possibly slightly higher prices for fancy stock. Offers of \$2.00 f. o. b. cars for Grade A 2 1/2 inch up boxed, have been reported in southern New Hampshire. The general attitude of buyers is to wait until the price situation becomes more settled and until they are better able to determine the quality of the fruit.

Ulster County—McIntosh are bringing \$7 to \$8 per barrel on the farm for grade A 2 1/2 inch

and up. We are being offered \$6 to \$7 for Greenings and \$3 to \$4 for Baldwins. In general, the crop around here is about 3/4 the size of last year's crop.—FRED DuBOIS, *New Paltz, N. Y.*

Clinton County—There have been a few sales around here on the bushel basis. One crop of two thousand bushels of McIntosh sold for \$2.50 per bushel tree run without package. The McIntosh crop is good. Snow are good; Greenings fair to heavy and Spies, fair.—R. W. FOOTE, *County Agricultural Agent, Plattsburgh, N. Y.*

Monroe County—The earlier varieties of apples packed and graded U. S. number 1, brought \$1.50 per bushel on the farm. McIntosh brought \$2.50 per bushel and prices on the later varieties are \$3 to \$4 per barrel. The apple crop in general is light but the condition is very good in well cared for orchards.—H. E. WELLMAN, *Kendall, N. Y.*

Wealthy and Alexander apples are pretty well harvested. The crop is not large and is being pretty well taken by truckers to local markets. The price of Wealthys ranges from \$1.25 to \$1.60 per bushel according to quality. The quality is generally rather poor and either small in the case of heavy crops or too large and uncolored in the case of small yields. Other and poorer varieties are being sold from 85 cents to \$1.25 per bushel. The picking of Twenty Ounce has also begun, although they are still too green for the best quality. There is as usual, a strong early demand for immediate shipment. The price is \$1.50
(Continued on Page 6)

Probable Apple Crop As Estimated September 1.

	5-yr. Average	1928	1929	5-yr. Average	1928	1929
New England.	9,838	7,390	8,883	1,921	1,479	1,800
New York....	26,695	21,900	17,936	4,582	4,230	3,483
Pennsylvania.	9,851	8,460	6,033	1,141	1,043	770
Michigan....	8,298	5,400	6,118	1,413	929	1,052
Missouri....	4,518	3,380	3,403	599	474	484
Virginia....	11,769	16,100	13,000	2,252	3,700	3,000
West Virginia	7,076	8,750	5,700	1,200	1,470	1,400
Idaho.....	4,801	5,000	4,914	1,340	1,500	1,310
Washington..	28,785	33,500	28,000	8,126	10,000	8,225
Oregon.....	6,451	6,950	5,825	1,454	1,600	1,401
California...	8,645	13,105	7,540	1,657	2,287	1,508
All other.....	56,725	55,808	38,171	6,783	6,556	5,040
U. S. TOTAL	183,452	185,743	145,523	32,468	35,268	29,473

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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A Chance to go to the Dairy Show

THE time is fast approaching for the start to the National Dairy Show on the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-New York Central excursion train. The show is from October 12 to 19, and the train will leave Grand Central depot at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, October 13, arriving at St. Louis late Monday afternoon. The train will pass up the Hudson Valley and cross through the center of the State to Buffalo so that you can get on the train at the place most convenient to you. Full time schedules will be furnished on application.

Plenty of entertainment is being planned for the train going out, but plans are being made so that you can stay just a few days at the show, or the whole week, and come back when you get ready.

We think this is the finest opportunity that has come to dairymen and their families in a long time to get a real vacation and to learn something about their business without too great expense. We know how hard it is to get away from your business, but it can be managed if you try hard enough.

For further particulars, see our News Page, or write us.

It May Pay to Store Potatoes

POTATOES will likely bring good prices this fall. Maine has a good crop, and there are some scattering reports of good yields in other sections, but as a whole, the crop is short.

About the same relative quantity was produced in 1919, 1921, 1925 and 1926 as was estimated in August for this year. Potatoes in each of these years brought comparatively high prices. Of course, conditions this year will probably change some from the August estimate. In the years mentioned above, the combined December farm price averaged \$1.50 per bushel and the March price \$1.85. For the past five seasons as they come, 1924 to 1928, the average farm price on December 1 was \$1.09, and the March price \$1.30.

This information leads us to the rather dangerous suggestion that if we had potatoes to sell this year, we would store at least a part of them, and we would not sell any of them for the first price that was offered. We say "dangerous" sug-

gestion because the final judgment and responsibility must be yours and not ours. All we can do is to give you the facts.

There are exceptions, but the agricultural economists have found that over a long period of years, when potato prices are low it pays to sell them in the fall, but when prices are high, it pays better to store them.

Many Ways and Places to Get Farm Training

YOUNG farmers have an opportunity never dreamed of in their fathers' day of getting some scientific foundation for the business of farming in the various kinds of agricultural schools and courses.

As this is the season when these courses are opening for another year, we want again to call attention to the splendid opportunities which our young readers have in the way of preparing themselves for their life work and especially in making preparation for the business of farming. If you feel that the free courses requiring four years of study to complete in the regular agricultural colleges are too long, or are not suited to your needs, then do not give up the idea of some higher education, because there is plenty of choice left.

All of the colleges have short courses ranging from two years' work to a few weeks' work in the winter time, and in New York State, probably not far from your home, there are the State Schools of Agriculture which give free agricultural and home economics courses for the boys and girls who are not prepared to go to college or who do not have a long time to spend to get an education. You do not have to be a high school graduate to take work in these State schools.

We give below the names and address of these schools. If interested, write the Director for further particulars.

Alfred School of Agriculture, Alfred, A. E. Champlin, director.

New York State School of Agriculture, Canton, Van Crampton Whittemore, director.

Schoharie State School of Agriculture, Cobleskill, Lee W. Crittenden, director.

New York State School of Agriculture and Domestic Science, Delhi, C. O. DuBois, director.

New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, H. B. Knapp, director.

New York State School of Agriculture, Morrisville, I. M. Charlton, director.

Now is the Time to Raise Colts

THE number of horses is now at the lowest level in the United States ever reached in modern times. On January last there were 14,029,000 horses and 5,447,000 mules. This is a reduction in horses of approximately one-half million head and of mules 85,000 head in three years. The colt production is now on only a half rate basis.

Of course, this is a machine age. Nevertheless, draft horses are going to be in demand for many years to come, and saddle horses are already selling at record prices.

The time to get started for any increase of farm crops or animals, is at the low end of the swing of the economic pendulum. We are at the top of the swing with dairy cows, and at the bottom with horses.

Now is the time to breed horses.

Gave His Employees a Million Dollars

A FEW weeks ago, Louis Bamberger, one of the world's great merchants, sold his big Newark department store to R. H. Macy and Company, and retired. One of the requirements of the deal was that all of the employees should retain their positions under the new management. Then Mr. Bamberger called 236 of his employees who had worked for him for fifteen years or longer, and presented them with checks totalling more than a million dollars.

It is refreshing and heartening to know of instances of this kind and to know also that a larger and larger number of employers are taking those who work for them into their business on various kinds of cooperative plans.

Sometimes progress toward a better world seems discouragingly slow, but progress is being made nevertheless.

Who Owns the "Bee Trees"?

"What is the law concerning 'bee trees' found on your land by outsiders? Can they cut your trees down regardless of posted land or not? After cutting your tree, must they cut up tree for firewood, or what? Must we let them have the honey when they find it? We don't want our timber disturbed or cut, for by felling a tree, there are other trees damaged which may in years to come be of more value than the 'bee tree', which, of course, is somewhat hollow."

THIS idea that a "bee tree" belongs to the one who finds it has come down from pioneer times, when the fish, the berries, game and wild honey were free to those who could find them.

But times have changed, and one now has no more right to go on another man's property, posted or not posted, cut down a "bee tree" and take the honey than he has to go into his barn and steal his horse.

Does It Pay To Store Cash Crops?

THE question of to store or not to store is a practical problem that nearly every farmer has to decide each fall. Some farmers nearly always guess wrong, and others guess it right in the majority of cases. What has been your experience?

We believe a lot of letters from readers who have had actual experience in storing cash crops like potatoes, cabbage, etc., would be very helpful, especially this time of year. Therefore, we will pay cash prizes of \$3 for the best letter, \$2 for the second best and \$1 for each of the other good letters we can publish on this subject, "Does It Pay To Store Or Hold Cash Crops". Help us pass on your experience.

Letters should be short, from actual experience, should be written plainly on one side of the paper only, and in this office not later than November 1st.

Eastman's Chestnut

HERE is a Lincoln story that I never heard before, and maybe you haven't either. Every one of us knows a lot of persons just like the one Lincoln describes.

Once during the argument in a lawsuit, in which Lincoln represented one party, the lawyer on the other side was a good deal of a talker, but was not reckoned as deeply profound or much of a thinker. He would say anything to a jury which happened to enter his head. Lincoln, in his address to the jury, referring to this, said:

"My friend on the other side is all right, or would be all right, were it not for the peculiarity I am about to chronicle. His habit—of which you have witnessed a very painful specimen in his argument to you in this case—of reckless assertion and statements without grounds, need not be imputed to him as a moral fault or as telling of a moral blemish. He can't help it. For reasons which, gentlemen of the jury, you and I have not the time to study here, as deplorable as they are surprising, the oratory of the gentleman completely suspends all action of his mind. The moment he begins to talk his mental operations cease. I never knew of but one thing which compared with my friend in this particular. That was a small steamboat. Back in the days when I performed my part as a keel boatman (1830), I made the acquaintance of a trifling little steamboat which used to bustle and puff and wheeze about the Sangamon River. It had a five-foot boiler and a seven-foot whistle, and every time it whistled it stopped."

Farm Boys Attend State Fair

High School Students Hold Stock-Judging and Speaking Contests

By W. S. WEAVER
New York State Department of Education

FIVE hundred and eighty-four young farmers with the State Spelling Bee champions as guests, sat down together at the banquet held at the Syracuse Hotel on August 27, during State Fair Week, as a part of the program of young farmers sponsored by the State Fair. This banquet program was the culminating event held at the close of two days of competition and activity carried on at the Fair Grounds.

One new feature of this year's program was the awarding of the first Empire Farmer degrees to be given by the Association of Young Farmers of New York. Eleven young men of the Association shared in the honor of receiving these degrees. Two of these Empire Farmers, Howard Hill of Albion and Loy Pinkney of Webster, were selected to represent the New York Association of Young Farmers at the annual meeting of Future Farmers of America which will be held at Kansas City in November. The other holders of the Empire Farmer degree which is the third and highest degree of membership in the New York Association, were: Donald Armstrong of Endicott, Ovid Fry of Webster, Clayton Woodruff of Albion, Merton Dawley of Forestville, Randall Wright of Trumansburg, Harris Stanley of Marathon, Karl Grant of Mexico, Robert Crane of Odessa and Archie Neimi of Trumansburg.

These awards and the golden key insignia emblematical of the degree as awarded, are a fitting recognition of school study and achievement in the high school program of agricultural education in preparing for farming. These eleven were selected by the advisory council from among the nominations made and only those who were found to excel in meeting the high standards of scholarship, leadership, business ability and ability to carry out improved practices in raising crops and livestock which are prescribed in the constitution of the Association of Young Farmers of New York were recommended for the honor. The high standards which are set make it worthy of being the coveted emblem which it is in the Association.

To Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the Department of Agriculture and Markets was awarded the honorary degree of Empire Farmer in appreciation of his outstanding interest in the work and welfare of the Association of Young Farmers of New York. This again has special significance in the fact that it was the first honorary degree to be awarded. Donald Armstrong of Endicott, representing the Association, conferred this degree upon the Commissioner and presented him with the golden key as its insignia.

The program also included the presentation of awards and certificates to the State Spelling champions, the presentation of awards in the judging contests in livestock and farm produce as a part of the activities of Depart-

ment L, and the annual prize speaking contest among the members.

During the time between courses, Howard Curtis of the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, welded the spirit of the group through his leadership in conducting group singing. After the awards to the State Spelling Bee were made this group withdrew to attend further activities at the Fair grounds and the group of young farmers closed in around the center tables and proceeded with the program.

As Commissioner Pyrke, who was in charge of the evening's program, announced the contestants in this, the third annual prize speaking contest for young farmers, each young man stood in his place at the speakers' table and gave the talk which he had prepared in connection with his instruction in vocational agriculture in the school which he represented. These speakers with the title of their talks follow.

Kenneth Purdy, Greene—Ins and Outs of Rural School Consolidation.
Hughes Dearlove, Bath—Young Farmer Associations.
Grant Sharp, Hoosick Falls—Alfalfa, the Farmer's Friend.
Harris Stanley, Marathon—Remedies for Farm Blues.
Daniel Waite, Randolph—Needs of the Dairy Farmer.
Roy Temple, Gouverneur—Denim vs. Broadcloth.
Howard Hill, Albion—The Successful Farmer.

E. R. Eastman, Editor of the American Agriculturist, Roy P. McPherson, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society and C. P. Norgord of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, served as judges for the contest. They awarded first place and \$50 to Harris Stanley, second place and \$40 to Grant Sharp and third place and \$30 to Hughes Dearlove. Each of the remaining four contestants were awarded \$20 each in token of their achievements as being district winners in the seven regional contests which were held last spring in cooperation with the Dairymen's League as a means of selecting the young farmers who were to compete in this final event. Mr. Eastman in making the awards, paid high tribute to the sound judgment shown by all the speakers in the selection of the subject matter for their talks and the effectiveness with which they were delivered.

Commissioner Pyrke then gave the meeting over to the direction of W. J. Weaver, Superintendent of Department L at the State Fair and Supervisor of Agricultural Education of the State Education Department, who announced the awards in the various judging contests and introduced the representatives of agricultural organizations of the State who cooperated in this young farmers program by offering trophy plaques and cups to school teams for

superior excellence in the various judging contests.

The cup presented by Mr. E. S. Aiken of the New York State Horse Breeders Association was awarded to the team of boys from Marathon for achieving highest place as a team in judging horses. These lads were Harris Stanley, William Allen and Maxwell Cross and were under the direction of L. E. Harvey of Marathon. The trophy cup of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association given for the highest school team in judging dairy cattle was presented by George R. Pitts to S. R. Merritt of Portville who was in charge of William Rider, Nathe Eastman and Kenneth Gladly of that school.

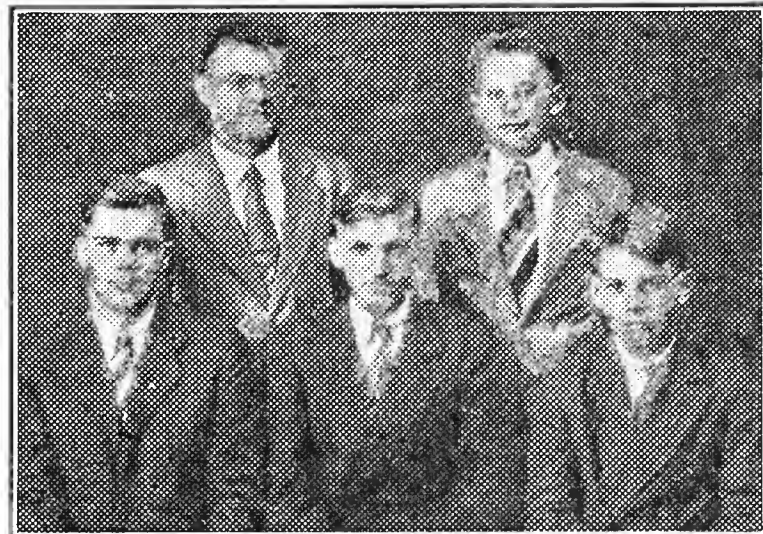
Roy P. McPherson presented to the boys from Horseheads, Stanley Benjamin, Ray Farr and Stephen Cortwright, together with L. E. Walker, teacher of agriculture at Horseheads, a trophy plaque from the New York State Horticultural Society for superior excellence in apple judging, while Geo. W. Lamb, Sec'y of the New York Cooperative Seed Potato Association presented a similar plaque to D. D. Harkness, teacher of agriculture from Watkins Glen in charge of Leland Herring, Irving Russell and Adelbert Paris, representing that school, who placed first as a team in potato judging.

Mr. M. M. Griffith of the New York Cooperative Poultry Breeders Association was unable to be present in person, but sent a trophy cup which was awarded to William Patterson of Newark Valley for making the highest score among all individuals in the poultry judging contest.

The large trophy plaque presented by the State Fair to the school team making the highest total score in each of the five contests was awarded to W. A. Rodwell, teacher of agriculture at Chautauqua. The boys from Chautauqua who participated in the various contests and through their excellent all-around work were instrumental in capturing this trophy for Chautauqua were, Paul Krankling, Albert Palmer, Donald Cripe, John Gleason, Norman Fisher and Robert Hull.

One of the events of this program among which keenest interest exists

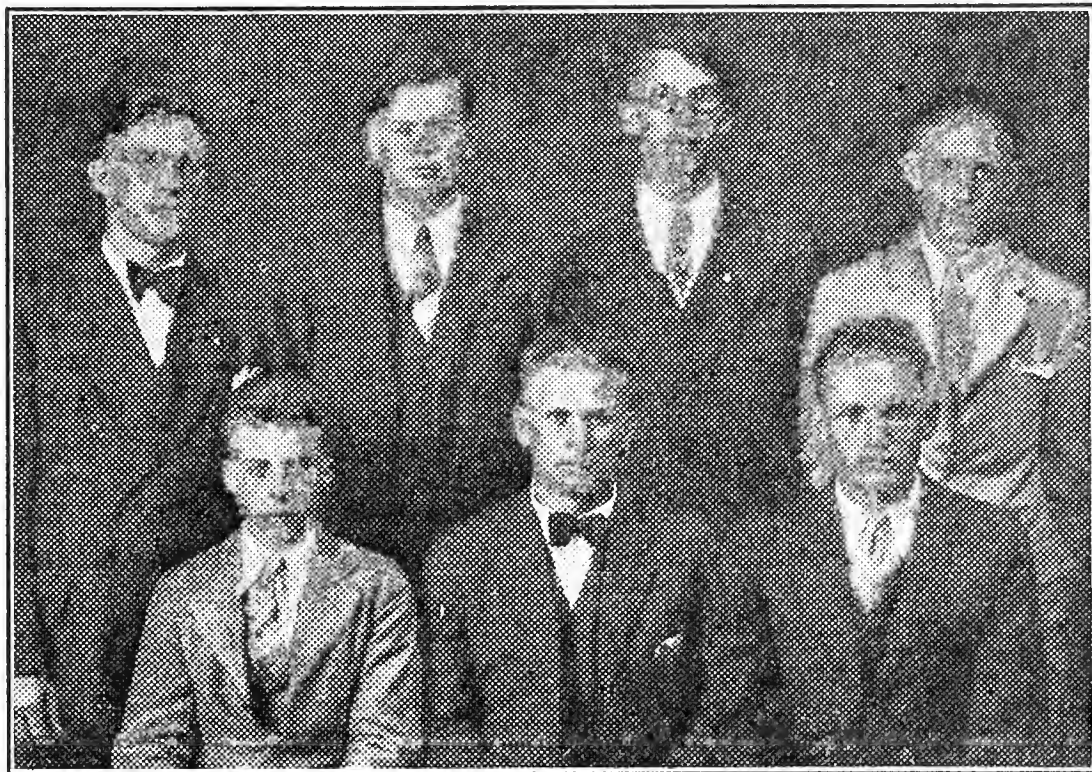
among the boys, is the selection of the dairy cattle judging team that will represent New York in the National Judging Contest among agricultural high school boys from the various states that is held each year at the National Dairy Show. This year's contest will be held at St. Louis in October. In announcing this event Mr. Weaver called John Sumner of Alden, Robert Carter



New York's representatives who will take part in the National Dairy Cattle Judging Contest for Vocational Agricultural Boys at the National Dairy Show. Seated: Richard Crandon of Morrisville, John Sumner of Albion and Richard Carter of Central Square who will make up the team. Standing: B. J. Koch, teacher of agriculture of Alden who will accompany the team as coach and Howard Nehrbooss, alternate member.

of Central Square, Richard Grandon of Morrisville and Howard Nehrbooss of Alden with Mr. B. J. Koch, teacher of agriculture at Alden, to take places in front of the speaker's table. He then presented them to Commissioner Pyrke who congratulated them upon having attained the four highest places among the 237 individuals who took part in the dairy cattle judging contest and presented each with a watch fob medal from the State Fair. He also announced that \$350 had been made available to help out with expenses of the National Dairy Show trip.

This was the fourth annual event of this kind that has been held at the State Fair during the past four years. Each year has seen a larger and stronger program of which this year's was the best ever. Such events as these that mark the culmination of activities carried on at home, in the agricultural classes in schools through the year, and in the local young farmer club of each school are of far-reaching importance and have a very decided effect in raising the grade of work done in these schools in developing boys preparing for future leadership in farming through the inspiration, example and reward given for superior accomplishment.



Young Farmers taking part in Third Annual Speaking Contest at the New York State Fair. Seated: Grant Sharp of Hoosick Falls, Harris Stanley of Marathon, and Hughes Dearlove of Bath awarded second, first and third places respectively. Standing: Howard Hill, Albion; Roy Temple, Gouverneur; Kenneth Purdy, Greene and Daniel Waite, Randolph, other district winners.



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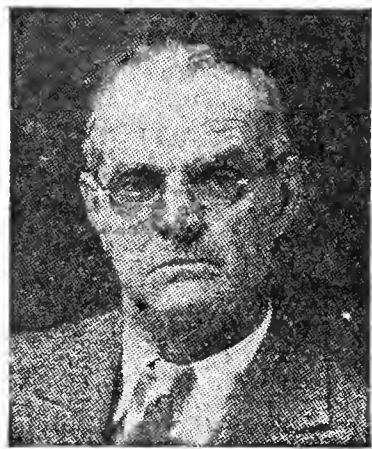
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B. R. Fineout

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

ITHACA New York

A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Rain Comes At Last

SEVERAL light showers during the past week have relieved the condition of drouth somewhat. The rain has cheered both crops and folks and we all feel better. However, it must be recognized that the water that has fallen is far from sufficient to meet the need. It has perhaps been of more psychological than actual benefit. It has not filled empty cisterns nor has it affected empty wells at all. But cabbage especially appreciated it. Too late to help beans, the light rainfall did not penetrate deeply enough to do potatoes much good. The surface moisture will make it possible to fit up wheat ground. It has laid the dust well and we are all grateful for it.



M. C. Burritt

My more or less discouraging picture of the drouth and its effects may have seemed pessimistic to some. It was not so intended, but rather to picture real conditions. Maybe the less said the better about disagreeable things we cannot help. However, notes can not reflect what Western New York farmers are thinking about or how they are getting along that do not picture the drouth and its effects. To the city man dry or wet weather is a convenience or an inconvenience. To the farmer a good distribution of rainfall is bread and butter. Not even yet, nor until the last of the season's income is gathered will any of us fully realize what this drouth has cost.

We Miss the Boys

The order of the week has been apple picking, silo filling, threshing and the fitting of wheat ground. Bean harvest has begun and the crop appears to be a very good one, although it is too soon to tell how it will yield. Some corn crops on early plowed and well manured land are very good but most of the crops going into silos appear to be rather light. The fall seeding of wheat will be late in this section. It was impossible to plow in many fields early and difficult now. Much wheat will have to be sown after disced up stubble. It now appears that the acreage will be smaller than usual.

The boys are off to school again and we miss their presence and their help. From the standpoint of the amount of work to be done, September is a very bad month for school to begin. When we need the help of the boys most we have the least of it. They do help a lot after school and Saturdays, however. It is not difficult to understand the point of view of our forefathers who before the days of compulsory education and the very much changed attitude it has brought with it, kept the boys home to work until winter. Now we see that education is the more important thing. Along with it our young folks should be taught how to work and to earn and thus learn the value of money and how it comes. Next week we shall send our daughter off to college. What will be the effect with a background of farm life and work will be most interesting.

Sullivan-Clinton Expedition Celebration

A big event in central and western New York this week is the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Sullivan-Expedition. While the chief purpose of this Expedition was to punish the Iroquois Confederacy Indians and to destroy their crops which were being used to supply the British during the Revolution, it had a far greater result. The troops which made up the army drawn from New England, eastern New

By M. C. BURRITT

York and New Jersey were introduced to a new and wonderful country and were so impressed with it that they lost no time after the war was over in moving here and settling on the land. Thus the country was rapidly developed by a good class of settlers. Their descendants several generations removed are now celebrating that time with pageantry and historical rehearsing of the times and life of that century and a half gone by. And great crowds are attending the several celebrations.—M. C. Burritt, Hilton, N. Y. September 15, 1929.

Cabbage Prospects in Central New York

NO LITTLE interest is being aroused among the cabbage growers as to the final outcome of the cabbage crop. Since weather conditions play the greatest part in a final yield it has looked lately as if cabbage was again going to be high.

Here in Cortland County there has been an abundance of rain all summer except for two weeks about the middle of June. Whether we folks here are the "just or unjust" we have certainly had a fine growing summer. Strange as it may seem, this area is small. Go in whatever direction you may dry weather has prevailed, and crops certainly cannot recover at this late date.

A day or two ago I took a motor trip through the beautiful valleys in Madison and Chenango Counties. Even this short distance from home drouth prevailed. Their cabbage is three to four weeks late. Many of the lower leaves have dried up and fallen. One large grower at Sherburne N. Y. said he believed the yield around there would not be over 40%. Usually Chenango County starts to load a few Danish the latter part of September, but not so this year.

There have been several cars loaded in the Cortland section. The dealers paid \$25.00 per ton. I supplied a neigh-

What Producers Are Getting for Apples

(Continued from Page 3)

per bushel for U. S. number 1 fruit. Yields seem to be running below rather than above expectations. A very high wind took off much good fruit on September 10th.—M. C. BURRITT, Hilton, N. Y.

Orange County—The following prices are about what the average apple grower is getting for U. S. number 1 packed apples: Yellow Transparents, \$2. and \$2.50 per bushel; William Reds, \$3. and \$3.50; Nyac Pippin, \$2.75; Twenty Ounce, \$2.75 and \$3.00; Wolf River, \$2.25 and \$2.50; Scarlet Pippin, \$3.50; Rhode Island Greening, \$2.75 and \$3.00; N. W. Greening, \$2.50 and \$3.00; Wealthy, \$2.50; McIntosh, \$3.50 and \$3.75; Fall Pippin, \$2.25 and \$2.50; Paragon, \$1.25 and \$1.50. It is believed that later varieties will bring the following prices: Winter bananas, \$2. and \$2.50; Snow, \$2.00; Northern Spy, \$3.00; Baldwins, \$1.50 and \$1.75; Kings, \$2. and \$2.50.—SIDNEY JONES, Farm Bureau, Middletown, N. Y.

Dutchess County—Early apples including Wealthy, the heaviest yielding variety this season, have been harvested and sold with a wide range of prices from \$1 to \$2 per bushel depending on color and size principally. Rhode Island Greenings in most orchards have been picked and shipped at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hamper and the A Grade 2½" bbl. stuff sold from \$3.50 to \$4.00. McIntosh are being picked at present and a number of sales have been made throughout the county. Hampers, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per 2½" up; and \$1.50 to \$1.75 for McIntosh below 2½". The best offer I have heard for barreled McIntosh have been \$6.75 for 2½" up. A few sales of McIntosh have been made on orchard run basis with some qualifications—pack-

bor with a few extra early Danish plants in the spring. These were just harvested giving a yield of nearly 12 tons per acre.

Many of the silo rigs in Madison and Chenango Counties are running. The men think their corn is drying up faster than it is growing. There seems to be little afterfeed and dairymen are feeding hay in many cases.

Up to this time very little domestic cabbage has moved from western New York as compared to the normal shipments. Growers have received \$20.00 per ton lately for this. With a shortage of early cabbage the Danish will start just as soon as the growers will sell. Cabbage should move to market this fall in a very orderly manner. The usual last minute rush will not be present. There will not be any complaint in most sections about too large cabbage.—E. N. Reed

Empire State Potato Club Plans Annual Show

POTATO tours have developed more than usual interest among growers in New York this summer. The attendance has been surprisingly large throughout the season. Probable reasons for this are the reorganized extension program for economical production and improved market quality, and the present favorable price prospects due to a short potato crop.

The first tour was held on Long Island, June 26 to 28, inclusive. At that time the crop was just beginning to show the effects of dry weather. Later reports show that almost no rain fell in the potato sections of the Island from June 10 to late August. As a result, the yields of Green Mountains will be extremely low. Many growers report 40 bushel yields where 250 to 300 bushel yields are normal in other years. Cobblers yielded better because the crop was nearly made before the drought.

Tours were held in Onondaga County on July 26 with an attendance of 85, in Genesee County on August 9 with an attendance of 175, and in Monroe County on August 14 with an attendance of 170. The New York Cooperative Seed Potato Association held its annual Blue Tag Tour on August 12 and 13, stops being made in Steuben, Allegany, Livingston, and Wyoming.

(Continued on Page 14)

ages furnished or not furnished; and cartage to certain shipping points or cold storage furnished or not furnished. Qualifications of these kinds cause a fluctuation on the price received. Later varieties such as Baldwins by the barrel, \$3.25 to \$3.50 for 2½" up, buyer furnishing barrels. Some offers on pie apples, \$1. to \$1.25. Sometimes this is tree-run depending on condition of crop. I have heard of no sales on Northern Spy. However, this variety is very light with us this season.—A. L. SHEPHERD, County Agent, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Genesee County—The apple crop in this section is very light, outside the commercial orchards. The commercial orchards have a crop about like last year but not so clean. There are more Baldwins and less Greenings than last year. Some orchards about here were badly injured by hail. This with the aphid injury in other orchards will greatly reduce the percentage of No. 1 apples. The extremely dry weather has prevented scab from developing to any great extent. Very few prices have been offered and only sales of early fruit made. Some Alexanders have been sold at \$3.50 per barrel, and offers made of \$4.00 for Baldwins and \$5.00 and \$5.30 for Greenings. No sales at these prices.—ROY P. MCPHERSON, LeRoy, N. Y.

Ulster County—McIntosh have sold for around \$7.00 a barrel tree run; not many sales, however. Everybody is sitting tight. McIntosh are being picked and put in storage. Fall varieties \$5.00 a barrel, good quality, tree run with ciders out. Crop is somewhat light with wide range in quality.—W. S. SALSBURG, Ulster County Spray Service.

Wolf! Wolf! There IS a Wolf!

(Continued from Page 3)

feeding concentrates. I believe in heavy grain feeding, but not in throwing it away on a worthless cow or on one from which the returns from the feeding will not be justified. Grain feeding is a simpler process than it used to be, for there are many splendid mixtures now on the market.

One of the difficulties of maintaining production in the fall is poor hay on top of the mows. In most seasons, the over-ripe and poorest quality hay goes in at the end of the haying, on top of the mows, and the cows get this in the fall when there is most need to maintain production. In many cases, there is probably no practical answer to this problem, but in others you might find some way to give the cattle good quality hay during the short production period.

4. No whole milk to calves

Ordinarily, I believe the way to get a good start with a calf is to give it whole milk. But this year is the exception. The problem is much easier now because it is possible to get splendid results from dry skimmilk.

It is to be hoped that there will be no vealing of calves in the New York milk shed for the next several weeks.

5. Buying cows

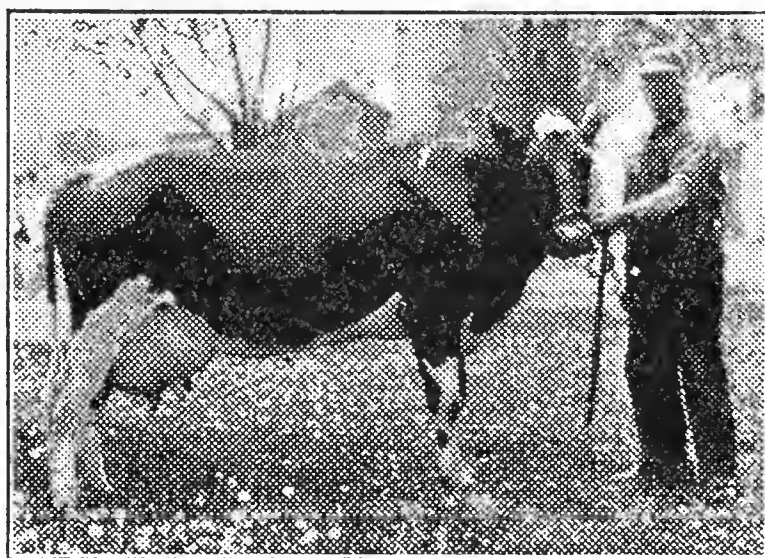
Some farmers have the mistaken idea that they can help the milk market situation this fall by purchasing cows. Of course they do not help total production any by buying cows from some other farmer in this same section. It is no good to "Rob Peter to pay Paul". If they were to buy cows from persons outside of the milk shed or cows formerly used in the production of butter and cheese and not for fluid milk, farmers would be increasing the grand total of fluid milk for New York City.

May I take this opportunity of emphasizing again the point we have made several times lately to the effect that farmers should go very slowly indeed in buying cows at the present time at too high prices. Of course, buying a really good cow is all right, but paying from \$150 to \$200 for a grade cow, whose production record you know nothing about, is sure to lead to trouble when prices begin to go the other way, and, as suggested above, there is every indication that we are at the crest, the high swing of the circle, in prices of dairy products at the present time.

6. Milking three times a day

This suggestion has been made several times as one way to increase the supply of milk during the short period. Without doubt, it would increase the supply. In fact, if all dairymen should milk three times a day for the next eight to ten weeks, there would be plenty of milk. But there is the question whether it would pay individual dairymen to milk three times a day and, if once started, it would probably lower

the cow's production when you stopped unless continued through the lactation period.



GENTLEMEN:

Some time ago I purchased a motor-driven No. 6 McCormick-Deering ball-bearing cream separator and to say that I am well pleased with it would be putting it mildly. It is without a doubt the smoothest-running, closest-skimming, and the easiest-to-wash cream separator I have ever used, and I have used several. This machine skims the milk from my herd of 25 pure bred Holsteins, of which Wincowis Mandy Homestead, World's Champion, is a part.

Wincowis Mandy Homestead is four years and two months old. During the 365 days just passed she has broken all world's records for her class, having given 20,114 2/10 pounds of milk. From this milk I skimmed with the McCormick-Deering cream separator 853 1/10 pounds of butter fat, which is also a world's record in the Junior four-year-old class of the yearly division.

Recently I had a test made of the skimmilk, and to my surprise found that there was less than 1/100th of 1 per cent of butter fat left in the skimmed milk after it had been run through the McCormick-Deering. This was certainly a remarkable test. In reality I have two champions on my farm: Wincowis Mandy Homestead and the McCormick-Deering—a combination hard to beat. To every breeder of fine dairy cows I recommend the McCormick-Deering.

Yours very truly,

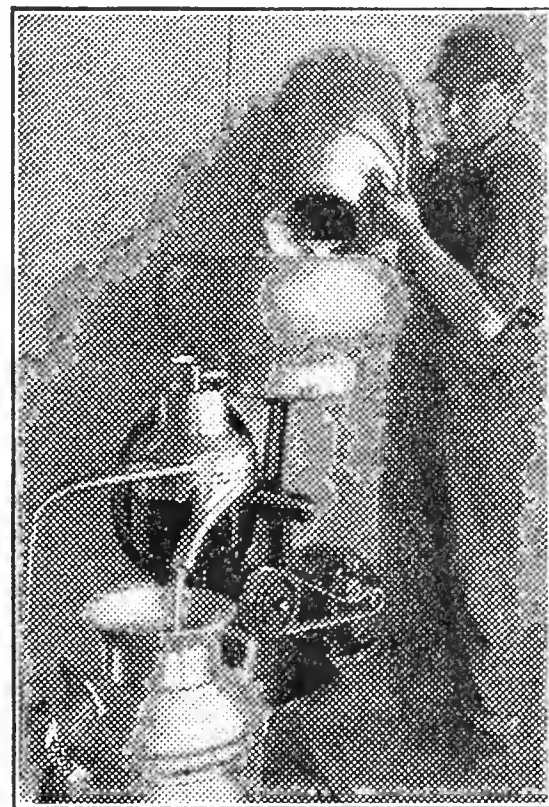
EARL HUGHES,

May 18, 1929 Wincowis Stock Farm, Neenah, Wis.

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Young Mr. Goodwin of Torrington, Connecticut, is starting to break steers at the age of eight. Apparently he knows his business.

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Tancred Strain W. Leg...\$8 per 100
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Sept. Delivery 500 lots 1/2c less; 1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for free C. P. Leister, McAlisterville, Pa. circular.

LOW-PRICED PULLETS

From extra heavy layers ready for immediate shipment. No money down. 100% live arrival. Catalogue free. A fair and square deal guaranteed.

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Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities. Cash must accompany order.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue. New York

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

* * *

Effective Sept. 16, the Dairymen's League advanced the price 10 cents per hundred on Class 2A and 2B. Sheffield's Producers at the same time advanced Class 2 10 cents a hundred. The following are now in effect.

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.37	3.17
2 Fluid Cream		2.20
2A Fluid Cream	2.36	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.61	
Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.25	2.05
Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for September 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Gaining Strength

CREAMERY	Sept. 20, 1929	Sept. 13, 1929	Last Year
SALTED			
Higher than extra	47 1/2-48	46 1/2-47	48 3/4-49 1/2
Extra (92sc)	47	46	48 1/4-48 1/2
U-91 score	40 1/2-46 1/2	40	45 1/2-44
Lower G'ds.	39-40	38 1/2-39 1/2	42 1/2-43 1/2

With colder weather, lighter supplies and most of our people home from their summer vacations, the butter market has at last shown some improvement. Were it not for the heavy storage supplies price

columns would tell a vastly different story. However, we have got a lot of butter on hand and the prices being realized are high enough to permit the withdrawal of short held goods, returning the owners a fair profit. It looks as though the trade is going to follow a conservative policy this year and be satisfied with reasonable profits, rather than hold and pile up heavy reserves later on that may cause a break and accompanying headaches. In view of the large reserve holdings we do not look for any material change in the market until some of the held goods have been disposed of. Right now they are a real damper on prices.

Cheese Trend Continues Upward

STATE FLATS	Sept. 20, 1929	Sept. 13, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	25-26	24-25 1/2	27-28
Fresh Av'ge			24-25
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	
Held Av'ge			

Last week we said that the indications were for a higher market on cheese, which turned out to be true. This week the same situation exists. We look for another advance. The West is offering comparatively few fresh cheese for prompt shipment. Receipts of fresh New York State flats are extremely light. So that all in all, it's an advancing market. If the demand had a little more snap to it, it would be a real bull market. The surplus compared with last year is rapidly disappearing and as it diminishes prices are strengthening. The supplies that are available at present are not only light but limited in selection. Short held State flats easily bring 26 1/2.

Cooler Weather Helps Egg Mart

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 20, 1929	Sept. 13, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	58-62	53-58	54-58
Average Extras	52-57	49-52	48-52
Extra Firsts	44-50	41-47	38-45
Firsts	38-42	37-40	33-35
Undergrades	36-37	35 1/2-36	31-32
Pullets	33-40	33-40	29-36
Pewees	23-30	23-30	22-30
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	49-57	47-54	44-50
Gathered	36 1/2-48	36-46	33-43

The egg market shows appreciable firmness with prices on the upward trend. Cold weather has had a lot to do with it. However, New York is still lagging behind Chicago and if it keeps up, it is going to divert eggs away from New York which means even better prices for us here. Buyers have been very selective and critical because consumers have been inclined to "go slow" on eggs in view of high retail prices. It has been very easy to get prevailing prices for top quality eggs but they have been more difficult to obtain. Buyers are giving more attention to interior quality than to size and color. The determining factor lately has been the proportion of full new laid eggs. We have been hammering away at this point in these columns for a long time and now it is becoming more evident in the market. Shippers who have been careful of their pack have profited by the extra care. Those whose product falls in the medium classes are meeting severe competition from storage deal, dealers using the fancier qualities of short held goods, present prices making their use profitable.

Live Poultry Easier

FOWLS	Sept. 20, 1929	Sept. 13, 1929	Last Year
Colored	28-32	31-33	32-35
Leghorn	-22	18-23	28-
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-33	26-35	32-36
Leghorn	22-25	26-28	28-31
BROILERS			
Colored	32-35	-38	
Leghorn	32-35	-38	
ROOSTERS	20-21	-23	
TURKEYS	40-45	40-45	
DUCKS, Nearby	23-28	23-28	-26

The poultry market as a whole is easier than it was a week ago, with the possible exception of Leghorn fowls. They are meeting good trade and are averaging a little better in price. Colored fowls and colored chickens are not faring as well. Leghorn chickens are favoring the sellers. We call your attention to the Jewish Holi-

days October 5 and 6. The best market days will be October 2 and 3. Fat fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese are wanted, but only choice quality. This will be no time to dispose of inferior stock.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Sept. 20, 1929	Sept. 13, 1929	Last Year
Wheat (Sept.)	1.29 1/4	1.35 3/4	1.15
Corn (Sept.)	1.01 1/2	1.03 3/4	1.02 1/2
Oats (Sept.)	.50 3/4	.52 3/4	.43
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.44 3/4	1.51 1/4	1.67
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.17 1/4	1.19 3/4	1.23
Oats, No. 2	.59 1/2	.60 1/2	.54
FEEOS (At Buffalo)	Sept. 21, 1929	Sept. 14, 1929	Sept. 22, 1928
Gr'd Oats			37.50
Sp'g Bran			30.00
H'd Bran			32.00
Stand'd Mids.			32.00
Soft W. Mids.			39.00
Flour Mids.			39.00
Red Oog			45.00
Wh. Hominy			39.00
Yel. Hominy			38.50
Corn Meal			45.50
Gluten Feed			43.75
Gluten Meal			50.25
36% C. S. Meal			41.00
41% C. S. Meal			44.00
43% C. S. Meal			46.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal			50.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Potato Prices Slightly Easier

The potato market has eased off a little this week, demand turning very quiet. Maines especially are attracting very little attention. For one thing digging is in full swing on Long Island and a lot of potatoes are moving into the market by truck. This is going to continue until the digging is fairly well over when we can expect a different situation. Potatoes are going to bring good money this year and there are some men who are going to make money on a wise hold.

Hay Market Slow

Both New York and Brooklyn hay markets have been sluggish following full receipts. Trading has been very light and prices generally averaging lower. No. 1 timothy averaging from \$24 to \$26 with mixtures and other grades of straight timothy proportionately lower. No. 2 generally averaging around \$22.

Apple Receipts Increasing

Arrivals of barreled and basket apples are gradually increasing from all sections of the state. Fancy fruit sold readily at sustained prices. On the other hand, unattractive stocks met a slow sale even at reduced values. The commercial apple crop was reduced slightly to 29,500,000 barrels, as against 35,300,000 in 1928. Production will nowhere be heavy, but in Virginia, Maryland, northern New England and in some of the western States the crop will be a little above average. Washington, the leading apple State this year, has only about an average commercial crop. New York, second in importance, has a commercial crop 16% less than that of last year, with a much larger proportion of Baldwin and McIntosh. In Virginia, the crop is sizing-up fairly well.

APPLES—Western and Central New York (pier and store sales) bushel baskets: Alexander U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/2-3 inch \$1.50-1.75, unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.25-1.50; Baxter, unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.50; Bismarck unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.25; Maiden Blush U. S. No. 1 2 1/4 inch \$1.25-1.50; McIntosh, unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.50-2.00; Northwestern Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 1/4 inch \$2.25, 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.00; Pippin unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.25-1.50; Rhode Island Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.25-2.50; commercial 2 1/2 inch \$2.25, 2 1/4 inch \$1.25-1.50; Wealthy U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.00-2.25, 2 1/4 inch \$1.25-1.75; commercial pack 2 1/2 inch \$1.50-2.00, 2 1/4 inch \$1.25-1.50, unclassified 2 1/4 inch \$1.37; Wolf River U. S. No. 1 2 1/2-3 inch \$1.50-1.75, unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.25-1.50; Twenty Ounce U. S. No. 1 2 1/4 inch \$2.25-2.50, commercial 3 inch \$2.50, unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.00. Barrels: Alexander U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/4 inch \$5.50, 2 1/2 inch \$4.00; Northwestern Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 1/4 inch \$7.00; Wealthy U. S. No. 1 2 1/4 inch \$7.50, 2 1/2 inch \$4.75-6.00, 2 1/4 inch \$3.50-4.00. Lake Champlain (store sales) barrels: Northwestern Greenings U. S. Grade No. 1 3 inches \$6.50; 2 1/2 inch \$6.00, 2 1/4 inch \$5.50. Hudson Valley (store and pier sales) bushel baskets, Fall Pippin, U. S. Grade No. 1, 2 1/2 inch \$2.25-2.50, 2 1/4-3 inch \$2.50-3.00; McIntosh U. S. Grade No. 1, wide range in color, 2 1/2 inch \$2.25-3.25, 2 1/4 inch \$2.50-3.50; unclassified \$1.00-2.50, (cartons U. S. Grade 1 96-144 apples, \$2.50-3.50). Rhode Island Greenings 2 1/2 inch \$2.25-2.50, 2 1/4-3 inch \$2.50-3.00; unclassified \$1.25-1.75, some good lots higher;

Opalescent U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.25, 2 1/4 inch \$2.00-2.50, 3 inch and larger \$2.50-2.75; Wolf River U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.50-2.00, 2 1/4-3 inch \$1.75-2.25; Twenty Ounce U. S. No. 1 2 1/4-3 inch \$2.50-3.00; Northwestern Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.00, 2 1/4 inch \$2.00-2.25. Various other varieties U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/2 inch and upward ranged from \$1.50-2.50, and unclassified 2 1/2 inch and upward ranged from \$1.00-2.00. Barreled stock: McIntosh U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$8.00-10.00, unclassified \$5.00-7.00; Rhode Island Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$5.00-6.50, 2 1/4-3 inch \$6.00-8.00; Wolf River U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/2-3 inch \$4.00-5.00; various other varieties, unclassified pack, 2 1/2 inch and upward \$2.50-4.00.

Trend of the Market

Special to American Agriculturist from the Market News Service of the U. S. D. A. Dept. of Agricultural Economics.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1928—General tendency of farm products has been toward slightly higher prices this month. Grain still feels the effect of drought injury and the same cause indirectly supports the live stock, meat, egg and dairy situation. Butter markets are hampered by the large stocks in cold storage. Potato supplies are still moderate and the position strengthened by a crop below average. The potato crop is lightest in ten years, except 1925. Partly because of the rather light shipments the first half of September, potato prices were advancing.

Best grades of yellow onions from a number of shipping States were jobbing at \$1.75 to \$3.25 per sack, with white stock up to \$4.25.

Shippers in western New York reported domestic-type cabbage selling lower at \$22 to \$25 per ton bulk, or at \$27 to \$29 for sacked stock.

The early advance in the butter market in the East was not regarded as of much significance, while the slight mid-September setback apparently reflected the cooler weather and general rains reported from important producing sections. In general, the quality of receipts still gave evidence of hot weather defects, and the proportion of higher scoring lots continued to fall somewhat below the usual mark. Many operators contend that the look ahead remains uncertain. The present holdings in cold storage are the heaviest on record, surpassing by more than 5 million pounds the previous high record of September 1, 1927. The general production situation and outlook for the period immediately ahead is for a lighter make than last year, due largely to the high cost of feed, and to some extent to the relatively low butter prices now prevailing.

Production of cheese continues to fall short of last year, with pasture conditions rather unfavorable throughout the important producing regions. The reserve stock situation is gradually becoming more favorable. The surplus in storage as compared with last year is thus reduced to less than 3 million pounds, whereas a month ago the relative surplus was nearly 7 million pounds.

As the late summer and early fall season advanced, prices of eggs have been showing increasing margins over those of last year, and it appears that conditions on the markets will remain firm, at least until such time as this year's increased crop of pullets begins to lay in sufficient volume to affect market supplies. Cold storage holdings of eggs on September 1 totaled 8,540,000 cases, compared with 9,944,000 cases last year and the five-year average of 9,564,000 cases.

Wheat advanced 3 to 4 cents per bushel under a good domestic demand for the limited offerings. The corn market held generally steady under a continued good demand for the limited receipts. The oats market continued firm. Unfavorable crop prospects for cotton and flax strengthened the markets for cottonseed and linseed meal. Corn by-product feeds were holding about steady, but alfalfa meal developed a stronger tone under better demand.

The 1929 hay crop will be about average according to the September 1 estimate and nearly the same as a year ago. Dry weather has reduced the late cuttings of alfalfa, but an unusually large tonnage of timothy and clover has been harvested from Ohio went to Iowa. Yields of wild hay are slightly below those of a year ago. Timothy hay markets were very dull with inquiry light and offerings moderate.

FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER—A quantity of used dairy equipment, which is located and can be seen at the Dairy Building of the New York State College of Agriculture, at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. A list of the equipment will be furnished upon application. Bids will be received until Friday, October 4th, 1929 at 11 A. M. and should be addressed to Honorable Joseph H. Wilson, Director of the Budget, Room 111, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

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Farm News from New York

New York Potato Crop Better Upstate Than on Long Island--Other Crop Notes

THE New York crop report issued September 13, estimates the U. S. potato crop at 349,112,000 bushels as compared to 464,483,000 bushels last year. The harvest is well along on Long Island and the crop is only about one-half of what it was last year. On the other hand the condition of the upstate crop is close to 80 per cent of last year's conditions. Rains during the first part of September will undoubtedly help the upstate crop, providing the vines stay green and frost holds off.

Pastures—The following table gives the "condition" of pastures as reported by crop reporters in all parts of the state for August 1 and September 1.

Part of State	Aug. 1		Sept. 1	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
Northern	90	88	88	78
Northeastern	95	84	87	66
Western	87	70	84	49
Central	89	76	90	67
Eastern	93	69	90	54
Southwestern	93	80	84	52
Southcentral	92	80	89	56
Southeastern	94	66	97	53
Long Island	99	41	95	32
State	91	75	89	60

It will be noted that pastures are poor in all sections of the state. The extended drought of July and August also prevented the usual second growth of grass on meadows, which is ordinarily used extensively for fall feeding, either as "second cutting" hay or pasturage. Many reports indicate that dairymen have been feeding much more grain than usual, as well as dry hay and corn fodder to try to hold up production. In spite of this, the September 1 reports indicated that milk production per cow was slightly below that of a year ago. With general rains over much of the state, much improvement can occur during the rest of the fall, but there is little reason to think that fall grazing can come back to a condition as good as the average this fall.

Pastures throughout nearly all parts of the United States have been the poorest in any of the last fifteen years.

Field Beans—Continued dry weather decreased prospects for beans, the earlier plantings of which were being harvested before September 1. Some late plantings will need favorable weather to mature. The state forecast now stands at 1,207,000 bushels, compared with 1,160,000 bushels last season and 1,464,000 bushels, the five-year average. Michigan has in prospect 5,523,000 bushels, compared with 5,918,000 bushels last season and 6,631,000 bushels, the five-year average. The United States crop of 17,245,000 is slightly above the 16,621,000 bushels produced last year and the five-year average of 17,058,000 bushels.

Domestic and Danish Cabbage—Shipments of Domestic Cabbage started in a small way about August 1, but have now reached quite large proportions. In many instances, the heads have been fully as large as the market cared for. Some harvested before fully mature to take advantage of good market were somewhat undersized. On September 1, rain was badly needed to develop the later part of the Domestic Cabbage, which it was estimated would be a light crop unless the rains came soon. The rains came, improving the outlook for the early cabbage considerably. Very little kraut has been cut since the price of the shipping cabbage has been far above the contract price of the kraut cabbage.

Some fields of Danish Cabbage are nearly ready to harvest but much of it is late, having made little growth during the last half of August on account of the drought. The aphid and worms have been unusually severe. Now, with more plentiful moisture in the soil, it is expected that the most of the fields which are in good growing condition will develop rapidly and increase the prospects for the late crop.

Onions—Production of onions in New York promises to be much greater than last year; about 3,226,000 bushels, compared with 1,283,000. This increase is due to heavier yield per acre and to the fact that very little planted acreage has been abandoned, whereas last year a large acreage of onions was abandoned. The quality and size this year are exceptionally high. Ohio promises about 2,260,000

bushels against 891,000 last year. Colorado has about 2,457,000 bushels, compared with 1,241,000 bushels last year. For the entire group of late onion states, the production now promised is for about 18,631,000 bushels, compared with 12,775,000 bushels last year.

Apples—A discussion of the probable apple crop will be found on page 3 of this issue.

Peaches—Further declines in the peach crop due to dry weather now indicate 1,530,000 bushels, compared with 2,400,000 last year and 1,848,000 the five-year average. Harvest of early peaches is well along and Elbertas are starting in the lower Hudson Valley. Pennsylvania has 1,157,000 bushels, compared with 1,867,000 last season. Michigan with 765,000 compares with 1,156,000 in 1928. California, which furnishes most of the canned peaches, has only half as many as last year.

Pears—Generally light throughout the east, the crop of pears in New York is very light, 1,044,000 bushels compared with 1,800,000 last year and 2,021,000, the five-year average. Washington, Oregon and California have pear crops slightly below last year, the above average.

Grapes—The grape crop of New York is estimated at 73,854 tons, compared with 85,470 last year and 70,412, the five-year average. Crops in Pennsylvania with 16,238 tons and Ohio with 16,978 tons are about two-thirds of last year. Michigan has 65,960 tons, compared with 72,800 tons in 1928. All the states except California have 262,000 tons, compared with 305,000 tons last year.

The California grape crop of 1,770,000 tons compared with 2,366,000 tons in 1928, of which about 153,000 tons were not harvested. California wine grapes are 87 per cent of last year; table grapes 73 per cent; and raisin grapes 71 per cent.

St. Lawrence County Cow Leads C. T. A.

THE following are the ten high herds for butterfat production in July, among all herds belonging to dairy herd improvement associations in New York State.

County	Owner	Breed	No. of Cows	Average Production Per Cow in Milk	
				Milk (lbs)	Fat (lbs)
St. Lawrence	Johnson Flack	H.F.	13	2207	59.9
Allegany-Steuben	Carl Clarke	H.F.	6	1533	53.7
Saratoga	C. L. Merchant	H.F.	11	1433	51.7
St. Lawrence	H. S. Poor	G.H.	18	1452	46.4
Steuben	A. A. Button	H.F.	6	1253	46.0
Jefferson	F. M. Collins	Jer.	27	856	45.4
Onondaga	H. O. Craner	Ayr.	8	987	44.9
Washington	Earl Huggins	Jer.	7	857	43.9
Essex	N. Pendergast	H.F.	33	1347	43.1
Chautauqua	N. O. Hadley	H.	15	1344	42.4

The cow which led in milk production in the dairy improvement associations during July was a Holstein owned by Johnson Flack of St. Lawrence County. This cow produced 2,784 pounds of milk. The cow which was second in milk production was a Holstein owned by A. C. Bartz of Essex County which produced 2,662 pounds of milk during the month.

First place for butterfat production went to a Holstein owned by J. P. Keefe

of Steuben County which produced 88.1 pounds of butter fat. Second place went to a cow owned by C. L. Merchant of Saratoga County with a production of 82.5 pounds of fat.

Graft Charged in New York City Loose Milk

RECENTLY there has been some intimation that graft in the New York City milk market is not entirely at an end. Commissioner of Health Wynne has

New York Milk Chain, Inc. and that he is levying assessments against dealers in loose milk to an amount estimated at \$800,000 a year.

It is claimed that dealers who refused to join this association were in danger of meeting with accidents and business troubles thus insinuating that pressure was used to force dealers to join the association. When dealers were asked why they joined this organization some replied that Fay's organization has been keeping prices up so that they were able to earn money and that conditions are better than when they had unlimited competition. District Attorney Banton has been asked to investigate this situation.

Are You Going to the Dairy Show?

A GROUP of dairymen from the New York Milk Shed will leave for the National Dairy Show at St. Louis on October 13. This group will go on a special train organized through the co-operation of the New York Central Railroad and American Agriculturist. Interest in dairying in the south and west has increased rapidly during the last few years and this trip will afford those who go, an opportunity to see at first-hand something of the competition which eastern dairymen will be obliged to face during the next few years. Those who may be interested in taking the trip should write to American Agriculturist Editorial Office, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

recently charged that a man by the name of Larry Fay has practically obtained control of the loose milk business in Manhattan, through the organization of the

Tariff Bill Opposed By Two Groups of Senators

OPPPOSITION to the new tariff bill in Congress is developing in two different groups of senators. One group led by Senator Borah of Idaho, charges that the tariff bill as it stands at present fails to give the farmer the economic equality which was promised in the Kansas City platform and by President Hoover in his campaign speeches. Senator Borah in a recent speech on the floor of the Senate, also stated that such benefits as the bill might give farmers because of increased agricultural duties, would be wiped out by the increases in industrial rates also carried in the measure.

The other group offering opposition is composed of a number of senators both republicans and democrats, from the northwest and far west. This group it is claimed, does not seek to defeat the bill but will attempt to put tariffs in the bill on products produced in the sections they represent. The development of this opposition greatly increases the uncertainty as to the future of the tariff bill.

New York County Notes

Yates County—The severe drought which visited this section the past four weeks was broken Saturday and Sunday by fine showers. Crops have been injured beyond repair. Beans will be a light crop. The late beans, if the frost holds off through the month may be the best. Not much plowing has been done yet. The fruit harvest has started. Pears bring 4c per pound, peaches \$2.00 per bushel, early apples \$1.00, wheat \$1.35, lambs 12c. Pastures are poor and wells and cisterns are becoming dry.—L. C. W.

Warren County—Haying is all done. Haying weather was good. New seeding was good, old meadows fair. This section being in the recreational district of the Adirondacks, there has been a good demand for all garden products during July and August. Local wholesale prices: peas \$2.50 to \$3.25, beans \$2.00, home grown potatoes \$2.25, the first local supply of sweet corn retailed for 50c a dozen. I picked the first Bantam sweet corn on August 4 which is pretty early in this particular section of the county. Real fresh eggs are scarce, butter is 55c, sweet butter 60c with the demand exceeding the supply. There is quite a lot of wild fruit, blueberries and blackberries in this section. Showers have occurred often enough to keep crops

growing but the ground is pretty dry. We will need a lot of rain this fall or water will be scarce this winter. On August 13 a hail storm visited the town of Luzerne. On the farm next to me the windows were all smashed and the roofs were damaged. At the summer settlement at Fourth Lake the roofs were all damaged. At Mr. Harris's, south of Luzerne all crops were destroyed. Oats were cut off and beaten into the ground. Potatoes and corn were cut off as if they had been mowed. I have seen hail storms in Manitoba and the Canadian West but have never seen the hail so large. I measured some that fell and it was about two and one-half inches long, two and one-half inches wide and one and one-half inches thick. From good authority, it was learned that hail was picked up the size of a man's hand and from my own observation it more resembled lake ice that had been shattered, being of all imaginable shapes and sizes. Practically every auto that had the tops up, had the tops ruined.—E.G.

Cattaraugus County—"What can be done to pass along to the taxpayers of the county the farm relief that has been handed out by New York State?" and "Pomona's big part is to get all farmers interested in their own organizations" were two subjects discussed at the September meeting of the county grange held in Dayton. Fred R. Bradigan, Master of Chautauqua County Pomona and Clyde Lowell, Deputy of Chautauqua County were speakers on the program. The winter meeting will be held in West Valley, December 6 and 7 when officers for two years will be elected.—M.M.S.

Orange County—Plenty of rain the past week but too late to do much for burned gardens and pastures. However, it has softened the ground enough so that the farmers can do their fall plowing as soon as they fill their silos which many are doing this week. Improvement in the financial condition of the Black Dirt region after three years of crop failure due to too much rain, is shown by the fact that deposits in the Florida National Bank have jumped \$100,000.00 in July and as much in August. A little less than half of the county's onion crop has been sold, the dry weather having developed onions whose hardness keeps them in good storage condition.—D.C.H.

This May Save You Money

THE Service Bureau is receiving a flood of letters from subscribers who claim that agents of the Washington Automobile Service Corporation, having offices in Newark, N. J. and Albany, N. Y. are misrepresenting the nature of the service offered by this Corporation. According to these letters many readers who sign up have been led to believe that they will get an auto liability insurance policy which will protect them against property damage or injury to persons.

A recent letter from the New York State Department of Insurance states that the Washington Automobile Service Corporation is not licensed to engage in the insurance business in New York State and that if its agents are representing that they are selling insurance they are acting in violation of the Insurance Law.

A letter from the Attorney General's office also emphasizes that the Washington Automobile Service Corporation is not licensed to engage in an insurance business in New York State. The letter further says: "The correspondence would seem to reveal that a number of its agents in selling contracts lead purchasers to believe that insurance at a substantial reduction in rate is being furnished. If such is the case, a fraud is being perpetrated upon the purchasers. If you have any evidence of such violations, would you be good enough to call it to the attention of the District Attorney of your county with the request that he institute prosecution against the perpetrators of any such offenses."

Last Days in the Garden

Every Precious Bit of Garden-Stuff Should Be Saved for the Cold Days to Come

MANY good meals, and shelves filled with jars of vegetables and relishes! Yet there is much left to garner from the family garden. A row of carrots, these can be stored in a box of sand and kept all winter in the cellar, but they do lose the sweet taste of fresh carrots. For that reason I always can some jars, then too it is so convenient if making soup or stew to have them

hot. I use the same syrup that I do for pickled pears and peaches: for 7 lbs. of fruit I use 3 lbs. brown sugar, and I pint of vinegar. Cinnamon stick or whole cloves may be added in a cheese cloth bag. The pickles should be well drained and the syrup boiled down thick. Cantaloupes not quite ripe and watermelon rind are good pickled in this same manner. Of course the cantaloupes or melons are peeled and cut in convenient lengths.

Beets are good in many ways. I always can a good many for winter use. The small ones are pickled. After they are tender I drain them and cover with cold water, slip off the skins and return to kettle, cover with diluted vinegar; 2 cups vinegar, 2 cups water, 1 cup sugar makes a good tasting pickle. Small carrots, scraped and boiled in salted water until almost tender, then reheat in this pickle. The vegetables are then canned hot. The carrots are so pretty that quite often I serve pickled

Turnips keep well in crates in cellar. At last all is in and with a long sigh, we say "Come on winter, do your worst."

Old Fashioned Green Tomato Pickles

1 peck green tomatoes 6 large onions, sliced
sliced (not too thin). Sprinkle with 1 cup of salt
4 green peppers, shredded and let stand over night.

Prepare:
3 pints of vinegar 3 lbs. brown sugar
½ pint water ¼ cup white mustard seed
¼ cup celery seed

In a cheese cloth bag:

2 tablespoons cinnamon,
1 tablespoon each mustard, ginger and black pepper,
1 cup horseradish

Cook the vegetables in this syrup very slowly until tender then remove vegetables, boil syrup down and can hot or keep in a stone jar.

Oneida Sauce

12 green tomatoes 1 ripe sweet pepper
6 onions

Put all through food chopper, salt to taste, let stand over night under a weight. In the morning drain, cover with vinegar, add 1 lb. brown sugar. Cook slowly until tender. Seal hot.—C. C., New York.

Warner Baxter, Dorothy Burgess, Edmund Lowe. An all talking picture of an outlaw known as the "Cisco Kid." When his sweetheart is unfaithful to him he avenges himself in a unique way. Fine out-door scenes. (Story "The Cabellero's Way" by O. Henry).

hs—THE LEATHERNECK—Pathe—9 rls.—William Boyd—Adventurous story of a marine told by him in self-defense when he is accused of having killed his buddy. He is vindicated when the girl of the case appears and corroborates his story. (Original screen story by Elliot Clawson).

j—ORPHAN OF THE SAGE—FBO—6 rls.—Buzz Barton—A good wild west story of a boy who saved a wagon train from annihilation at the hands of Indians. (Story by Oliver Drake).

j—OUTLAWED—FBO—7 rls.—Tom Mix—A cowboy accused of murder is nearly lynched but escapes and finally rounds up the gang who committed the crime and is vindicated. (Original screen story by George Pyper).

j—REDSKIN—Paramount—9 rls.—Richard Dix—A drama of Indian life. A young redskin is cast out of his tribe because he goes to a white man's college and there he learns he is not really wanted either. At last he wins his way back into his tribe. (Original screen story by Elizabeth Tickett).

hs—THE SIDE SHOW—Columbia—7 rls.—Marie Prevost, Ralph Graves—A story of circus life. A rival circus owner, determined to ruin his competitor, causes a number of accidents before his plans are discovered. (Original screen story by Howard J. Greene).

hs—SONNY BOY—Warner—7 rls.—Davey Lee—Sonny Boy's mother sends for her sister when her husband plans to take the child away from her during divorce proceedings. The sister with the child hides in the apartment of the husband's lawyer and when he returns unexpectedly complications follow. (Original screen story by Leon Zuardo).

j—SQUARE SHOULDERS—Pathe—6 rls.—Junior Coughlan, Louis Wolheim.—The story of a waif in a newsboys' home who is befriended by "Slag", a tough egg who is really his father. "Slag" is finally killed but he takes his secret with him and the boy makes good. (Original screen story by George Drumgold and Peggy Pryor).

hs—STRONG BOY—Fox—6 rls.—Victor McLaglen—A baggage man is in love with the newstand girl who wants him to be more ambitious. He saves a child and is advanced to brakeman then he frustrates a robbery and is again advanced—to engineer and husband. (Original screen story by Frederick H. Brennan).

j—SUNSET PASS—Paramount—6 rls.—Jack Holt—A western romance. A man goes to prison voluntarily to learn who is the leader of a gang of cattle thieves. He is successful in capturing the rustlers and winning the girl he loves. (Original screen story by Zane Grey).

Pictures You Want To See

(Recommended by the National Board of Motion Picture Review)

hs—Family audience including young people. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls of high school age.

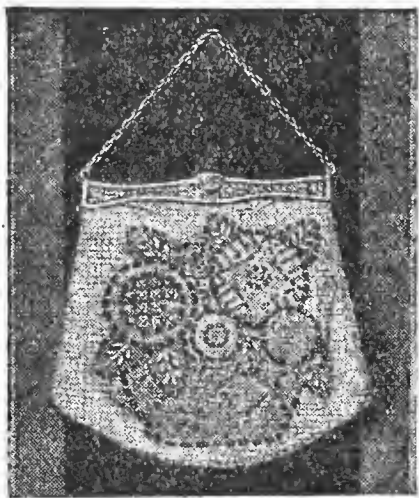
j—Family audience including children. Pictures acceptable to adults and also interesting to and wholesome for boys and girls of grammar school age. (juvenile.)

*—Especially interesting or well done.

hs—*THE FLYING FLEET—Metro—11 rls.—Ramon Novarro—two Annapolis midshipmen, rivals in love and for flying honors, compete for a naval flight to Honolulu. The one who starts first is wrecked but is rescued by the other. There are superb flying scenes done in co-operation with the United States Navy. (Original screen story by Lieut. Commander Frank Wead and Byron Morgan).

j—THE FRECKLED RASCAL—RKO—6 rls.—Buzz Barton—"Red" Hepner and his picaresque pal come into a town where a bad gang has confiscated the water supply and want to force the township to sign an unfair water contract. They outwit the gang, "Red" using his sling-shot effectively. (Original screen story by Frank H. Clark).

hs—IN OLD ARIZONA—Fox—9 rls.—



Bag B5274, suitable for shopping or work, is of monk's cloth, a basket-weave material of neutral shade. The design is tinted and stamped for simple embroidery, rug yarn being included for working. The colored lining is also included but not the frame. This is a very useful and attractive number, for one's own use or for a gift. Price \$1.15 Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

all ready. They are fine for creamed carrots or to add to peas. I dice them and cook until nearly tender, then pack in cans with liquor and process them in my pressure cooker.

One of the late fall duties is my soup mixture. Carrots, tomatoes, onions, corn and cabbage, celery, almost any vegetable that I have is put in the food chopper, cooked in a very little hot water until tender and canned hot. This has always kept indefinitely by sealing hot, one could process the jars to be sure, although I have never found it necessary.

Tomatoes are such splendid additions to winter meals that when I think I have plenty of them canned, I keep on adding jars of them to my crowded shelves. The last of the ripe ones are cooked and strained for soup, an onion or two and a stalk of celery to every peck produces a good flavor. I used to thicken this but the last few years have not done so. If I wish to make tomato cream soup, it is an easy matter to thicken it while the milk is heating. We are particularly fond of this strained mixture, in the winter, simply heated with salt, pepper, and a bit of butter. I often serve a cup of it as an appetizer before a dinner. We call it hot tomato cocktail. Chili sauce is so good fresh I keep on making it all through the fall months. Green tomatoes are good in so many ways, old fashioned sliced tomato pickle will keep in stone jars in a cool cellar. Picalilli and Oneida Sauce are favorites too. Green tomato mince meat is splendid for pies. I add some chopped suet to it and cider and it cannot be distinguished from mince meat. When frosts are near I gather all the ripe tomatoes and the best of the green ones. These I wrap in paper and set in a cool place to ripen. Fried green tomatoes are a nice supper dish. Slice rather thickly, dip in egg and corn meal and fry in hot fat. The vines may be hung in the cellar and one can enjoy ripe tomatoes late into the winter.

The squash and pumpkins are piled in a store room upstairs. They do not keep well in the cellar. After the holidays I can whatever is left.

Usually some wax beans are left on the vines and these are gathered and shelled. They are fine when cooked tender and make good succotash.

Ripe cucumbers are gathered, peeled and left over one night in a weak brine, then soaked in cold water and cooked in a syrup until transparent and canned

Youthful and Chic



2966

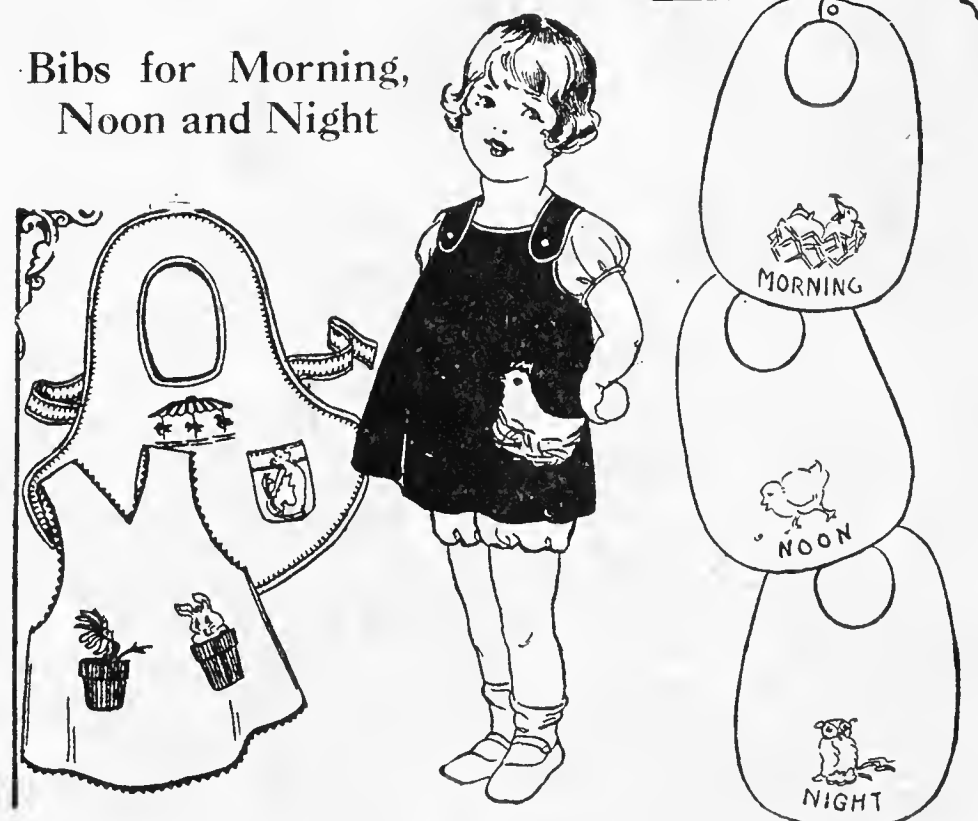
Sports frock No. 2966 is also excellent for school wear for the older girl or for general wear for small women. It can be made of light weight woollens or of the heavier silks. The dainty collar and cuffs of organdie give the frock a very chic touch. The pattern cuts in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 39-inch contrasting and 4 yards of binding. Pattern price 13c.

beets and carrots on the same dish but of course they are canned separately. I usually chop some of the larger beets and can in a hot sweet vinegar, these are drained and served with mayonnaise when I want beet salad.

I can a great deal of corn but my family demand dried corn too. It has an entirely different flavor. A simple method of drying corn is this: drop ears into boiling water, boil five minutes, drain, cool, cut from cobs. Have large dripping pans on back of stove, butter them well when hot, spread corn in the pans not too thick, put in oven, leave door ajar and stir often. I start early in the morning and by evening it is nearly dry and it is quickly finished the next morning. Store in cloth bags.

Celery is trimmed and packed in sand which is sprinkled now and then.

Bibs for Morning, Noon and Night



NUMBER M103 is a wax pattern containing a group of pocket and bib designs that are quickly applied to your favorite patterns. These are not the cutting designs for the aprons or bibs themselves, but the designs only. The entire group is sent under number M103 at 20 cents. As you know the wax transfer is simple to apply with a hot iron. You can probably use it again with carbon if you want to make two of any one number.

We can also furnish the cunning little morning, noon and night bibs stamped on heavy unbleached muslin and made up with bound edges in yellow bias tape and ties. The assortment of three stamped bibs also includes thread for embroidering and may be had at 50c for the three. This is number M103B. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Aunt Janet's Corner

Letters or Cards Will Bring Joy to Shut-Ins

ALREADY names have come to us of shut-ins whose handicaps force them to be shut away from the world which they would enjoy just as much as you and I do.

When we are strong and able to get everywhere we are apt to forget how blessed we are. Often it takes a misfortune to make us realize what it means to be cut off from everything and everybody. But we all like to do a good deed and it won't take long to send a post card or a letter to one or all of those whose names are listed here from time to time. In the case of the girl who likes to make patchwork quilts, perhaps some reader would like to send her favorite quilt pattern or some pieces that would keep her interested and happy. In each case reported we have asked for enough information about the shut-in that readers will know the approximate age and condition of the person to whom they are writing.

The first name to be sent was that of Mrs. Rose Landry of Newport, New York, a woman 70 years old, totally blind for years, and now for over a year badly crippled because of a fall which hurt her hip.

The next names were Florence Kane of Woodbury, Long Island, and Walter Reith, also of Woodbury, Long Island. A friend writes that they are 16 and 19 years of age, crippled in legs and body but bright and cheerful. Florence does not read nor write but enjoys making patchwork quilts. She is the only child of a mother and father who work outside all day.

Now I shall be very disappointed in the kind-heartedness of Corner readers if they fail to do what they can to

brighten up the lives of these afflicted people. Perhaps there are others in your own family or community that you would like to bring to the attention of the Corner. If so, send their names to Aunt Janet, c/o American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.—AUNT JANET.

* * * * *

And remember that now you have a chance to tell what your ideal house would be, whether large or small, frame or brick, one or two-story, and all the other things about that house that you

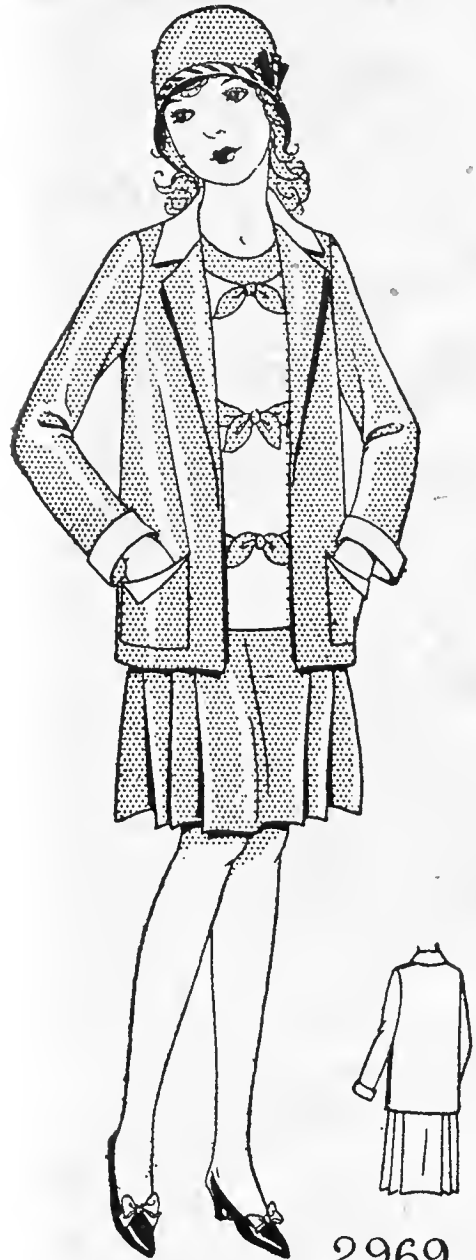


E-775

E-775 shows the design for a hooked mat semi-circular in shape, popular to be used at the foot of the stairs or just inside the door. Size, 35x26 inches. Wax transfer design, 15 cents. Order from Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

have dreamed of having some day "when your ship comes in." A 250-word story sent in to Aunt Janet c/o American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, by October 20th will be entered in competition with others on the subject "My Ideal House." For the best letter \$3.00 will be paid, for the next best \$2.00 and for all others which are published \$1.00.

Wonderful for Classroom



2969

Jacket suit No. 2969 is a delightful little outfit in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 years. The model shown is of brown wool jersey jacket and skirt with a beige blouse of the same material. Size 8 requires 2 3/4 yards of 39-inch figured material with 1 1/4 yards of plain material. Pattern price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the fall and winter fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Letters to Betty

DEAR BETTY—I am enclosing 10c in D stamps for the little cook's scrapbook. I am fourteen years old and I am learning to cook. I have tried some of your recipes and I was surprised how well they turned out. My father has taken the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for four or five years. It is a very good farm paper from what I have seen of it. Please send me the Scrapbook as soon as possible, as I am very anxious to try some more of the recipes.—Sincerely yours, H. D., New York.

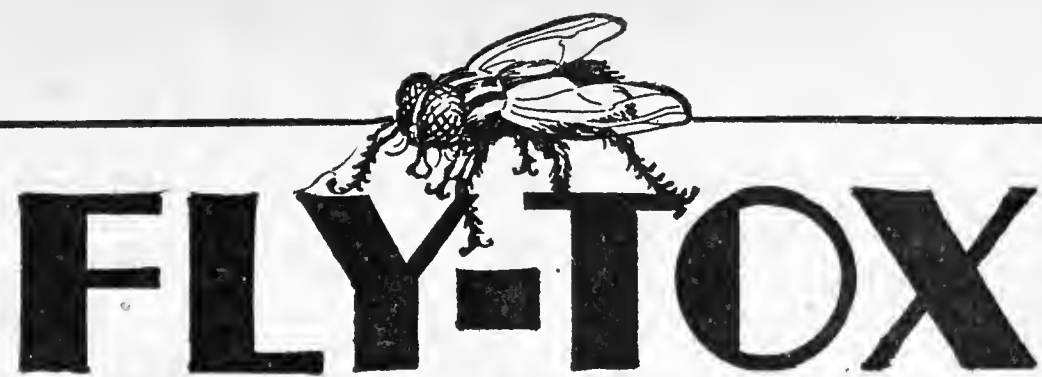
* * *

DEAR BETTY—I have a little girl just 2 years old but I will keep the scrapbook for her. I think when she is old enough to cook she will enjoy learning step by step, in an easy, interesting way.—Yours truly, T. A. H., N. Y.

The Children's Fair

THE fun of gardening and learning about nature is not limited to the child who lives in the country. Most city children are anxious to know the trees, the flowers and the wild creatures but often lack opportunities to get in contact with them at first hand. The School Nature League has arranged to hold a children's fair for the children of New York's five boroughs October 11-17, at the American Museum of Natural History. It would be interesting to rural as well as city children to see what these fair exhibits will contain, as they are to be made by children under 18. The premium list is divided into elementary, junior and senior classes for group exhibitors such as school gardens, conservation of forests, bird life, roadsides, parks, health, industry, plant improvement, economic crops, etc. Individual children may enter the contests for prizes for gardening, nature study or for science equipment or books.

The aim of the fair, which by the way is called the American Institute Children's Fair, is to stimulate interest in the sciences and a scientific interest in agriculture, gardening, nature study and conservation.



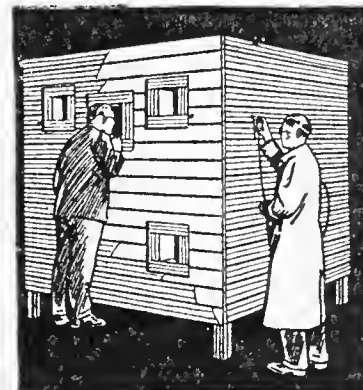
FLY-TOX

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KILLS.. MOSQUITOES.. FLIES MOTHS.. ROACHES.. BED BUGS AND OTHER INSECTS..

The makers of FLY-TOX raise a vast army of insects to the highest state of vigor, to be placed in the FLY-TOX "Chamber of Death" to prove with absolute certainty the killing power of FLY-TOX before it is sold to you.

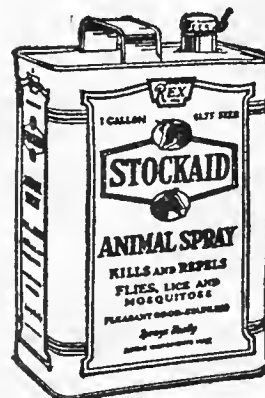
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STOCKAID ANIMAL SPRAY

Repels and kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas and lice... won't irritate the skin... keeps hair nice and glossy... will not clog sprayer. Protect livestock against insect torment... use STOCKAID, the scientific animal spray.

GUARDIAN CASUALTY

Announces Its

Partial Payment Plan for Automobile Insurance

The New State Law known as the Safety Responsibility Law is now in operation (effective September 1st). It is sheer folly to operate your car or truck without Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance, or to let any employee or member of your family operate one for you.

You Cannot Afford to Drive Without Automobile Insurance We Now Make It Easy to Pay

You can have your Guardian Policy right now, and pay for it later by our easy installment plan. No notes. Thus, you will enjoy complete coverage and protection at once.

And, Even So—You Will Pay Less

A Policy in this New York State Stock Casualty Company will save you \$3.00 to \$8.00. This saving is allowed as an outright deduction when your premium is figured, and your installments are reduced accordingly. Ask for details.

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This new Partial Payment Plan is made available to you by our agents. Write us for name and address of nearest agent. He is now in position to sell you insurance at a saving and on the partial payment plan.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

A dozen steps from where they stood were three boulders apart from the others. They were small and unimportant and seemed to shrink like outcasts before the scowl of their mightier neighbours. One of the three had split itself so that one half of it was a slab that formed a roof for the crevice between the other two. An animal would not have sought refuge there. Instinct and experience would have directed it to the larger pile.

Jeems's eyes revealed a deeper excitement as he pointed it out to Toinette.

"We will hide—and in there!" he cried. "Make haste, Toinette! It is smooth rock and will leave no sign behind us. Go in and keep Odd with you!"

He began to throw loose stones about the huge boulder heap. Some he flung over the top of it so that they fell on the opposite side, and at last he sent a few into the edge of the valley, each farther than the other. He finished by shooting an arrow which descended in an open space at the foot of the ridge.

Toinette watched him in amazement and alarm until he commanded her in a sterner voice to crawl quickly under the stones. She waited no longer but pulled herself a few inches at a time beneath the boulders. Jeems, thrusting Odd ahead of him, had greater difficulty in performing this same feat, and for a little while they squirmed and twisted until they found a dark recess in which they could crowd themselves and even sit upright. This was a good fortune which Jeems had not expected, and jubilantly he explained to Toinette the meaning of his strange behaviour outside.

"First they will find the loose stones and the marks I made and search for us in every hole and cranny of the pile," he said. "When they discover the arrow I hope they will believe we have fled into the forest. If they come this far, I doubt they will look under these stones, and if that should happen, they cannot see us unless one of them takes a notion to crawl in."

They waited in a silence wherein the beating of their hearts was like the sound of tiny drums in the gloom of their hiding place. A shaft of light came through a narrow crevice between the rocks, but this fell short of the pocket which concealed them. Odd heaved a deep sigh to relieve the tension of his body. After this, his eyes stared at the gleam of light, but he lay as still as death.

A shudder ran through Toinette, but she whispered: "I am not afraid."

She felt Jeems fumbling for his hatchet and heard him place it quietly on the naked rock at his side.

Then the rock itself seemed to give forth a faint sound as if someone had tapped it gently with a stick.

This sound grew into others that were soft and swift, and Jeems knew that moccasined feet were all about them. Low voices added themselves to the pattering tread. Then came a louder voice, and there followed a sudden movement of unseen bodies and a storm of guttural, low-toned exclamations giving vent to freshly stirred excitement. Toinette understood what was happening a few yards away. The Indians had found the signs Jeems had made and were searching in and about the upheaval of rock. She fixed her eyes on the crack through which came the shaft of light, and occasionally it was darkened as a body passed it. The tread of feet came and went, and they heard the clatter of rocks. But for a time all voices died away, and it was this silence which became almost unbearable for Toinette. Shouts and yells were human and implied fleshly limitations, while the movement

near her, unearthly in its repression of noise, was that of tongueless beings whom she could imagine were *smelling* them out like hungry wolves. This clutch of a danger which they could not see or cope with seized upon her until each moment she expected to hear a ghostly creature stealing into their hiding place or to see a pair of flaming eyes on a level with her own. It was a feeling of horror instead of fear, and with it came a strong desire to cry out and ease her suspense in a scream. She heard Jeems whispering to her, but did not sense his words as

proof of his suspicions. The first of the two speakers remained, and neither Toinette nor Jeems could hear him move. For a space the thought possessed Toinette that the savage had placed his ear against the rock and was listening to the beating of their hearts, or that he was looking in through the narrow crack, piercing the gloom of their concealment with gloating eyes. It seems an infinity of time before movement came again outside the rock. Metal scraped it as the Seneca made a resting place of it for his gun; footsteps went away, re-

Every instinct reached its highest tension in Jeems as a danger approached which he would be able to touch with his hands in another moment or two. He removed himself gently from Toinette's embrace and prepared his arms and body for action. Their eyes had grown more accustomed to the gloom, and Toinette could see him as he crouched forward and gathered himself for the struggle which would mean life or death for them. Suddenly she understood that it would not be a struggle. When the Seneca's head appeared Jeems's hatchet would smash it in. She could see the hatchet. It was poised to strike. There would be no cry—no moan—only that terrible, hidden sound. She listened to the doomed man slowly coming.

His progress was easier now. The cavity grew larger and he grunted his approval. There was something of humour in the guttural chuckling with which he continued his invasion. A dog and a badger smell alike. A warrior, painted, with three feathers in his tuft, crawling for a badger! That must have been his thought.

The feathers appeared first, then the long black scalp lock, the hair-plucked head, a pair of shoulders. Jeems put all his strength behind the upraised hatchet. He knew there must be but one blow—well-placed in the middle of the skull. That would end it. He almost closed his eyes and the hatchet descended a little, an overwhelming sense of the horror of the thing holding back his stroke. It was not simply killing: it was murder. The Seneca turned his head and looked up. His eyes were trained for use at night, and he saw more clearly than Jeems. He saw the white face, the hatchet, the death behind it, and he waited, transformed to stone. No voice came to his lips and no movement to his cramped body in this moment of shock and stupefaction when he must have realized that all the power of his forest gods could not help him. The pupils of his eyes glowed darkly. He did not breathe. Conscious of his impending end, he was amazed but not terrified. His fine countenance did not shrink from the steel about to sink into his brain. He gave a gasp of wonderment as he realized how surely he was caught.

For a second more the blade did not fall, and in that second Jeems's eyes and those of the savage met steadily. Then the hatchet clattered to the rock floor, and with a protest of revulsion at what he had almost done, Jeems clutched at the Seneca's throat. The Indian was at a disadvantage, and though his powerful body strained and fought to loosen the choking grip, his position was so hopeless that in a short time he was limp and unconscious.

The Seneca's adventure, and the combat—if it could be distinguished by that name—had not terminated a moment too soon for those concealed under the rocks. The trail hunters were now aware that the placing of the arrow had been a ruse to delay them and began swarming back to the ridge. Half a dozen warriors gathered in a fierce and animated debate close about the rocks.

Back in his corner, Odd had struggled to understand and obey the discipline of his master. Years of comradeship and training had given him a knowledge of silence and its value, and though he had yearned to confront the invading savage and afterward to join in the struggle with Jeems, he had not moved from the watchful position he had occupied at the beginning. If Toinette's nerves were on the point of breaking, then Odd's were in no better condition when the Senecas returned

(Continued on Page 15)

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Catherine Bulain's brother Hepsibah who is a trader pays them a visit. After supper he opens his pack and among the presents he has brought is a beautiful piece of red velvet cloth for Jeems to give Toinette. Jeems attends Lussan's auction the next day and resolves to give Toinette his present and to whip Paul Tache. Paul is the victor in the fight. That evening Hepsibah tells Jeems of his fears that war between the French and English is inevitable.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. Hiding in an abandoned house Jeems and Toinette see a band of Mohawk killers pass by, one of whom they are sure is a white man. They emerge cautiously fearing the return of one of the marauders. The White Indian finds them and Jeems kills him. A band of Indians find their trail.

she fought with what she believed to be her cowardice.

He, too, had almost found himself in the grip of something which he could not control. Not more than a quarter of an hour passed in this suspense, but it seemed to be a lifetime. Then there were voices again which increased in number and excitement until, above them all, a yell rose from the valley as one of the searchers discovered the arrow.

When Toinette raised her head, she heard no evidence of life other than their own on the ridge. Odd breathed deeply, as if his lungs had been on the point of bursting.

"Thank God, they think we have gone into the valley!" said Jeems.

Toinette touched him with a cautioning hand, and in the same moment he was aware of the sound her ears had caught! Someone was near the rock! More than one—there were two! Their voices were distinct though low, and they stood so close that their forms shut out the light from the crevice. To his astonishment Jeems heard a language which Hepsibah Adams had taught him, and it was not Mohawk. Surely none but a Mohawk had left a track in Lussan's clearing except the white-skinned prisoners and the dead scalp hunter, yet these were Senecas. The discovery thrilled him. He hated the Mohawk hatchet wielders who were the scourge of the southern frontier, but the Senecas, also brethren of the Six Great Nations, he doubly feared, for while the Mohawk killers were the wolves of the wilderness, the Senecas were its foxes and panthers combined. One was a creature of darkness and surprise, the other a lightning flash that came and went with deadly swiftness. He might trick a Mohawk, but a Seneca was the cleverest of his kind.

He felt his blood turn cold as he listened to the two. One was arguing that the arrow was a ruse and that the fugitives were somewhere not far away; the other, whose mind was still on the huge pile of stones, discredited the thought that it had been thoroughly searched and set off to find some

turned, and halted close to the narrow aperture through which they had squeezed their bodies under the stones. Jeems held his breath that he might catch the slightest break in the stillness.

The savage was looking at the entrance to their hiding place! He pictured the warrior, his doubt and hesitation, and was as sure in his visioning as though no barrier lay between them. He heard a grunt. The Seneca was on his stomach, peering in, and the grunt was an expression of the foolishness which had made him grovel like this. In a moment, he would rise and go away. But the moment passed. One—two—three—a dozen. Toinette was like one dead—unbreathing. Odd, sensing a mighty danger, knowing that it was coming, crouched like a sphinx. The hush held substance, a physical thing that pressed against their flesh. It possessed the weight of death.

At last it was broken so softly that the disturbance might have been that of a tress of Toinette's hair falling from her shoulder across Jeems's arm. The Indian had thrust in his head. He was listening—*smelling*—then advancing slyly and cautiously like a ferret on the trail of prey. There could no longer be a doubt. He knew there was something under the rocks and, with true Seneca courage, foreseeing glory for himself even if death paid for it, he was coming alone. With the same philosophy he had reasoned that if it were only an animal he had smelled, a fox, a young bear, a fat badger, there would be none to laugh at him for the trouble he had taken.

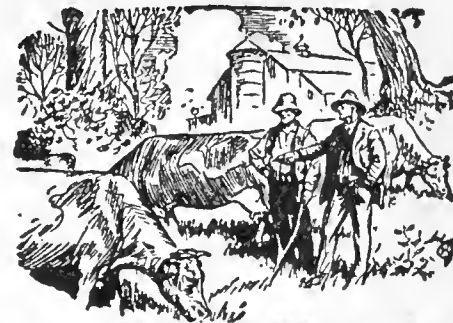
He must have been larger than Jeems, for he began to advance with difficulty. His body scraped the sides of the little tunnel. His hatchet made a clinking sound on the stone as he thrust it ahead of him a few inches at a time. His breathing became unrestrained. Evidently the handicaps of his procedure were convincing him that nothing more dangerous than a creature of hair and claws had lured him in.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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CHICKS—C.O.D. Barred Rocks, \$10-100; \$90-1000. 100% guaranteed. Order from advertisement. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

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150 WHITE MINORCA, 150 Black. Also some Buff. 12 weeks old \$1.34; 16 weeks old \$1.55 each. Five months old \$1.80. Cockerels \$3.50. R. HEIKE, Agr., Pontiac, Ill.

280 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 12 weeks old \$1.15 each, 16 weeks old \$1.34. Ready to lay \$1.50. Cockerels \$2.75. Satisfaction guaranteed. Copyrighted circular Free. Buff and Brown Leghorn same price. Yearling pullets \$1.50. R. HEIKE, Pontiac, Ill.

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FOR SALE: Hollywood strain White Leghorn pullets, hatched May 5. H. L. FOSTER, West Monroe, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Choice early hatch White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, Barred Rock pullets. Healthy free range stock. NETTIE S. ELLIS, Box 253, Cortland, N. Y.

300 BARRON IMPORTED strain White Leghorn pullets. April hatched, trapnested, blood tested. Free range. Mash and milk fed \$2.00 each. JOHN BOOTES, Middlesex, N. Y.

PULLETS AND COCKERELS. High-powered Leghorns. Farm range reared. New York Official R. O. P. Large healthy, superior egg quality. Illustrated announcement. EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

PULLETS FOR SALE. Early March hatches R. I. Reds, range raised heavy laying strain, combed and laying, weigh 5 lbs. each, price \$2.50 each; April hatched \$1.75 each; May hatched \$1.50 each, also a few dark red breeding cockerels \$5 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. COLLINS FARM, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0839-R.

Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

COLORADO MUSCOVY DUCKS, free range, \$5 pair, \$3 Drake. JESSIE REYNOLDS, Petersburg, N. Y.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. Also steel stalls, stanchions, and partitions. Water bowls, manure carriers and other stable equipment. Tell me what you are most interested in, and I will save you money. WALLACE B. CRUMB, Box A, Forestville, Conn.

COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver Oil for poultry animals feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth promoting food. Five gallons \$6.75, 10 gallons \$13., at New York. Special prices on barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage. Carloads. Pay highest market prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

WANTED a good coon dog. A. H. PARCELL, Hammondsport, N. Y.

BEEES AND HONEY

PURE HONEY CLOVER 5 lbs. pail \$1.00 prepaid. Price list free. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY: FINEST QUALITY clover honey. 5 lbs. \$1.20, 10 lbs. \$2.10. Buckwheat \$1.00 and \$1.75 delivered 3rd zone. By express: 60 lbs. clover \$7.20, Buckwheat \$6.00. Clover comb 24 sections \$5.00. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED HONOR WHEAT Seed. College inspected. Improved selection of Dawson's Golden Chaff. High yielding and hardy. JONES & WILSON, Hall, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, pot-grown and layer. Leading June-bearing and Everbearing varieties for September and October planting. Also Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Dewberry, Juneberry, Wineberry and Asparagus plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

OLD-FASHIONED HARDY FLOWER Plants that live outdoors during winter, and will bloom next summer. Delphiniums or Hardy Larkspurs, Double Hollyhocks, Hardy Phloxes, Columbines, Canterbury Bells, Hardy Lupines, Oriental poppies, Bleeding Hearts, Gaillardias, Blue Bells, Japanese Bellflowers, Lilacs, Cardinal Flowers, Hardy Carnations, Giant Mallows, Irises, Everlasting Sweet Peas, Japanese Anemones, Everblooming Sweet Williams and over 200 other choice Perennials for September and October planting. Tulips, Crocuses, Roses, Pansies, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, New York.

21 VARIETIES GORGEOUS COLORED Irises. The Garden's Greatest Beautifiers (including "Droom," the best pink) labeled and postpaid for only \$1. Six orders for only \$5. Color circular free. A. B. KATKAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

LATHAM (Red) Raspberry plants. 25, \$1.25; 50, \$2; 100, \$3; 500, \$10; 1000, \$20. Now is the time to plant. F. G. MANGUS, Maple View, N. Y.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S Corn Harvester, poor man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CO., Salina, Kans.

AGENTS WANTED

A PAYING POSITION open to representative of character. Take orders shoes—hosiery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now for free book "Getting Ahead." TANNERS SHOE MFG. CO., 2089 C St., Boston, Mass.

FARMS FOR SALE

TURKEY RANCH on State Road. 240 acres, A. 1 buildings, 300 turkeys, tools machinery, tractors. Owner holds interest in California. Will sacrifice. Write for particulars. F. T. AUGNER, Rancher, Saratoga Turkey Ranch, Saratoga Spring, N. Y.

DEL-MAR-VA—6,000 SQUARE MILES FINEST AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES. Within three to ten hours by motor truck over splendid concrete highways to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets. Pennsylvania Railroad System permeates entire Peninsula. Mild, equable climate. Very little snow and freezing. Farms, town and waterfront homes, low-priced. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet. FREE. Address 164 Del-Mar-Va Building, Salisbury, Md.

FARMS FOR SALE

ADAMS COUNTY, PA., Farms, any size, any price. Easy terms. Booklet. W. S. RITTASE, New Oxford, Pa.

FARM 13 acres, 30 cows, 4 horses, 200 hens, machinery, crops. Small cash payment. Easy terms. JOHN ANDERSON, Morrisville, N. Y.

FEED STORE with living rooms. Prosperous dairy section. Good location and fine business. Priced for quick selling. Reason, poor health. MRS. LAURA ROWE, New Woodstock, N. Y.

Live in Finger Lake Region, five miles from Aurora on Cayuga also Wells College. 225 acres, 25 acres timber and pasture about 200 maple trees (sugar bush). Good buildings, wells never go dry. 2 miles from high school, one mile from church and village. Improved road. Get in touch with E. R. YOUNG, Auburn, N. Y. R. D. 1. Price reasonable.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITIONS WANTED—The National Farm School maintains an employment agency for its graduates in Dairying; Horticulture; Landscape Gardening; Greenhouse management; Poultry and General agriculture. Anyone interested in good trained working men, apply to C. L. Goodling, Dean, NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL, Farm School, Pa.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: We have an opening for two experienced concrete state silo salesmen. An excellent opportunity to the right men. State full particulars in first letter. FORREST S. HART & SON, INC., 667 Wyoming Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

A training school for cow-testing association testers will be held at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. October 21-November 2, 1929. Single men, farm reared, and with vocational school training preferred. Apply to Dairy Record Office, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, N. Y.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Good sweet chewing, 3 lbs., 90c; 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking 3 lbs., 60c; 5, 90c; 10, \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO, thirty-six 10c Chewing cuts \$2.50; thirty-six 10c packages Smoking \$2.50; fifty Cigars \$1.85. Pay when received. Satisfaction Guaranteed. NATIONAL TOBACCO CO., Dept. C, Paducah, Ky.

INSTRUCTION

LEARN AUCTIONEERING at home. Every student successful. School, BOX 707, Davenport, Iowa.

AVIATION—Employment available now in Milwaukee for men who desire to earn while learning Aviation. Training is in our shops, classrooms and on the airport. No experience necessary. Write for information without obligation. AERO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Employment Department MD, 63 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Additional Classified Advertising On Page 15

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Fireproof Shingles

By Ray Inman

NEW SHINGLES CAN BE MADE FIRE-PROOF BY DIPPING INTO COMMERCIAL FIREPROOFING PAINTS

IS YER DADDY USIN' FIREPROOF SHINGLES, WILLIE?

MUST BE—OR THAT ONE HE JUST USED ON ME WOULD'VE CAUGHT FIRE

OR YOU CAN PAINT THEM WITH A MIXTURE OF EQUAL PARTS WATER AND SODIUM SILICATE (WATER GLASS)

ERNEST, HAVE YE PAINTED THEM SHINGLES WITH SOME WATER GLASS LIK I SAID?

YEAH—BUT IT'S BEEN A AWFUL EXTRAVAGANT WAY O' PUTTIN' ON PAINT. I'VE USED THREE BUCKETS AWREADY

APPLY THREE COATS, LETTING EACH DRY BEFORE APPLYING NEXT. BEFORE LAST COAT HAS SET, APPLY ONE COAT OF LIME WATER

EUSTACE, WATCHA DOIN' T' DAT HAWG?

BOY, AH IS FIREPROOFIN' HIM! HE DONE ET A BUSHEL OB COAL!

THIS CAN ALSO BE APPLIED TO SHINGLES ALREADY LAID UNLESS THEY HAVE STARTED TO CURL

A SURVEY OF THE CURLED SHINGLE SITUATION

WITH OUR SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS WE SET OUT FOR THE CURLED SHINGLE BELT

WE TURNED NEXT TO TESSIE TOOTHACHE OF TWOTON, TENNESSEE

THE FIRST PERSON WE SURVEYED WAS DR. UTELL OF WETTELLEN, WISCONSIN

SHE BLEW RIGHT UP! "YOUNG MAN," SHE BEHEED, "I'VE HAD YOUNG MEN UNDERSTAND THAT EVERY CURL IN MY SHINGLE IS NATURAL!" WE HUNG UP!

"MY SHINGLES BEEN CURLIN' EVER SINCE I HUNG 'EM OUT," HE SAID. "PRETTY SOON YOU CAN READ IT FROM BOTH DIRECTIONS, THEN I'WONT HAVE TO HANG OUT ANOTHER SHINGLE."

THE MATERIAL OBTAINED IN THIS SURVEY PROVES BEYOND ALDOUBT THAT TENNIS IS TRULY A LOVELY GAME.

Keep Your Horses Sound

A horse free from blemishes and going sound is more valuable and works better. Absorbine has been used successfully since 1892 for reducing lameness and swellings without blistering or removing the hair. Horse can be worked at the same time.

\$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Horse book 5-B free.

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

SHEEP

Delaine Merino

FOR SALE REGISTERED DELAINE MERINO RAMS AND EWES.
BURTON L. PINE, HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

Cheviot

FOR SALE Five nice purebred Cheviot rams ready for service. 18 months old. Sent on approval.
D. J. BRESEE, ONEONTA, N. Y.

Cheviot Sheep

EWES, two and three years old, also lambs, either sex.
LAWRENCE HUTCHINS, MALONE, N. Y.

Shropshires

SHROPSHIRE Tested Stud Rams. Very best quality, breeding and type. Prize winners. Ram lambs and ewes priced below value. On approval. E. W. WILCOX, CROSBY, PA.

ONE SHROPSHIRE Registered Ram \$20.00
Clipped 10 lbs. wool last spring.
GEORGE ZETTS, DRIFTING, PA.

GOATS

Fine Swiss SAANAN DOE, long lactation, heavy milker. Registered Nubians & Super Toggenburg doe, heavy with young. Good breeding buck.
GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY, MOHNTON, PA.

Post Your Farm

AGAINST TRESPASSERS

Write the Service Bureau of
American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Ave., New York City

Livestock Breeders

CATTLE

165 Pure Bred Holsteins Selling at Public Auction

17TH EARLVILLE SALE, OCTOBER 1-2, 1929. IN EARLVILLE SALE PAVILLION, EARLVILLE, N. Y.
All from herds under State and Federal Supervision. Many Fully Accredited. 60 day retest.
SALE STARTS AT 10 A. M. SHARP EACH DAY. LUNCH AT NOON
Earlville is located 40 miles south of Syracuse, N. Y., 30 miles from Utica, 50 miles from Binghamton, on 3 railroads, and good highways in all directions.
Cattle consigned from over 50 of the best Holstein herds in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, as well as Canada.
115 Fresh Cows or Heavy Springers go at your price. 25 Heifer Calves and Yearlings—bred and unbred.
Many of these cows have official, semi-official or large cow testing association records. They are large, attractive individuals, that will put profits in the pail for any good dairyman or breeder. All free from blemishes, and under 9 years of age.
Think of the time saved when you can come to such a sale and make your selections from so many carefully selected animals.
Sale includes prize winners at many of the prominent fairs this fall, and the kind you want for foundation purposes.
These Earlville Sales have an established reputation for fair dealing, and all milking animals will sell with not to exceed 12 hours milk in their udder, and subject to buyers examination.
25 RICHLY BRED BULLS GO FOR THE HIGH BID. These include sons of high record cows, by noted sires; and also there will be young bulls about ready for service, that will sell at prices any dairyman can pay—in fact you will buy them cheaper at this sale—than anywhere in the country.
COME TO THIS SALE—never mind the distance—it will pay you.
Col. Geo. W. Baxter, auctioneer, Elmira, N. Y. R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

200 Grade Holstein Sale 200

HEAD Tuesday, October 1st, 1929 HEAD

Watertown, Wis., at Sales Pavillion

One hundred seventy head springing and fresh grades—of splendid size and quality; balance choice pure-breds and yearling bulls.
These cows are area tested, ready to load anywhere. Absolutely the greatest lot of grades ever assembled at any sale. Dodge County grades are known the world over for quality and production. For information write—
L. NEHLS, Juneau, Wis., or F. DARCEY, Watertown, Wis.

FOR SALE Due to death of owner entire herd of Registered Holsteins and Grade Cattle. 136 head. Accredited 4 years. Best of breeding and individuals with good records. Rare chance to buy choice animals of any age at fair prices.
BELLE ELLEN FARMS,
J. L. Hamilton, Mgr. Branchville, N. J., Sussex Co.

FOR SALE Ninety T.B. tested Canadian cows and heifers. New milkers, close springers, well marked, good size, heavy producers. These cows must be seen to be appreciated. Priced within reach of every one for cash.
FRED MILLER & SON, ARGYLE, N. Y.
Phone 142F12 Greenwich

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Three months to two years old from imported cows on test. Herd accredited and blood tested \$50 and up.
WM. A. DERSTINE, SELLERSVILLE, PA.

Registered Jersey Bulls

READY FOR SERVICE.
Also heifers. Accredited herd.
C. P. & M. W. BIGHAM, GETTYSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE

2 CARLOADS HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY COWS. all Federal T. B. tested, fresh and close up springers. Located 12 1/2 miles east of Hudson. Delivered by truck.
E. CLAUDE JONES, CRARYVILLE, N. Y. Phone 6F5

HEREFORD STOCKERS AND FEEDERS FOR SALE.

Calves, yearlings, and two's. Uniform in size. Choice quality. Tested cows and heifers. Many cars. Few cars of Shorthorn and Angus.
JOHN CARROW, Box 193, OTTUMWA, IOWA

FOR SALE

MILKING SHORTHORN DURHAM BULL CALVES.
HOMER HAWLEY, Lysander, N. Y. R. R. No. 1

SWINE

YOUNG SHOATS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross, or Chester and Yorkshire cross. Our pigs are from registered boars and high grade sows. These pigs are large, growthy and blocky and will make large hogs.
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.00
Will ship in small or large lots C.O.D. or send check or money order to MISHAWUN STOCK FARM, Mishawun Road, Woburn, Mass. (Crating Free).

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.
Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
7 TO 8 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.25
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.50
Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$5.00 each
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

BIG TYPE PIGS OLD RELIABLE STOCK

Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed. Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old. \$4.00 each. Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old, \$5.00 each. We ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.
ED. COLLINS, 35 Waltham Street, LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0839-B

PIGS READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

When starting to raise a hog, why not send to a place where quality is selected first. To start with, they are good blocky pigs. The kind that grow fast.
Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire Cross
7 TO 8 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.75 EACH
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.00 EACH
Will ship any number C.O.D. Keep them 10 days and if in any way dissatisfied, return pigs at my expense and your money will be refunded. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 368 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

Registered O. I. C. Pigs \$8.00.

Service boars \$20.00 up. Shropshire lambs \$15 to \$25.
JULIUS GORDON, LAWYERSVILLE, N. Y.

Stop Taxing Real Estate

(Continued from Page 2)

wages if the supply exceeded the demand. And they thought too that the lower the wages the larger the profits they would receive. How different the present fact! Real wages in industry, not only in this country, but generally, are higher than they ever were before. And contrary to their expectations, industrial leaders are attributing in part the prosperity they have enjoyed in recent years to the more generous wages labor is receiving. Isn't it possible that a similar revolution is pending in agriculture? Isn't it probable too that if agriculture were prosperous throughout the world, it would enhance the prosperity of all.

It is necessary no longer to portray the economic plight of the American farmer. All classes of our citizenship now recognize the fact that in recent years his lot has been a hard one. All parties and all classes profess a willingness, even an eagerness, to help improve his condition. The federal and state governments have it within their power to lift or greatly lighten the unjust burden of taxation now resting so heavily on the farmer's shoulders. Will they do it?

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Empire State Potato Club Plans Annual Show

(Continued from Page 6)

counties. Over 50 guests were present from Long Island, most of these being interested in the purchase of certified Green Mountain seed grown in this region of western New York. The seed fields were in good condition and many sales were made. The total average attendance on this tour was 300, probably the largest potato tour ever held in New York.

Crop Will be Short

Potato crop prospects are very variable but for the state as a whole, the crop will be about 28,490,000 bushels, a figure four million bushels short of the 1928 crop and short of the 5-year average by about the same amount. Most of western New York is dry and the yields will be subnormal. Central New York, a less important producing region, has had plenty of rain and the crop in Cortland, Onondaga, and Oneida counties looks promising. The same can be said of northern New York. In brief, New York's crop for 1929, in spite of weather conditions from now on, will be below normal because of extreme drought on Long Island and subnormal rainfall in western New York, these being the principal potato sections.

The College of Agriculture in its potato exhibit at the State Fair at Syracuse on August 26-31 featured package marketing of fancy graded potatoes. Effort was made to appeal to the consumer to eat more potatoes by showing methods of grading. Numerous types of small packages, including paper-board boxes; paper sacks; cotton, burlap, and saxolin bags, etc. were shown. Fair visitors were asked to fill out a report blank with information on per capita consumption. About 100 records were obtained from which the number of bushels per capita eaten in a year can be computed. These figures will be published later.

Empire State Potato Club Plans Show

The Empire State Potato Club, now in its second year, is making plans for its next annual meeting and potato show. Committees were appointed on August 27 to begin work at once. Announcement is being made that New York's Greater Potato Convention will be held on January 9 and 10, 1930 at Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y. The features will be a two-day potato program, trade exhibit, and potato show. Over 50 members of the Club are competing in the contest to determine who will this year be designated Premier Potato Growers of the Empire State.—E. V. Hardenburg.

All things come to the other fellow, if you will only sit down and wait.

FISHKILL FARMS

offer the following

Yearling Bulls

FISHKILL HENGVERVELD PIEBE—A son of the noted show bull KING PIEBE 19TH, whose dam, SOLDENE BEETS DEKOL, has a record of 33.43 lbs. butter in 7 days and 1,113.83 lbs. butter in 365 days as a five year old. On the dam's side this young bull traces back to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA, one of the best sons of that greatest of all milk sires, COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD. A great combination of producing families.

FISHKILL COLANTHA PONTIAC—his dam FISHKILL PONTIAC DEKOL INKA, a daughter of DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA, made a record at the age of 2 years, 11 months and 15 days of 493.72 lbs. butter and 11,012.20 lbs. milk in 365 days.

FISHKILL AAGGIE INKA PIEBE—a very richly bred young bull whose ancestors all represent high producing blood lines. His dam has a 7 day record as a two year old of 21.55 lbs. butter, and record made in class "C" of 697.12 lbs. butter and 14,373.4 lbs. milk in 365 days. This is on twice a day milking. This young bull's sire is a grandson of the great KING PIETRTJE ORMSBY PIEBE, while his dam is a granddaughter of the great DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA.

FISHKILL MAID HENGVERVELD—A son of DUTCHLAND INKA COLANTHA MAID. One of her daughters, FISHKILL INKA LADY DEKOL, made a record of 11,741.8 lbs. butter at 2 years, 11 months. This was the highest two year old fat record in America in 1927 and 1928.

FISHKILL PIEBE BEAUTY—a son of the great KING PIEBE 19TH, a great show bull and a son of a 33 lb. cow and a grandson of ROSE DEKOL WAYNE BUTTER BOY, who holds a 365 day record of 1,213.81 lbs. butter in 365 days, being the only cow to hold such a record and at the same time have four daughters that have produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in a year. This young bull's dam traces twice to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA.

FISHKILL PIEBE INKA—The dam of this young bull made a record of 12,500 lbs. milk in 365 days on twice a day milking. She traces twice to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA. This young bull's sire is the famous KING PIEBE 19TH, whose entire pedigree is rich in blood lines of high producers and comes from a family of show ring ribbon winners.

FISHKILL FANNIE INKA DEKOL PIEBE—A son of the great proven show bull KING PIEBE 19TH, who combines the blood of two famous animals—ROSE DEKOL WAYNE BUTTER BOY the only 1,200 lb. cow that has four 1,000 lb. daughters, and KING PIETRTJE ORMSBY PIEBE, whose get have won more grand championships and first prizes at the greatest shows of the country than the get of any other sire that ever lived. This young bull's dam is from a line of high producers tracing twice to the greatest of all milk sires COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD.

Dairymen's League Certificates accepted in part or full payment for any animal.
For pedigrees, prices, terms, etc., write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
461 Fourth Avenue New York, N. Y.



How To File a Railroad Claim

RAILROAD freight claim offices receive thousands of improperly filed loss and damage claims annually! This means delay in the settlement and dissatisfaction on the part of the claimant.

All claims can be roughly divided into "perishable" and "non-perishable" and on each, between eight and nine million dollars is paid annually by the combined carriers of the United States. A railroad cannot pay a claim until proper evidence and investi-

to be sent by parcel post. I at once received a card acknowledging the order, but not receiving any roots I wrote in three weeks time. In June I received a card that they had sent them by express. I telegraphed the express agent for over a week, but the roots did not come. Up to this time I have not heard a word from them although I have written them about the matter.

ALTHOUGH we have written several letters to the Arlington Water Lily Gardens, up to the present time we too have been unable to get any reply from them. Readers may form their own opinion of the reliability of concerns that fail to answer courteous business letters.

Recommends Accident Insurance Protection

I AM in receipt of your recent letter and check for \$30.00 to cover compensation for my recent illness.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my satisfaction and thanks for your prompt and courteous treatment and service rendered.

I sincerely believe that your insurance protection given to the policyholders is first class and I hereby earnestly recommend your policies to everyone who wishes A-1 protection and good service in the case of a claim.

Yours very truly,
Joseph Danielowich,
Calverton, N. Y.

gation is collected unless they care to assume full liability, as most shipments have been handled by two or more lines which may be called upon to stand a portion and naturally they demand proper evidence.

Individual shippers and receivers who do not maintain traffic men will find it to their advantage to follow this simple procedure when filing claims:

A blank form can be obtained from your local freight agent or from the railway freight claim office. This should be filled out completely and care should be taken to state at the bottom the nature of the loss or damage and show if possible why you think the carrier is liable. You may know enough about the circumstances surrounding the alleged loss to enable the claim office to make a quick check on this particular angle and pay the claim. Whereas otherwise it might take considerable time to trace it out without any clue.

Papers Needed

The paid freight bill, the bill of lading, invoices, diversion orders, correspondence and any documentary evidence connected with the shipment should be presented. In case any of the foregoing papers are lost or otherwise unavailable copies of them should be made before a notary public. It is also advisable to obtain a copy of inspections made at point of origin and destination or advise the claim agent that the government or some bureau did make inspections.

If no information is forthcoming from the carrier after your claim has been in their possession, say thirty days, it is not bad practice to make inquiry.

The above information applies to all claims, however in the case of non-perishable shipments that come in containers, like a barrel of dishes, no inspection is made at destination and if breakage is later discovered it is well to call a representative of the railroad who will furnish you with a "concealed damage blank" which should be filed with your claim.—A.J.H.

Letters Remain Unanswered

Last Spring I was referred to the Arlington Water Lily Gardeners to purchase lily roots. I wrote them and received their catalogue. May 10, I ordered \$5.00 worth

We Are Glad to Help

Your letter received, and in reply will say I received a check for \$9.65 from....., which makes it all satisfactory with me. I thank you very much for your services for collecting this for me.

ALTHOUGH the commission merchant at first stated he had no record of receiving the case of eggs from our subscriber, at our request a thorough investigation was made, at which time the eggs were located, and our subscriber was sent a check for the full amount of his claim.

Home Work Schemes Still Active

Can you give us any information about the Elite Dress Company, which is located in Newark, New Jersey?

WHAT information we have been able to get on the Elite Dress Company indicates that it is similar to hundreds of other work-at-home schemes, about which we have commented in these columns. We understand that Mr. Albert Berman, who owns the Elite Dress Company, paid somewhere around \$400. for a list of home workers' names which had been secured by another home work scheme.

We understand that the Elite Dress Company requires that a deposit of \$1.45 be paid to cover the cost of materials, and after two dozen dresses have been finished by the worker, the company proposes to return the deposit, plus the pay for the work done. While we have no evidence that there is any intent to defraud, we have been informed that the proposition is being investigated by the Post Office authorities. The experience of our readers who have attempted to make money at home by what is commonly termed

"home-work schemes" has been uniformly unsatisfactory. In many cases those back of the home work scheme have been interested only in getting the deposit for material of doubtful value. In some cases workers have found it difficult or impossible to get pay for the work they have done.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from page 12)

to the ridge. A hundred generations of carnivorous fighting blood were at work in the dog's body. His eyes had grown green and red in the gloom until they were pools of living flames; his teeth were bare; his jaws clicked at times like castanets, his heart was breaking in its subjection to inactivity and stillness. Now he looked again on victory. His master was triumphant as the Indians returned and crowded about the rocks. Defiance rose in his soul in an overwhelming flood. He hated the smell outside. He hated the creatures who made it. Without warning, his passion broke loose in the howling rage of a beast gone mad. Toinette's arms and Jeems's hands were futile in their efforts to stop it.

Then Odd realized what he had done and grew quiet. They could feel rather than hear a velvet-footed, voiceless cordon gathering about them in a ring of death.

The warrior on the floor opened his eyes. His ear was close to the rock, and he could hear the footfalls which were scarcely louder than the sound of leaves falling to earth from a tall tree. So near to him that he could have touched them he saw the woman with the long hair and the man who had throttled him, white-faced, in each other's arms. He closed his eyes, feigning unconsciousness. But his fingers crept over the stone floor with the stealth of a serpent until they found the hatchet which the white-faced man had dropped.

CHAPTER XV

TWENTY minutes after Odd had revealed their hiding place Jeems and Toinette were standing in the sun. Mysterious things had happened in this time. Unseen hands had dragged the warrior from under the rocks. An interval had followed in which excitement gave way to solemn and low-voiced talk outside. Then someone had called in guttural, broken French commanding them to come out. They had obeyed, Jeems first, Toinette after him, and Odd last with the downcast air of a beast who knew he was in disgrace. (To be continued next week)



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Mrs. Oscar J. Woodruff, Towanda, Pa.....	8.05	Edward C. Tanner, Arcade, N. Y.....	14.00
(Cartage paid)		(Refund on goods not received)	
James G. Nellis, St. Johnsville, N. Y.....	10.00	Mrs. J. W. Rockafellow, Montgomery, N. Y.	2.00
(Bill paid)		(Refund on baby chicks)	
Howard Rolison, Garrattsville, N. Y.....	5.00	M. W. Dorn, Rochester Mills, Pa.....	2.75
(Refund on goods not received)		(Refund on baby chicks)	
Abram A. Hill, Prattsville, N. Y.....	125.00	K. T. Allen, Meshoppen, Pa.....	5.42
(Damages paid)		(Returns for goods shipped)	
Irene L. Webb, Taborton, N. Y.....	61.00	Mrs. Grace Aman, Spencer, N. Y.....	1.00
(Insurance claim settled)		(Adjustment on baby chicks)	
Mrs. Agatha B. Simon, Long Eddy, N. Y.....	2.35	Miss Bernice Baker, Dundee, N. Y.....	1.00
(Refunds on goods not received)		(Deposit returned)	
Max Schoch, Chatham, N. Y.....	40.00	W. J. Arksey, Churubusco, N. Y.....	14.37
(Returns for goods shipped)		(Returns for goods shipped)	
Mrs. Sophie Gesell, S. Lima, N. Y.....	14.00	Harry Main, Mayville, N. Y.....	5.09
(Pay for goods purchased)		(Returns for goods shipped)	
Rupert Hathaway, Otego, N. Y.....	9.65	William G. Fay, Hartwick, N. Y.....	14.00
(Returns for goods shipped)		(Returns for goods shipped)	
Herman Sanford, New Kingston, N. Y.....	7.96	Horace R. Green, Goshen, N. Y.....	30.75
(Refund on unfilled order)		(Returns for goods shipped)	
Kirk Pratt, Rushford, N. Y.....	51.55	Miss Nell Driscoll, Leicester, N. Y.....	1.00
(Returns for hay shipped)		(Refund on unfilled order)	
Mrs. Joseph Nowatchek, Holley, N. Y.....	153.00	Charles G. Jones, Tioga, Pa.....	2.35
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(Refund on unfilled order)			
Morey & Lamont, Hyndsville, N. Y.....	15.76		
(Returns for goods shipped)			

Total \$661.15

Claims Settled Where No Money Was Involved

Mrs. Anna Harris, Salem, N. J.	L. J. Wermuth, Cazenovia, N. Y.
(Washing machine repaired)	(Adjustment on live stock)
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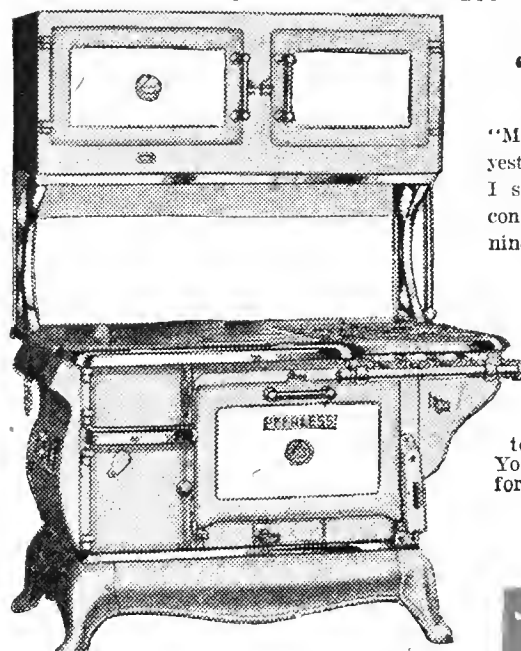
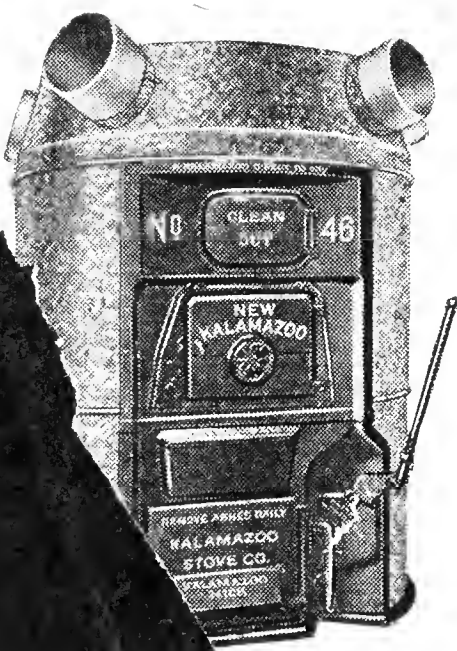
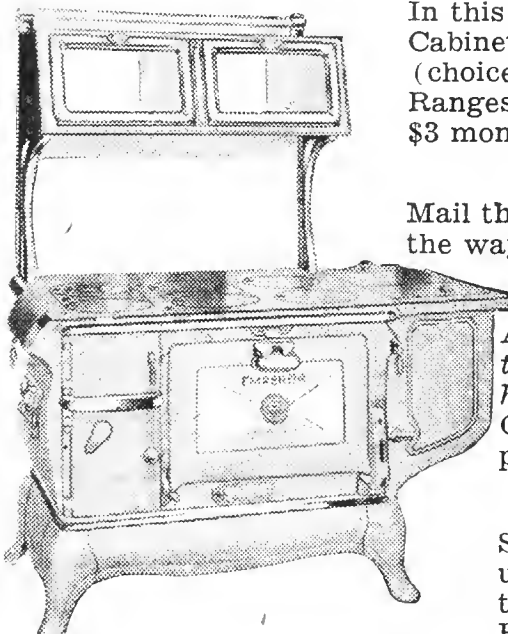
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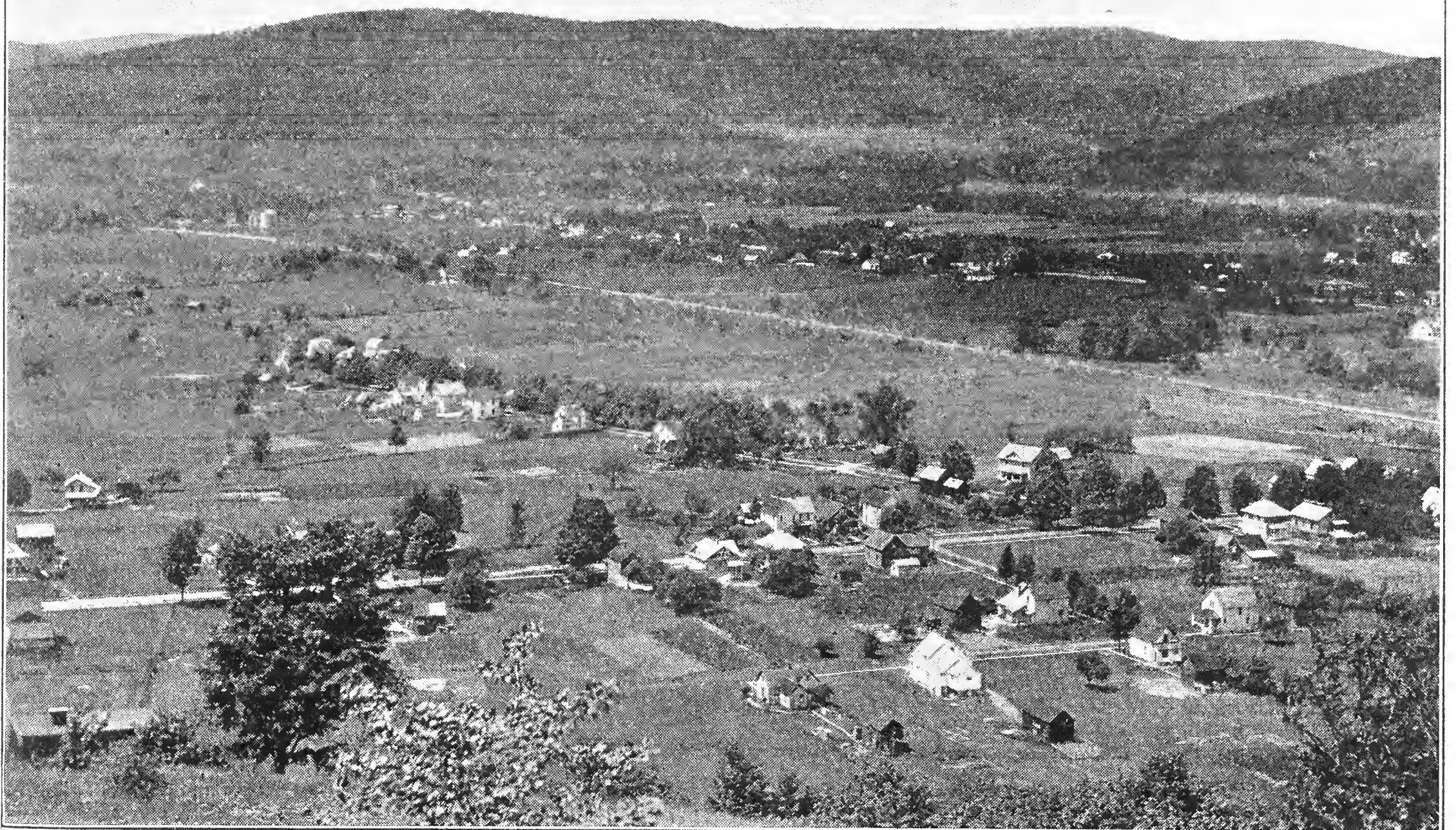
Oct. 5, 1929

Published Weekly

A Rude Rural Heaven

*The country 'round I think is fair,
I read of pleasant pastures there,
Beside still waters of a brook
Where I may sprawl and read a book.
I want a home 'mid rural scenes
Where I can plant sweet corn and beans,
Yet sometimes rest awhile from labors
To gossip with celestial neighbors
I'd like to lean upon my hoe
And swap new lies with Bill and Joe,
Where all lost friends for whom I sigh
Would live on little farms nearby.
I'd find in city life enslavement
E'en though it sported golden pavement.
Since I was born to country ways
And hated cities all my days,
I think that He who knows my need
Will give me that for which I plead.*

—BOB ADAMS



Beauty Spots of the East—A View Down
the Allegany River Valley. —See Editorial

—Courtesy, Allegany State Park Commission

Producers Report on Crop Conditions

Prices Actually Offered for Potatoes, Beans and Cabbage

THE September 1 crop report stated that continued dry weather had decreased the prospective bean crop. The New York State forecast at that time was 1,207,000 bushels as compared with 1,160,000 bushels last year and a five-year average of 1,464,000 bushels. The Michigan crop is slightly less than last year and considerably less than the five-year average.

The forecast for the entire United States crop was 17,245,000 bushels as compared with last year's crop of 16,621,000 bushels and a five-year average of 17,058,000 bushels.

The cabbage crop on September 1 needed rain in order to make a good growth. Rains have come in western New York and it seems probable that a good crop will be harvested this fall. Figures showing the estimated potato crop for various states are given in the table on this page. Crop conditions and prices actually offered to producers in the different sections are as follows:

Wyoming County—The potato market started off late in the summer with Cobblers selling at about \$2 per bushel. From that the market has gradually worked down until truckers are now offering about \$1.35 per bushel. Shipping stations are paying \$1.50 per bushel. The potato crop is very light this year. Unseasonable frosts during the past few days have further reduced the crop. Many potatoes are being dug, dry weather having killed the vines prematurely, thus giving the growers a chance to get their potatoes out early.

The market for marrow beans started off this year at about \$11 per cwt. This has increased now so that the going price is \$12 per cwt. and some sales are reported as high as \$12.50 and \$13. Medium beans are selling at \$8.50 per cwt. I understand that \$6.50 is being offered for yellow eyes.

The white kidney market is \$12. So far as I know no red kidney market has yet been established. Bean yields vary from 10 to 20 bushels per acre, the average being somewhat under 15, probably.—L. H. WOODWARD, *County Agricultural Agent*.

Ontario County—Several farmers have been offered \$1.25 to contract late potatoes. One man told me yesterday he had been offered \$1.50. The freeze of the last two nights will seriously affect the yield of potatoes also the dry weather at the

beans. Early planted beans will yield fairly well. Late beans have been hit by a frost the last two nights and probably will not return to the grower the seed planted per acre. There is quite a large acreage of late beans this year. They were podded better and looked better than early beans but the frost has made them practically a total loss.

Domestic cabbage is selling for the last two days at \$14.00 per ton either to the car or kraut factory. A great deal of early cabbage was loaded at \$30.00 and some at \$25.00 and \$20.00. Due to the dry weather the Domestic crop will be lower in yield per acre than it has been for six or seven years. A good deal of Domestic cabbage set late will not yield more than six or seven tons per acre. Aphis has been quite a factor this year in cutting down yields particularly Domestic cabbage due to the dry weather. There is a large amount of green worm also this year. I have heard of no offer for Danish cabbage. This crop is in better shape generally than Domestic due to some rains during the fore part of September.—R. U. PEASE, *County Agent*.

Steuben County—Have interviewed thirty of largest and best informed potato growers of Steuben and Allegany Counties. The average opinion is sixty-five per cent of last year's harvested crop. Severe frost of eighteenth and nineteenth entirely killed late crop. Shippers paying \$1.40.—SEYMOUR BRIDGE.

Monroe County—The price of early cabbage which started out at forty to fifty dollars per ton in early August has now dropped to fifteen dollars under heavy shipments. The last sale during the past week was seventeen dollars. Potato prices are excellent. Two dollars per bushel seems to be the prevailing price here now, although

(Continued on Page 6)

The Potato Crop As Estimated September 1

	Condition, Sept. 1			Production in bushels		
	10 yr. average	1928	1929	5 yr. average	1928	Forecast 1929
New York	79	82	63	32,517,000	32,376,000	25,121,000
Maine	83	81	85	36,994,000	39,380,000	42,983,000
New Jersey	73	86	65	7,959,000	9,120,000	6,078,000
Pennsylvania	76	85	61	24,869,000	31,980,000	23,228,000
Ohio	72	79	70	11,214,000	12,054,000	11,011,000
Michigan	75	80	59	29,401,000	35,802,000	23,783,000
Minnesota	74	83	59	35,056,000	38,940,000	24,863,000
Wisconsin	76	91	70	26,453,000	31,970,000	23,142,000
No. Dakota	76	87	44	10,180,000	14,805,000	6,376,000
Idaho	86	82	76	15,599,000	19,720,000	17,271,000
All other states	—	—	—	152,514,000	198,336,000	145,256,000
TOTAL U. S.	76	83	69	382,756,000	464,483,000	349,112,000

time they set and lack of size. The last few weeks potatoes have grown quite a good deal. Several potato farmers in the section of Phelps do not think they will yield over 150 bushels to the acre this year. Yields of 200 bushels are not uncommon in this section. Very little blight has been seen this year, however leaf hopper has been worse than usual. This might indicate a good deal of leaf roll for next year's crop.

A few farmers have been offered 13c for white

What New England Farmers Are Doing

Eastern States Exposition a Record of Progress

By NATHAN KOENIG

EASTERN States Exposition once more proved itself the greatest show of its kind in the East when during the week of September 15 more than 300,000 people passed through the gates to the exposition grounds to view the thirteenth annual exhibit of industrial and agricultural products.

One of the feature events during exposition week was the dedication of the new Vermont state building on the grounds.

This structure put up at a cost of \$50,000, half of which was appropriated by the legislature and the other half donated by individuals, was used this year for the first time to house the exhibits from the State of Vermont. Governor John E. Weeks delivered the dedication address. Present at the exercises in addition to more than 2,000 Vermonters and state officials, were Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont are the three only states to have state exhibition buildings on the exposition grounds. During exposition week, a committee from New Hampshire selected a building site upon which a state exhibit structure will be constructed for next year. New Hampshire has appropriated \$25,000 to be matched by an equal sum for the building. Ac-

cording to William B. Duryee, Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey, his state may in the near future have a building at Springfield, Connecticut, according to S. McLean Buckingham, Commissioner of Agriculture, will eventually have a state exhibit hall.

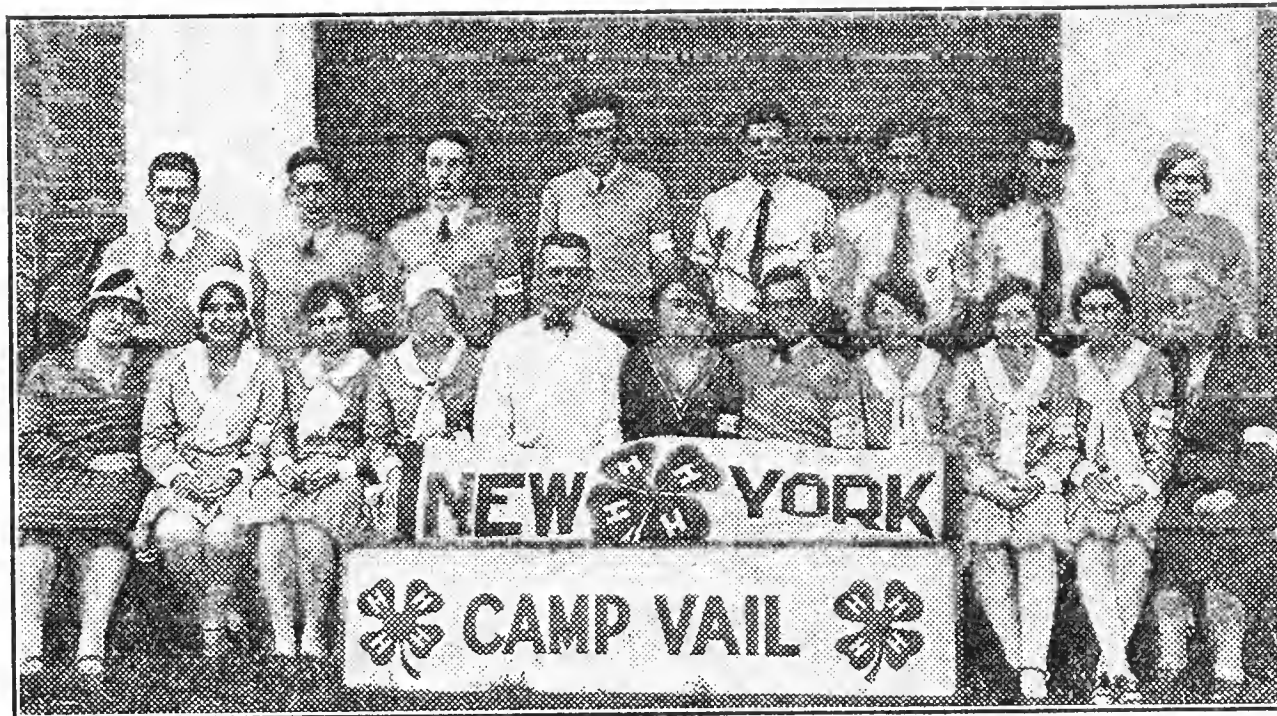
The Exposition this year had one of the most

elaborate displays of power machinery that has ever been in the East. Farm tractors and attachments, electric motors and appliances, spraying equipment, and new ideas in farm machinery and equipment held the attention of thousands. The many and varied exhibits in this section of the show certainly impressed the fact that farming is indeed in a mechanical age.

This year's poultry show had more than 1800 entries and included the largest turkey show in this section of the country. The turkey show this year was an added feature and proved most successful. More than 200 entries were to be seen from leading turkey breeders in New England. Fred J. Smith of Ossining, N. Y., for the second time in two years had the best pen of birds in the poultry show. Last year Mr. Smith's White Leghorns won the same honor. The best bird in the show was a Jersey Black Giant owned by Fish Farm of Mystic, Connecticut. The best turkey tom was owned by Ravelm Turkey Farm of New Milford, Connecticut.

Boys and girls from the twelve North and Middle Atlantic states more than 200 of them, all 4-H club members and leaders in their respective communities, attended Camp Vail which is operated in connection with the exposition. In addition to the camp

(Continued on Page 26)



The New York group of 4-H Club Members at Camp Vail. Front Row, left to right; Kathryn Doremus, Local leader, Orange County; Lorraine McLaury, Milford; Bernice Bennem, Cold Water; Marion M. Munson, Holcomb; E. B. Fuller, County Club Agent, Rochester; Hazel Dunn, County Club Agent, Schenectady; J. A. Reynolds, Asst. Club Leader, Cornell University; Ruth Knowles, Watkins Glenn; Esther Kendall, Mannsville; Catherine O'Brien, New Hampton; Mrs. Floyd W. Grimes, Local Leader, Watkins Glenn. Back row; Richard Goodwin, Guilford; Reginald Drake, Potsdam; Robert O. Bale, Odessa; Isadore Demarest, Wisner; Hughes Evans, Silver Springs; James Harkness, South Kortright; William Brew, Jr., Bergen; Mildred Almstead, North Norwich.

Does Electric Light Cost Too Much?

Progress in Country Depends On Cheaper and More Uniform Rates

By E. R. EASTMAN

THE past quarter century has been the age of gasoline; the next may be the era of electricity. Whether it is or not will depend on the development of the tremendous water power resources yet untouched, and whether we, the people, keep control of water power, our last natural resource. Progress in the use of electricity will also depend on whether the people can keep control of public utility or utilities, privately or publicly owned, which develop this water power into electrical power and light and bring them to our homes at a cost which we can afford to pay.

History is certainly in the making right now, so far as the future development of electric light and power is concerned. The decisions which we and our representatives make within the next two or three years will vitally affect all mechanical progress possibly for generations to come. At least two great problems are involved.

Public Or Private Ownership

The first, and I think the most important, is whether or not the people can get the electric light and power companies to reduce their rates, particularly to rural people, and to make the rates more nearly uniform throughout the State and the nation than they are at the present time.

The second problem is whether or not the people, through the State government, shall themselves develop their own water power, or let private capital develop it. Shall the State develop and sell it to the distributing companies, or shall the State lease its water power resources for fifty or one hundred years to electric light and power companies and allow them to develop the water power into electricity and then distribute it to the consumer?

This week I want to explain as clearly as possible what farmers are up against on the first problem of getting electric lights and power at reasonable rates, and at rates no greater than those paid by neighboring farmers in some other community. Next week, I will give you the arguments both for and against public ownership and development of the water-power resources, of the State into electricity.

On this matter of varying rates, just take a look at the tables on this page which show you how the cost of electricity varies from city to city and from town to town. Very likely you can find your own town in the list. Compare it with what other villages or cities are paying.

Can these varying

rates be levelled out so that everybody is on nearly the same basis? That is one question.

Another is, are you paying too much for electricity? I believe you are. There is not a week goes by that the Service Bureau does not receive a complaint from some farmer or group of farmers over the cost of electricity.

Another frequent complaint is the high cost that a farmer has to pay in getting his buildings wired, and still another problem constantly submitted to us is that of getting the Public Service Commission to give some consideration to the small consumers of electricity.

We Must Be Fair

Now in the first place, no progress can be made in answering any question unless we are fair. The companies are right when they claim that there are many new difficulties in extending electric current into rural sections. It is not as easy as the city business where houses and factories are near each other. There probably is some reason also for variations in the cost of electricity in different sections. The companies claim that current is lost when it has to be carried over lines too far. Some is lost; but we doubt if the loss is as great as is claimed. Governor Roosevelt says that a consumer should not be penalized be-

cause he happens to live in the country or is otherwise far from the source of supply.

Another argument of the electric light and power companies is that farmers are small consumers and that it does not pay to build a side line where there is only a small demand for electric current. This is a just argument, of course, but when the company forces the farmers practically to build their own lines and then continues to charge them rates much out of proportion to those charged in other sections, the argument has no weight.

Farmers Are Large Users

It is true also that farmers soon become fairly large users of electricity and would use much more if they could buy it at lower rates. The farmer not only lights his house, his barns and often his hen house, but the possibilities of using electricity for power in running farm machinery about the buildings are almost unlimited.

A very careful study on the regulation of electrical companies in New York State was made by the City Club of New York City, and the results of its conclusions were put in bulletin form, published in January 1929, and sent to Governor Roosevelt. The City Club found that New York State rates for electric current were, in 1927, 21 per cent above those for the rest of the country.

The City Club says: "In view of the large industrial character of New York State, its large population, its large urban centers, its efficient steam plants and the use of cheap Niagara power throughout eighteen counties, this 21 per cent higher cost of electricity in the homes is *prima facie* evidence that regulation has failed to secure for the homes of this State the benefits it has secured elsewhere in the country."

Three Hundred Per Cent Cheaper in Ontario

The same authority states that the cost of electricity in the Province of Ontario, Canada, our northern neighbor, is 300 per cent cheaper for the small consumer than it is in New York State.

The City Club report says further: "The average cost of power bought by distributing companies, which supply 42 per cent of all the power in the State, is less than six-tenths of a cent per kilowatt hour. These companies resell this power to domestic consumers for 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and up to 20 cents a k.w.h." (Consult the tables on this page again and see what you are paying in your community. (Continued on Page 9)

Electric Rates in Villages and Towns of New York State

Counties, Towns and Villages	Pop.	Charge for 36 Kwh per Mo.	Average charge per Kwh (cents)	Counties, Towns and Villages	Pop.	Charge for 36 Kwh per Mo.	Average charge per Kwh (cents)	Counties, Towns and Villages	Pop.	Charge for 36 Kwh per Mo.	Average charge per Kwh (cents)
ALBANY				HERKIMER				ROCKLAND			
Altamont	910	\$2.28	8.0	Cold Brook	280	4.32	12.	Haverstraw	5,950	4.68	13.
Coeymans	1,000	5.04	14.0	Oolteville	3,240	3.03	8.4	Hillburn	1,140	4.63	13.
Colonie	750	3.14	8.7	JEFFERSON				ST. LAWRENCE			
ALLEGANY				Alexandria Bay	2,130	3.04	8.4	Canton	2,700	3.60	10.
Alfred	600	3.96	11.	Antwerp	930	3.60	10.	Edwards	560	3.60	10.
Almond	460	3.96	11.	LEWIS				SARATOGA			
Bolivar	2,200	3.91	10.8	Constableville	410	3.85	10.6	Ballston Spa	4,470	3.24	9.
Wirt	1,000	3.91	10.8	Copenhagen	590	4.32	12.	Corinth	2,550	2.80	8.
BROOME				LIVINGSTON				Half Moon	1,000	3.55	9.8
O Deposit	2,040	4.68	13.	Avon	2,470	2.44	6.7	SCHENECTADY			
Endicott	15,620	3.24	9.	Oansville	4,570	3.96	11.	Oelanson	460	3.70	10.2
CATTARAUGUS				MAISON				Scotia	5,560	5.07	14.
Allegany	1,320	2.32	6.4	Canastota	4,220	3.62	10.	SCHOHARIE			
Cattaraugus	1,360	2.44	6.7	Cazenovia	1,770	5.55	15.4	Esperance	1,030	3.70	10.2
CAYUGA				Eaton	1,200	3.19	8.8	Middleburg	220	3.70	10.2
Aurora	370	3.44	9.5	Sullivan	3,400	5.55	15.4	SCHUYLER			
Cato	390	5.00	13.8	MONROE				Oix	3,500	7.20	20.
CHAUTAUQUA				Brighton	1,000	3.60	10.0	Montour Falls	1,650	3.56	9.8
Bemus Pt.	280	2.88	8.0	Brookport	3,620	2.20	6.1	Odessa	360	3.56	9.8
Brocton	1,360	2.88	8.0	East Rochester	5,580	2.88	8.0	SENECA			
Clymer	1,200	4.68	13.0	MONTGOMERY				Interlaken	660	3.19	8.8
CHEMUNG				Nelliston	620	3.60	10.0	Seneca Falls	6,480	3.44	9.5
Elmira Heights	4,800	2.56	7.1	Ft. Johnson	810	3.24	10.0	STEUBEN			
Horseheads	2,320	2.56	7.1	NASSAU				Addison	1,730	3.60	10.
CHENANGO				Bayville	990	3.96	11.0	Arkport	850	3.96	11.
Afton	830	2.94	8.1	Bellerose	540	3.96	11.0	SUFFOLK			
Bainbridge	1,340	3.19	8.8	NIAGARA				Amityville	4,240	3.60	10.
CLINTON				Barker	470	2.20	6.1	Babylon	3,700	3.60	10.
Champlain	1,270	4.88	13.5	Lewiston	850	3.52	9.8	SULLIVAN			
Oannemora	2,950	4.88	13.5	ONEIDA				Bloomington	230	3.76	10.5
COLUMBIA				Boonville	2,100	2.52	7.0	Liberty	3,070	4.46	12.5
Chatham	2,410	2.94	8.1	Bridgewater	210	2.88	8.0	TIOGA			
Kinderhook	770	4.10	11.3	ONONDAGA				Candor	780	2.88	8.0
CORTLAND				Baldwinsville	3,890	2.59	7.2	Newark Valley	850	2.94	8.1
Homer	4,000	2.92	8.1	Camillus	1,030	3.60	10.0	TOMPKINS			
McGrawville	1,210	2.92	8.1	ONTARIO				Cayuga Heights	370	3.89	10.8
Marathon	950	3.60	10.	Clifton Springs	1,770	3.44	9.5	Groton	2,070	3.17	8.8
DELAWARE				E. Bloomfield	370	3.49	9.5	ULSTER			
Andes	430	7.20	20.	ORANGE				Ellenville	3,320	4.32	12.
Oelhi	1,770	6.12	17.	Cornwall	2,030	3.78	10.5	New Paltz	1,270	4.08	11.3
OUTCHESSE				Chester	1,180	4.73	13.0	WARREN			
Amenia	1,200	5.32	14.7	ORLEANS				Bolton	200	3.42	9.5
Fishkill	530	4.24	11.7	Albion	5,200	2.20	6.1	Lake George	800	3.42	9.5
Millbrook	1,170	5.76	16.	Halley	1,700	2.30	6.3	Warrensburg	2,200	3.42	9.5
ERIE				OSWEGO				WASHINGTON			
Alden	890	3.08	8.05	Altmar	340	2.88	8.0	Argyle	210	3.24	9.
Depew	6,120	3.08	8.05	Central Square	570	2.83	8.0	Cambridge	1,620	4.10	11.3
ESSEX				OTSEGO				WAYNE			
Bloomington	420	3.60	10.	Cherry Valley	760	4.50	12.5	Clyde	2,650	3.44	9.5
Elizabethtown	570	5.40	15.	Cooperstown	2,750	4.86	15.	Lyons	4,270	3.44	9.5
FRANKLIN				PUTNAM				WESTCHESTER			
Brushton	500	3.04	8.4	Brewster	1,570	3.96	11.	Ardley	830	3.78	10.5
Burke	370	3.24	9.0	Cold Spring	1,490	4.32	12.	Briarcliff Manor	1,450	4.87	13.5
FULTON				QUEENS				Harrison	1,500	3.78	10.5
Broadalbin	1,350	3.24	9.0	Cedarhurst, Far Rockaway	145,950	3.60	10.0	WYOMING			
Mayfield	660	3.96	11.	RENSSELAER				Attiea	2,120	2.44	6.7
GENESEE				Castleton	1,680	5.04	14.	Gainesville	320	3.96	11.
Alexander	190	2.44	6.7	Hoosiek Falls	5,050	3.84	10.6	YATES			
Bergen	650	2.88	8.0	Petersburg	1,000	4.07	11.2	Dundee	1,160	4.18	11.6
GREENE								Milo	300	4.18	11.6
Athens	1,740	4.08	11.3								
Cairo	1,800	4.50	12.5								
Ourham	1,200	4.50	12.5								
Hunter	800	6.18	17.1								

This represents a population of approximately 2,675,000. Weighted Average 10.141 cents. Rates are from tariffs in effect Dec. 1928.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Trusts and Mergers Versus the People's Rights

THE constant merging and combining of capital in every business into larger and larger corporations and trusts make every thinking citizen wonder what the effect is going to be on our individual welfare. Theodore Roosevelt was an enemy of great combinations of capital in big business enterprises and fought them with all the power at his command. We wonder what he would think about the trusts if he were alive today. The millions in combinations in his time have since increased to billions. There is practically no line of business in America today where mergers and combinations are not taking place by the literal dozens every month.

The article on Page 3 calls attention to the conditions of the electric light companies within a comparatively short time in New York State. Every dairyman knows how the small milk dealers are being crowded out or are joining the big fellows in ever-growing dairy-products marketing organizations. In every city and small town the old individual storekeeper is worrying over the competition of the great chain store system, and thousands of storekeepers have already quit business or have joined up with one of the big grocery distributing systems. Even in the newspaper business we hear of some new mergers almost every day.

Some thirty-nine years ago, when this present get-together scheme in business started, the government passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Later the Clayton Act was enacted to put more teeth in the anti-trust law. For many years the government tried, without much success, to "bust" the trusts. Finally the courts found that if they decided against the operations of some of the great corporations it would upset the whole financial prosperity of the country, and from that time on little effort has been made to break up the trusts.

Why were Theodore Roosevelt and many others so worried over the growth of the trusts? Chiefly because they felt that the elimination of competition from business was of tremendous danger to the people. Let us give you a concrete example.

Our family is in the habit of buying several quarts of milk a day from Borden's. When the family returned from upstate this summer, the Sheffield milk driver was on hand before the Borden man and supplied us with milk for a few days, and when we finally changed back to the Borden supply, the Sheffield man used every argument at his command to retain our trade. The service from either company is one hundred per cent. Each knows that if he slips a little in his

service to the consumer he will lose the trade to the other company.

Now we are all human. Do you suppose that any company or its representatives would go quite so far in maintaining service if competition were eliminated and it was sure of its trade anyway? A reasonable amount of competition is wholesome.

Another danger of great combinations is the immense power of wealth and the opportunity it gives to control local, state and national legislation. What chance has the common citizen to present his case against some corporation, for example, before a Public Service Commission, when the corporation has unlimited funds to hire lawyers to present its case?

Some economists feel, too, that any system is not socially or economically right that permits the collection, at the people's expense, of great wealth into the control of a few men.

On the other hand, there are, of course, great results that come from the efficiency of large operations over small ones. For example, without the great organization of the Standard Oil Company, kerosene and gasoline could never have been produced and sold as cheaply as they have been for years. Some say, however, that some control should have been kept of big business like that of the Standard Oil Company so that kerosene and gasoline could have been sold more cheaply still.

Going back to our example of the competition between Borden's and Sheffield, if the inefficiencies caused by two milk carts on the same street with their small loads and duplications could be eliminated, then milk could be sold to the consumer even cheaper than it is now. The question always arises, however, would the consumer and producer profit by this increased efficiency, or would the milk dealer?

Chain stores have brought real results to consumers because at least some of the gains resulting from handling a large volume of business have been passed on to consumers.

One safeguard from the dangers of great mergers of capital in business is that these business concerns are now owned by thousands and sometimes hundreds of thousands of individuals who buy and hold the stock in the different companies. Thus the capital is not so much in the hands of a few persons as it once was.

Still another, and perhaps best safeguard of all, is the fact that business ethics and principles have rapidly increased in recent years. Very few men are actually dishonest. The great majority go to the other extreme and really want to render service to their fellows. More and more large concerns are taking their employees, and their consumers into some kind of cooperative arrangement. The more such arrangements and the larger the growth of these better principles and ethics, the less danger there will be from the great trusts.

In the meantime, the people should insist that our state and national governments through the Public Service Commissions and in other ways keep every possible control of the big corporations. This control should insist for one thing on publicity of all the books and accounts of big business, particularly of those combinations of capital which deal with public utilities. With the elimination of competition, there is less and less need of secrecy in business. If there is nothing to hide, why hide it?

Four Killed—One Insured

ONE of the most terrible accidents that has been brought to our attention in some time was the Bailey automobile tragedy which happened in Ithaca this summer, when four people were instantly killed in an automobile hit by a train. Details are explained on our Service Bureau Page.

The case was especially interesting to the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST because only one person out of the four was insured with our

travel accident policy, while every other member of the party had recently had the opportunity of taking the policy, and one said that he expected to take it this fall. The check paid promptly to the estate of the one member of the party who was insured is photographed on our Service Bureau Page this time.

We think we have a right to be proud of our insurance service. It is limited, of course, strictly to travel accidents, but the cost is very small, and in this speed age no one can afford to be without protection when traveling.

Latest On Crops and Prices

MAY we call your especial attention to the article on Page 2 giving the latest field reports on prices and market conditions of cabbage, potatoes and beans. Such articles appear almost weekly in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST every fall. They are obtained by telegraph and letters from prominent growers who know what they are talking about. It is information that you cannot get elsewhere, and it is yours for the reading. We have many letters from farmers telling us how these market articles have saved them money.

We want to take this opportunity to thank our correspondents who cooperated so heartily in furnishing this information. We believe it does a lot of good.

A Picture of the Dairy Country

A PICTURE never conveys the same impressions as the original, which is just another way of saying that neither the camera nor the greatest artist in the world can really ever copy Nature. Yet we think the picture on our cover this time does give one some understanding of the fine beauty of a great farming country.

This particular scene is looking down into the valley of the Alleghany River, and some of you who read this may be able to pick out your home. You will like the picture because it is so typical of hundreds of communities in the old hill and valley dairy country of the east.

We like the rugged beauty of the mountains and the majestic roar of great waterfalls, and have printed several pictures of each in our beauty spot series on our covers this summer. But when it comes to what we like best, give us a country that is useful as well as ornamental.

Prizes For Experience Letters

OUR contest on the subject, "Does It Pay To Store Or Hold Cash Crops" ends on November 1st, so if you have not sent in your letter, now is the time to do it. What has been your experience with storing cash crops like potatoes, cabbage, etc., and what would be your advice in the matter?

For the best letter on this subject we will pay \$3, \$2 for the second best, and \$1 for each of the other good letters we are able to publish. Write plainly on only one side of the paper, and do not make your experience letter too long.

Eastman's Chestnut

THE man who sent this in said that if he could only get it cut, he could fill his whole silo from one cornstalk. Maybe some of you can make suggestions that will help the poor fellow get this stalk cut.

"Last week, as I was hauling my guano, it eat my pants up and my pocketbook and 50 cents in money. I went and planted my corn and the next day I was out in the field and we had roasting ears; they had grown so high that we had to climb the stalk to get the corn. Brother went up the stalk and gathered the corn and started back down; so I got the ax, and it was growing so fast that I could not hit two licks in the same place. I will give \$5.00 to anyone who will cut the stalk down.

News from the Publisher's Farm

DUTCHESS County was, I believe, one of the driest spots in the state this year. I think that we had more than our share of the drought. Certain wells dried up that had never gone dry before in the history of our locality.



Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Notwithstanding this extreme drought, the crops on our farm suffered comparatively little. However, it was necessary to cut our silage corn two weeks earlier than usual and the quantity of our squash crop will be considerably less than we had hoped for.

Strange enough, we have one of the best apple crops this year that we have ever had. On the 19th of September we finished picking our McIntosh and we harvested approximately 2,200 bushels, which is 25% more than last year. We have not harvested our Baldwins yet but it looks as though we had almost twice as many Baldwins as a year ago. On one side of our McIntosh-Baldwin orchard, we have six rows of Rome Beauties. It is very interesting to note that at this point our McIntosh yielded their heaviest crop. The farther away one went from the Rome Beauty trees, the less apples one found on the McIntosh trees. This proves that this year the Rome Beauties cross-pollinated with our McIntosh for the first time.

I visited Mr. Hart's orchard at Arlington, Dutchess County, New York and found that he also had had the same experience, namely, that where his McIntosh trees were close to his Rome Beauties, he got an excellent crop of McIntosh.

In Mr. Hart's orchard I had the pleasure of seeing five-year-old Cortland trees loaded down with fruit. As far as I know Mr. Hart will have the first commercial crop of Cortlands in the state. He will have several hundred barrels for sale. Mr. Hart is very enthusiastic about his Cortlands and it will be very interesting to follow these Cortlands to market and see what kind of a reception the consumer will give them.

The unusual season that we had this spring at the blossoming time has proven to me that all fruit growers can well afford to give a good deal of time to the question of cross-pollination of the various varieties that they have in their orchard. From my own experience, I am firmly convinced that Baldwins will not serve as pollinizers for McIntosh and it will be necessary for me to top-work a number of our trees in our McIntosh-Baldwin block to Cortlands or some other variety that will furnish a lot of pollen for the McIntosh.

* * *

This summer was not an easy one to maintain our milk production and to deliver the minimum of eleven cans a day which our contract calls for. Fortunately, we had planted a succession of oats and peas which saved the day for us. This green fodder combined with ample feeding of grain kept up our production through July and August.

We have passed our low point on production which was about the middle of September. Now that we have had a number of cows freshen and will continue to have more cows freshen through October and November, we have passed the danger point. The experience that we have just come through has taught us a lesson that one can make milk profitably through July and August provided one plans sufficiently far in advance to do so.

Our herd has just had our annual T. B. test and I am very glad to report that we came through with a perfect record. I was a little bit worried about this test as we had brought in for the first time since March, 1923 new females to our herd, but all of our

twenty-seven Jerseys came through "as clean as a whistle."

I have been criticized by some of my friends for paying what they thought a pretty long price for these Jerseys but I think my fellow-breeders will agree with me that if you go out to buy a herd which has to:

1. Pass a contagious abortion test.
2. Must be from an accredited herd.
3. Must be producers.

that it is very difficult to find a herd which will answer all the above three requirements and not pay a long price.

Since writing my last article, we have been fairly successful in our sales of bulls and heifers and I take pleasure in reporting the following sales:

Heifers Sold from Fishkill Farms Since June, 1929

NAME OF ANIMAL	PURCHASER
C.S.F. Lady Inka Normi	Mr. J. H. Phillips, Greencastle, Pa.
Fishkill Colantha Inka DeKol	Mr. A. Winter, Mahwah, N. J.
Fishkill Albany Colantha DeKol	Mr. G. W. Colby, Manchester, N. H.
Fishkill Colantha Aaggie	Mr. J. P. Barker, Laurel, Md.
Fishkill Inka Maid DeKol	Mr. D. S. High, Lancaster, Pa.

Fishkill May Colantha Inka	Mr. A. Winter, Mahwah, N. J.
Fishkill Pride Hengerveld DeKol	Mr. Jas. H. Wingard, Munderf, Pa.
Fishkill Gladys Veeman Sir May	Mrs. R. B. Titus, Wyoming, N. Y.
Fishkill Hengerveld Lady	Mr. Maurice Hall, Bovina Center, N. Y.
Fishkill Beauty May Colantha	Mr. Maurice Hall, Bovina Center, N. Y.
Fishkill Clothilde Lila May	Mr. Maurice Hall, Bovina Center, N. Y.
Fishkill May Inka Colantha	Mr. Sam Goldstein, East Haddam, Conn.
Fishkill Beacon Korndyke May	Mr. Ralph Smith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Fishkill May Genesee Colantha	Mr. Ralph Smith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Bulls Sold from Fishkill Farms Since May, 1929

Fishkill Inka Colantha Piebe	Mr. Maurice Hall, Bovina Center, N. Y.
Fishkill Pride Hengerveld	Mrs. Fred G. Potts, Howes Cave, N. Y.
Fishkill Sir May Beauty	Mr. Sam Goldstein, East Haddam, Conn.
Fishkill Inka DeKol Colantha	Mr. R. C. Jennings, South Kent, Conn.
Fishkill DeKol Piebe King	Montefiore Hospital, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

SOME time ago a friend called my attention to the little personal advertisements in the classified departments of the city newspapers, and since then I have read them regularly. If read with some imagination, they



E. R. Eastman

are filled with human interest and contain the whole scale of human emotions, from joy to sorrow and despair. It used to be quite a common custom, probably sanctioned by law, to "post" one's wife when she deserted. But I had not seen such a notice in years until I began to read these "Personal" columns.

At first glance, one may laugh a little at one of these posted notices, but to me there is grim tragedy in a statement like this:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Whereas my wife, Lena ———, has left my home, I will no longer be responsible for debts contracted by her. **HENRY —**

One can read between these lines a whole volume of human suffering. Begin on that bright day not long ago when this boy and girl, Henry and Lena started out so happy hand in hand to lick the world. Children came; poverty may have oppressed; irritations increased, and small bickerings grew into quarrelling, until finally some other man may have spoken kindly to the woman, or she may have just gotten tired of it all, and so went away. Anyway, Life was too much for them, so they came to be one of the many couples that did not "live happily ever after". It takes brains and courage to make a successful marriage.

* * *

In these "Personal" columns, there are always many advertisements of lost property, for example, like this one:

LOST—Wedding ring. Engraved S. L. B. to M. V. D.—8-7-29.

I always read of lost property with sympathy, particularly when the lost article is something very personal, beyond price, like the above. Maybe this couple had been out together and had a nice day only to find it all ruined by the loss of the ring. This one is all the more interesting, because you will note from the date on the ring that the couple were bride and groom. It gives most of us a disagreeable feeling to lose something, anyway.

* * *

Here are a couple of interesting messages of a different type, taken from a newspaper's "Personal" column. On

the first day, I read this notice:

BABE—Meet me Times subway station. You know where. 4 P. M.—G. W. O.

The next day the following notice appeared:

G. W. O.—Terribly sorry. Out of town. Meet you today.—**BABE.**

Probably there is something "shady" here. But the question is, what? Why did not this couple write to each other direct instead of through the public columns of a newspaper? How did one know that the other would see the advertisement? This must have been fixed beforehand. Can you not imagine how impatient and angry that man G. W. O., must have been, standing and fuming around in that crowded subway when "Babe" failed to show up? You know how men love to wait! I wonder if G. W. O. saw the second notice and came back again.

* * *

Here is another "Personal" that caught my eye:

FRANK—Give me details. Worried. **SISTER**

Now why could not this couple use the mails instead of the newspaper? Was the sister kicked out of the family, or was Frank? Are they really brother and sister? And what about the details? Details about what? Perhaps someone they both love is sick or in trouble. The right answers to these questions might be full of human interest, and again they might be just commonplace. It is the mystery that arouses the imagination.

* * *

Here is an advertisement that I saw at least three different times:

EDITH D.—Am sick. Can't work. Do for me what I did for you. **MOE.**

Now, are they man and wife, father and daughter, or sister and brother? Probably poor Moe lost Edith's address, and had to resort to the advertisement. We naturally wonder if she saw it, and if so did she respond to this anguished cry for help?

* * *

Here is an interesting one that caused me some speculation:

BILL—Sent letter to General Delivery, New York City. **MARTHA.**

Now again, I wonder why Martha did not write direct to Bill. Was the address unknown, or was she afraid the letter might fall into wrong hands? Did Bill finally get the letter, or did it go to that graveyard of letters, the Dead Letter Office? What stories some of those lost letters could tell!

* * *

What could be more tragic than this:

AL—Mother died September 14th. To be buried Tuesday, September 17th at 2 o'clock. Come home. Oh, please come home. **LINEA, HILDA and ELSIE.**

It is not difficult to fill in the com-

plete story here. Al is evidently the only son and brother, and no one knows where he is. We do not know why he left home. Maybe he is just a careless wanderer. Maybe he felt he did not get fair treatment. Anyway, it takes little imagination to know something of what that mother suffered because of her lost boy. We know that he did not get back to see her, but we wonder if he finally did respond to the heartbroken appeal of his sisters.

* * *

Here is another, similar one illustrating the countless tragedies in family relationships.

JOHN—Mother sick. Come home. All forgiven. **DAD.**

Here again it is not difficult to know in a general way the history of this trouble so common to many families. We do not know what John did, but we do know that, so far as the father and mother are concerned, Love triumphed and the boy was forgiven. We hope he saw the notice and came back again in time.

* * *

So goes the record of human relationships. I like to watch people and study their relations with one another because each life is a complete volume unto itself. I have noticed, too, that no matter where the people live or what they do they are much alike under the skin and respond to the same hopes, inspirations and ideals, and react to the same sorrows and joys. Which is but another way of saying that we are all traveling the great uncharted Road of Life together and each of us must lean more or less upon our fellow travelers.

National Federation Represents Three Hundred Thousand Dairymen

REPRESENTATIVES of 317,000 farmers who belong to dairy cooperatives will meet in St. Paul, Minnesota, November 11, 12 and 13 for the thirteenth annual convention of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. These farmers are marketing annually nearly \$340,000,000 of dairy products through 46 groups that are joined in the national federation. They are located in almost every county of the commercial dairy belt from New England across the continent to the Pacific Coast.

"About 600 delegates are expected to attend the meetings," said Secretary Charles W. Holman, in announcing the dates. "The program will include addresses by national authorities and discussions of some of the pressing problems which are confronting the industry. Among such questions are the tariff on dairy products and the oils and fats, problems of readjustment to meet new conditions created by the development of national mergers of industrial concerns handling dairy products, the relation to and the assistance which dairy cooperatives may expect from the Federal Farm Board and questions of membership relations and management."

"The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation is the oldest and largest trade association of cooperatives in the United States. It was formed in 1916 by eight fluid milk and cream marketing associations."

Senate "Investigating" Farm Board

THE Senate Agricultural Committee is busy finding fault with the members of the Farm Board. The appointments made by President Hoover have to be approved by the Senate, but before doing so the Senate Committee is calling members of the Board to appear before the Committee where they are put through a grueling examination. Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board in particular, has been subject to a long and exhaustive personal examination.

As American Agriculturist has pointed out editorially we think this is poor business. Congress passed the farm relief bill. Now why not give the Farm Board members a chance to see what they can do without creating distrust and lack of confidence by unnecessary "investigations."



"Do You want to make your wife a widow?"

"DON'T cause your farm to go neglected and leave your family lonely because you have been careless at the crossing!" These are words of wisdom. Take no chances!

Nearly three quarters of the automobile accidents at grade crossings occur in plain daylight, and 90% of these *where there is a clear view of the track!* In a large majority of all the cases, the drivers are familiar with the crossings. Familiarity seems to breed . . . carelessness.

Caution gets results

Railroads were the prime movers in organized work to promote safety. Today every practicable device known is used to promote safety of passengers, employees, and the public in general. The effort has been repaid many times over!

The New York Central again earnestly asks its farm neighbors to cooperate with it to the utmost in reducing the great toll taken by accidents at grade crossings.



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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Wheat Acreage Less Than Usual

THE third week in September saw severe frosts and the first cool weather of the fall. Practically no rain fell during the week and we are still living on the showers of last week. Surface moisture is good but soaking rains will be necessary to get to the bottom of furrows and to fill wells. It has been a good harvest week for

By M. C. BURRITT.

products out. At present this plan

does not provide for a selling service. Its aim is rather to provide the very necessary and desirable services of packing and loading to given standards. In time these should become uniform and state-wide and with a trade mark or brand which stands for quality and which can be advertised.

This looks like making a part of the facilities of the Farm Board immediately available to New York Milk Shed farmers. Let's all give the Board's plans a fair trial. Hilton, N. Y. September 22, 1929.



M. C. Burritt

tomatoes, beans and early cabbage. Early fall apples are pretty well picked but picking of mid-season apples like Greening and King is just beginning.

Wheat seeding has begun but less than 15 per cent had been sown in this locality on September 21st. This is due chiefly to inability to plow

and fit the land until after the recent rains. More wheat than I ever saw before will be sown on disced oat stubble. This is new practice here but the seed bed so made appears to be better than if the land is plowed under present conditions. It now appears that the wheat acreage will be less than usual. Many are abandoning the crop as unprofitable due to low yields and low prices.

Apple Prices Continue Good

Apple prices continue good in the face of a light crop. Offers and sales of good crops of Baldwins range from three to three and a half dollars per barrel tree run and from five to five and a half per barrel packed U. S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inches and up. Greenings are selling at from six to six seventy-five for the best grade. Drops and culls are bringing from fifty to seventy-five cents per hundred weight. These are very satisfactory prices for those who have fruit.

The editor's comments in the issue of September 21, under the caption "Give The Farm Board A Chance" are both sound and appropriate. Whatever one may think of the so-called "farm relief" legislation, per se, it must be recognized that the character of President Hoover's appointments, the sane, sound, conservative actions of the Board to date have materially changed the situation. The radical questionable phases of the legislation, like the so-called stabilization feature are not being emphasized. The cooperative farm organizations are being strengthened with better policies and with loans. It is the radicals and the sensationalists in Congress who are criticizing.

New York Farm Organizations Cooperate With Board

The statement has been made that New York farmers can expect little help from the Board until powerful farm organizations are built up, and that western farmers will be the chief beneficiaries. This may be true in part, but the New York milk shed with two of the largest farm organizations in their respective fields, are already functioning well and have established helpful relations with the Farm Board, viz. the Dairymen's League and the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange.

The Board has recently announced that it has approved an initial loan to the G. L. F. "to be used for the purchase or construction of marketing facilities" at a number of points. "These facilities are to be used to afford grading, packing and loading service to farmer cooperative groups". The G. L. F. is to match the Board's money dollar for dollar at these local points, the facilities there to be used as now for servicing farm supplies into the community and for servicing farm

Producers Report on Crop Conditions

(Continued from Page 2)

digging has not yet been begun on the main crop. No prices on beans have been made around here yet, but the expectation seems to be that they will be between eight and ten cents per pound.—M. C. Burritt, Hilton, N. Y.

Suffolk County—The potato crop in Suffolk County is very light this year. It is reported as about 50% of last year's crop. Farmers on the North Fork of the Island report yields of from twenty to one hundred bushels per acre. The Hampton section has been more fortunate and has about 60% of a normal crop.

Digging is reported about 80% finished in the Riverhead section. Other sections not quite so far along but much further than they were at this time last year.

The price has ranged from \$1.50 to \$1.80 at the loading stations. During the week of Sept. 16 it has been \$1.70 at the local station.—J. C. Corwith.

The potato crop on Long Island is very poor, about 40% of normal. This is due to dry weather and excessive insect injury. The crop is nearly three quarters harvested, practically all of which has been sold. The price at present is \$1.70 per bushel for number one Stock.

The drought has not been broken as yet. Our cauliflower are suffering severely from dry weather. In the Hamptons the recent rains hit them and they are in good shape.—H. R. TALMAGE.

Wayne County—Prices being offered for beans in Wayne County at the present time are as follows: 7 1/2c for Red Kidneys; 7 1/2c for Yellow Eyes; 8c for Pea beans and Imperials; 11c for Perry Marrows.

Cabbage prices seem to be somewhat variable with the weather which influences shipping. However, at the present time from \$13. to \$15 is offered.—M. C. BUCKMAN, County Agent.

Genesee County—The following are the prices paid today for these products: potatoes, \$1.50 per bushel; cabbage, domestic \$15. per ton; Danish, \$20. per ton; Pea beans \$8. per hundred pounds.—GILBERT A. PROLE.

Steuben County—Prices for beans are as follows: White, medium \$8; Pea \$8; White Kidneys, \$11; Red Kidneys, \$7.75; Yellow Eyes, \$7; Marrows Large, \$11; Small, \$10. Potatoes are bought by local shippers today for \$1.25 but this price varies somewhat in the different localities due approximately to the activity of the truckers.—WILLIAM STEMPFLE, County Agent.

Rhode Island Greening Better Than Northwestern

Is the N. W. Greening as good a variety as the R. I. Greening?—H.E., New York.

Although the N. W. Greening has a good appearance on the market, the general opinion seems to be that it is not as good a variety as the R. I. Greening.

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You will find it pays to buy standard, trademarked goods. Let The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertising columns serve as your shopping guide. They contain the latest information regarding farm machinery, household helps, work, clothing and other merchandise of interest to farmers.

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tomers, attracted by profit-making feeds, adds to his resources. He is enabled to command the best ingredients, the best formulas, the best mixing machinery.

He can afford to maintain experimental farms and laboratories, such as those where Park & Pollard feeds and their ingredients are tested and proven, and develop new feeds that will earn new success and profits for his customers.

It is in this way that the success of Park & Pollard has been achieved—by having the facilities to help its patrons to success it gets more business.

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Lay or Bust Dry Mash ✓
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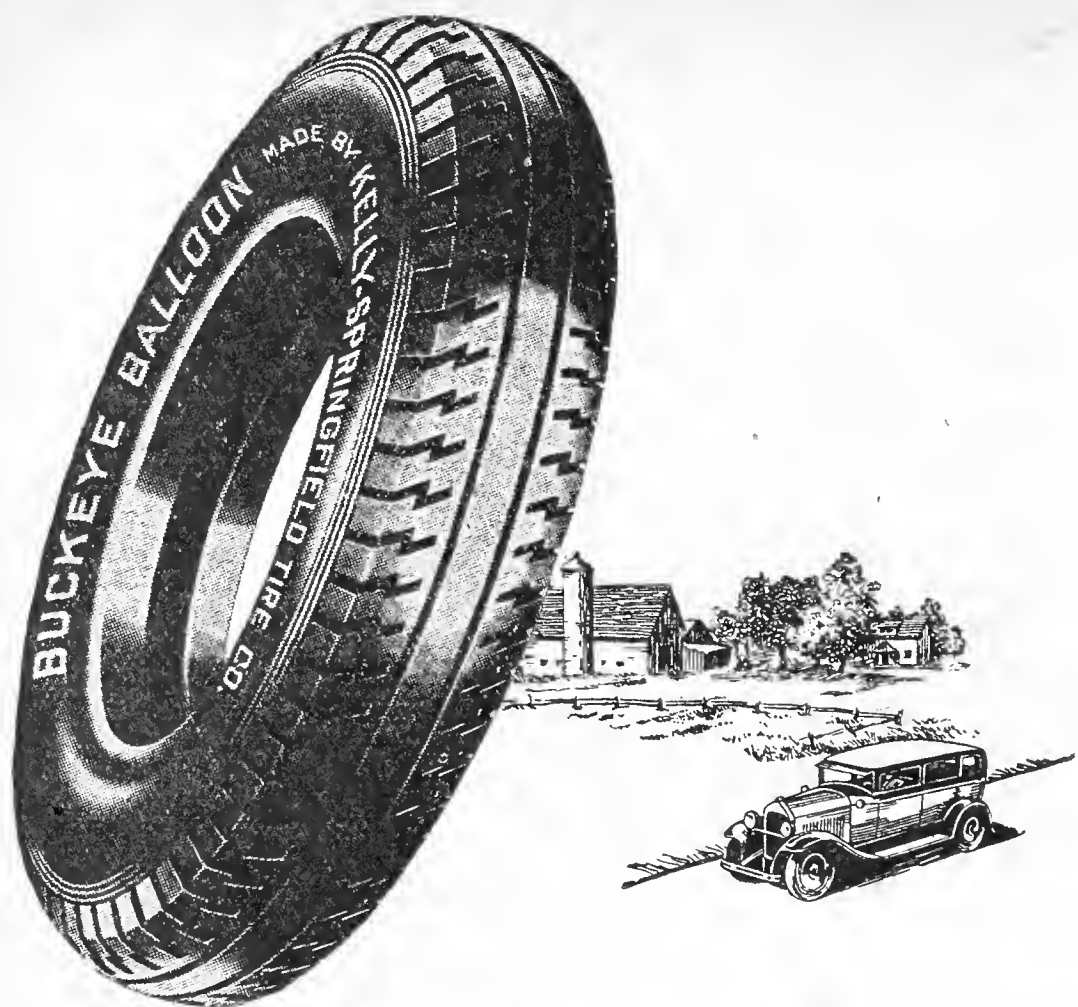
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With the A.A. Vegetable Grower



The Fall Vegetable Shows

DRY weather made it partic-

ularly difficult to put up fine vegetables for exhibits this fall, but nevertheless the quality in the different shows did not seem to suffer very seriously.

The quantities at Rochester and Syracuse were about as usual. The potato show was small but of unusual excellence.



Paul Work

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the Syracuse show was the great gain in interest and quality in the classes for associations affiliated in the New York State Vegetable Growers Association. For the first time, the upland and muckland entries were full and the Onondaga Association of Syracuse withdrew its entry in order that newcomers might have opportunity. The newly formed Geneva Vegetable Growers Association appeared for the first time and took second premium with a splendid collection of vegetables. The Albany Market Gardener's Association took first with a score of 90 points. The Southern Tier Market Growers' Association of Elmira was third and the Canastota Growers' Association was fourth.

Williamson Display Teaches

In the muckland class, the Williamson Cooperative Vegetable Growers' Association was first with one of the finest displays we have ever seen scoring 93 points. Not only were the products of special quality, and beautifully packed, arranged and displayed, but the educational features were developed in a most clear-cut and helpful fashion. The background beside showing the name of the association indicated in outline and by means of photographs the work of the association along lines of buying, selling and research. A better advertisement for cooperative effort could hardly have been devised. The Genesee-Orleans Vegetable Growers' Association took second, Oswego third and Canastota fourth.

Superintendent Riley made a vigorous effort to secure refrigerated cases for the perishable vegetables for this year. The asking, however, was turned down on the ground that the long-promised horticultural building is now probably not too far in the distance and color is lent to this hope thru the fact that State officials seem to be much interested in completing the State Fair building program. The boys' and girls' building seems to be the most urgent need and horticulture appears to be next on the list. The time seems ripe for grower organizations to work on this.

Individual Collection Class

The individual collection classes with \$100 first prize were given greatly improved staging, each appearing on a separate pyramid table under an attractive canopy. Myron Ames of Brewerton took first scoring 82½ and Errol Duerr of Irondequoit was second scoring 78½. In the class limited to 30 kinds, C. F. Duerr of Rochester was first scoring 89½; Ray Crossman of Brewerton second with 85; H. L. McCulloch of Cicero third with 84; and J. E. Cole of Cicero fourth with 79.

The conspicuous labeling of classes makes the vegetable show at Syracuse stand out from other State Fair displays and also from vegetable shows elsewhere. This makes it possible for the visitor to know just what he is looking at without referring to a catalog and it is interesting to note that the number of people who make leisurely examination of the tables is in-

creasing. Superintendent C. H. Riley

is much to be congratulated on the excellence and management of the show.

Professor C. H. Nissley of the New Jersey Agricultural College very acceptably took part in the judging along with Paul Work and E. V. Hardenburg of Cornell University. We need more interchange of judges between states as a step toward standardizing our ideas of quality and type.

The Rochester Show

The vegetable show at the Rochester Exposition under the management of C. G. Porter and Harold Barnum maintained its preeminence for quality although it is not nearly as large a show as the one at State Fair. The commercial classes for granges and individuals are outstanding at Rochester and are well worth a long trip to visit and examine. The writer doubts whether the individual exhibits of 15 kinds of vegetables for \$60 first prize can be excelled anywhere in the country. J. H. West & Sons took first with a score of 97½ points; Walter Hess of Irondequoit was second with 90½; C. F. Duerr third with 90, and John Motz of Elba fourth with 89. Every one of the six contestants put up a display which would win first at almost any State fair.

After losing last year to Greece, the Irondequoit Grange came forward this year to take first in this class with a score of 93. Greece suffered with dry weather and registered 87½ points, but received first award for its ingenious and attractive wall design.

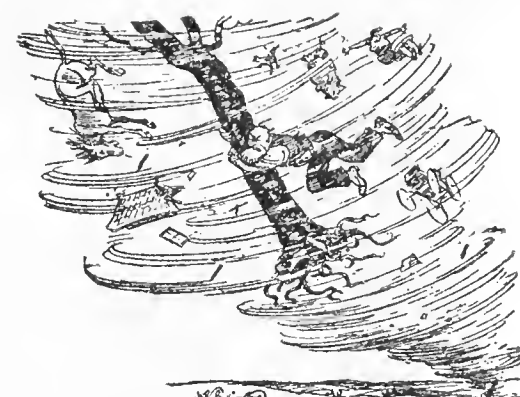
Junior Features

At both Syracuse and Rochester the junior displays were worthy of careful study. Any one who has visited these exhibits during the past four or five years cannot but be impressed by the marvelous progress shown by the 4-H workers. In many cases their products would have taken prizes in the adult classes. Classifications are being improved and the young people are fast learning variety names and types.

The Toronto Show

The Canadian National Exhibition is an institution far outshining anything in the States by way of a state fair. As an annual institution it approaches our occasional expositions. The enthusiasm of youth is certainly evident in this splendid fair.

Horticultural features are very strongly developed. Professor A. H. MacLennan of Guelph is in charge of horticulture and is to be congratulated upon the splendid showing of flowers and fruits. The writer unfortunately missed the main vegetable exhibit which was staged the week of our State Fair. Unbiased reports indicated, however, that the competitions would compare very favorably with those at Rochester and Syracuse. The Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association continues its vegetable display throughout the two weeks. The exhibit was entirely in market packages, arranged in pyramid fashion and showing unusual quality in spite of extreme damage from drought.



"Thank gosh I didn't cut down this tree!"—JUDGE.

Does Electric Light Cost Too Much ?

(Continued from Page 3)

munity.) "The situation is especially startling outside of New York City. In the counties north of Westchester, 48 per cent of the power is not generated but is bought, by the companies which distribute it, at an average of four-tenths of a cent. The average price at which these companies re-sell it to domestic consumers is probably nearer 9 cents than 8 cents. The spread is over twenty to one."

The business of distributing electric light and power must be a very profitable one. The Public Service Com-

Corporation.
Associated Gas and Electric Co.
E. L. Phillips Company.
Mohawk Hudson Company.
Northeastern Power Corporation
St. Lawrence County Utilities Company.
Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company.

Today there are only three, all of the others being merged into the following holding companies:

Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation.
Associated Gas and Electric Company.
Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company.
One merger as you know, took place

within the last few weeks, bringing the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation, The Frontier Corporation, The General Electric Company, the DuPont interests and the Eastern Utilities Associates under the control of the gigantic J. P. Morgan Holding Corp.

These huge combinations of capital to get control of electric light and power show what business men think of the future possibilities and development of the electrical business. When the people finally wake up to the situation they may find that it is too late and that they have lost all control of it.

This is true not only of combinations of capital back of electric power and light, but it is also true of many other kinds of business mergers. This seems to be the day of great combinations and mergers into gigantic trusts. I have often thought of what "Teddy" Roosevelt, who fought the

trusts with his "big stick" would say if he were alive today.

Of course, such mergers have many good features. They have wonderful possibilities in increased efficiency and saving of money, but I personally am not much interested in any saving of money unless such saving results in a little, at least, to my benefit. It does not interest me how much money corporations make, for example, if the products or the services that I buy of these corporations cost just as much or more than they ever did. Everybody knows when there is only one corporation operating where there were two or three before, that there is great danger from the loss of competition.

This makes it all the more necessary that the people keep control in some way of the public utility companies that so vitally concern our everyday welfare. Water power trans-

(Continued on Page 28)

Electric Rates in Cities

Over 100,000 Population

City	Pop.	Charge for 36 Kwh per Mo.	Average charge per Kwh (cents)
Albany	117,800	\$2.88	8.0
Buffalo	538,000	2.16	6.0
Bronx	872,100	2.52	7.0
Brooklyn	2,203,900	2.52	7.0
Manhattan	1,945,000	2.52	7.0
Queens	567,850	2.88	8.0
Richmond	138,200	2.99	8.3
Rochester	316,700	2.88	8.0
Syracuse	182,000	2.48	6.5
Utica	101,600	2.91	8.0
Yonkers	113,600	3.60	10.
Total	7,096,750	Wgtd. Aver.	7.118c

Between 50-100,000 Population

Binghamton	71,900	\$2.94	8.0
Mt. Vernon	50,300	3.78	10.5
Niagara Falls	57,000	1.80	5.0
Schenectady	92,700	3.24	9.0
Troy	72,200	2.88	8.0
Total	344,100	Wgtd. Aver.	8.128c

Between 25-50,000 Population

Amsterdam	35,200	\$3.63	10.0
Auburn	35,600	3.44	9.5
Elmira	48,300	2.56	7.0
Newburgh	30,400	3.60	8.
New Rochelle	44,200	3.78	10.5
Poughkeepsie	35,600	3.60	8.
Rome	30,300	2.44	6.8
Watertown	32,800	2.88	8.0
White Plains	27,400	3.78	10.5
Kingston	28,000	3.60	8.
Total	347,800	Wgtd. Aver.	9.218c

Under 25,000 Population

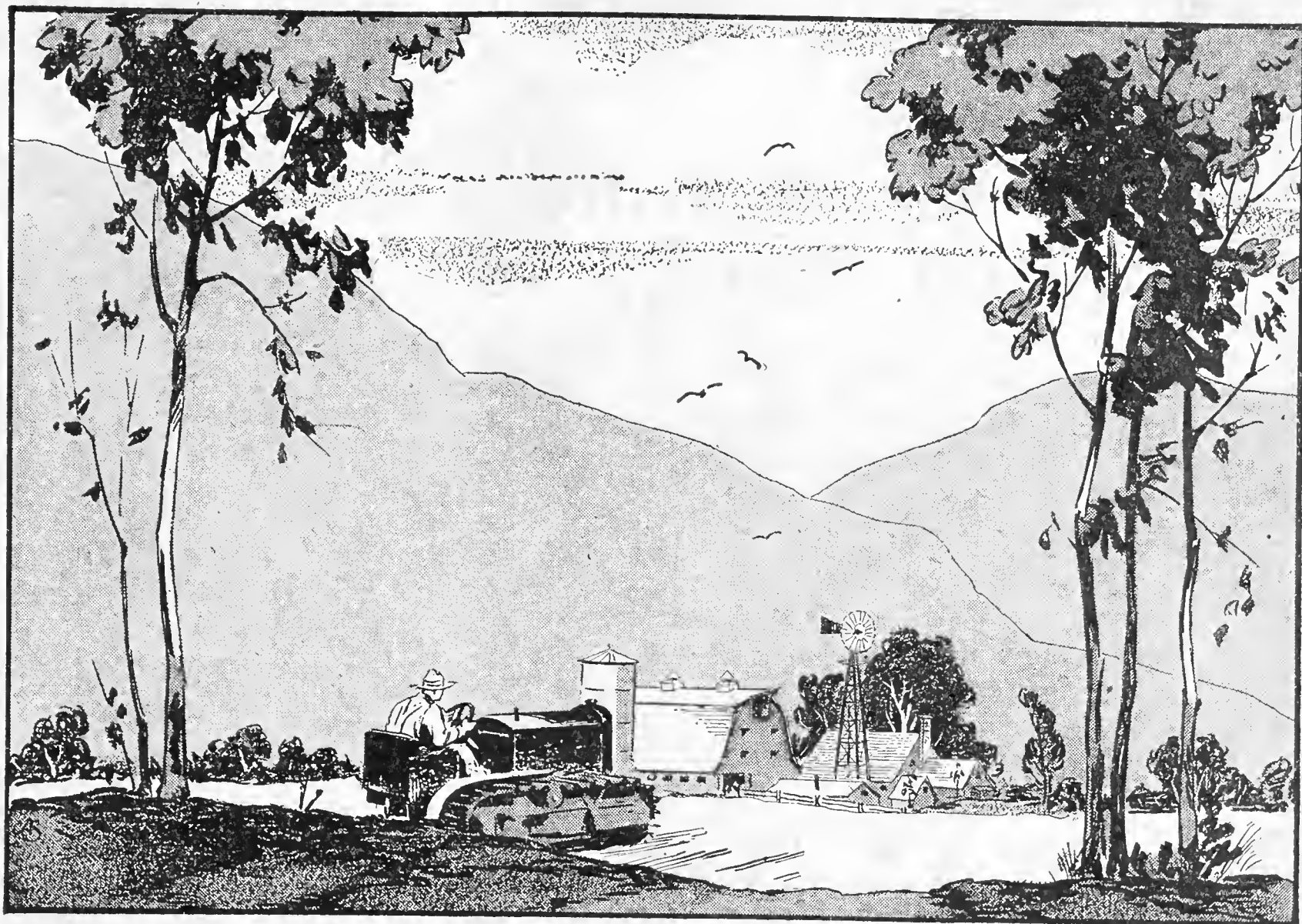
Batavia	15,600	\$2.04	5.66
Beacon	11,600	4.24	9.2
Canandaigua	7,600	3.60	10.0
Cohoes	23,300	2.70	7.5
Corning	15,700	3.12	8.66
Cortland	13,800	2.91	8.08
Fulton	12,500	3.32	9.22
Geneva	15,900	3.44	9.5
Glen Cove	10,800	3.60	10.0
Glen Falls	17,800	3.24	9.0
Gloversville	22,100	3.24	9.0
Hornell	15,700	3.76	10.44
Hudson	11,700	4.10	11.4
Ithaca	18,900	4.32	12.0
Johnstown	10,700	3.24	9.0
Lackawanna	20,100	2.16	6.0
Little Falls	12,400	3.16	8.67
Lockport	21,600	2.52	7.0
Long Beach	2,800	3.60	10.0
Mechanicville	8,500	3.90	10.83
Middletown	20,400	3.76	10.44
No. Tonawanda	17,300	2.46	6.83
Norwich	8,300	5.04	14.0
Ogdensburg	17,000	3.24	9.0
Olean	21,300	2.32	6.44
Oneida	10,600	3.63	10.0
Oneonta	12,000	4.68	13.0
Oswego	22,300	3.24	9.0
Plattsburgh	11,500	4.62	12.83
Port Jervis	10,500	3.76	10.44
Rensselaer	11,300	4.10	11.4
Saratoga Springs	13,800	3.24	9.0
Sherrill	2,000	2.88	8.0
Tonawanda	11,200	2.46	6.83
Watervliet	16,100	3.24	9.0
Total	494,700	Wgtd. Aver.	9.114c

mission allows these companies, electric power utilities, a return of 8 per cent instead of 7 per cent, which it allows to telephone companies, for example. This is a difference of \$5,000,000 annually on every \$500,000,000 invested in the power industry of the State, which the consumers, of course, have to pay. Those who have studied the stocks owned by these public utility companies tell me that it is an exceedingly profitable business and that the value of the stock of some of these corporations has multiplied itself several times in recent years.

Corporations All Merging

Something else for the people to think about is the great consolidations and mergers of these light and power companies which are putting them in a position of power and influence very difficult to combat. Only a little over a year ago, in May 1928, there were seven electric light and power companies in New York State, outside of the New York metropolitan area. These seven were:

Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power



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Socony Special plus Ethyl makes gasoline engines of all kinds perform more efficiently. Use it for your tractor, for your truck, for your passenger car. The first tankful will convince you of its superior quality.

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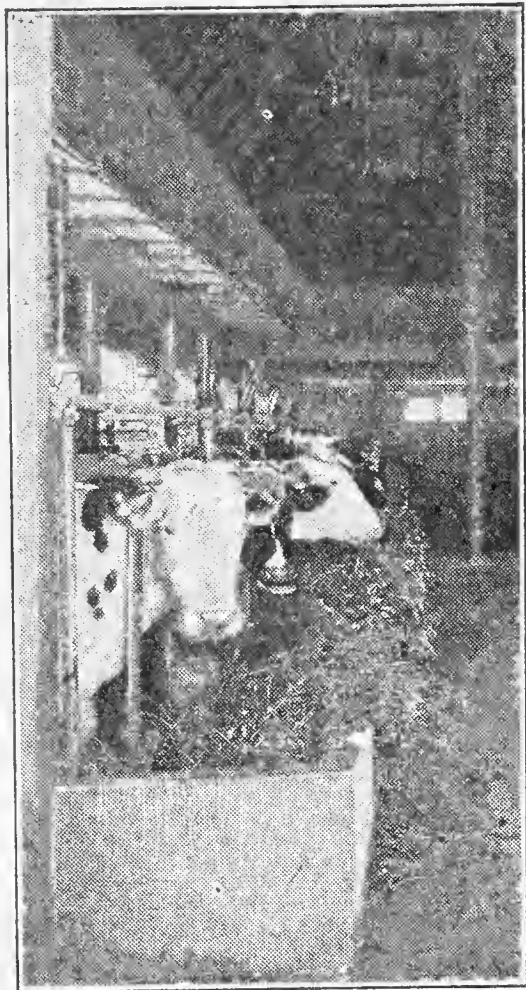
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FREE **WRITE TODAY FOR FREE DAIRY BOOKLET**



Will Milk Prices Decline ?

Editor of American Agriculturist:
In your issue of September 14 under the heading "New York Farm News" you say, "There are several indications that we are at the crest of dairy production and that it is time for dairymen to go slowly on increasing their supply for a long time period."
Are we correct in understanding you that the country is now producing about all the milk that can, at this time, be produced or that can be produced for some time to come?
Is there danger of overproduction of milk in the near future?
We will thank you kindly if you will set us clear in the above. Also, will you give us your opinion as to any change in prices and demand for dairy cows in the near future.—C.P.B.

meet western competition is with quality milk.

Cows Are Too High

These are some of the facts which are leading economists to say that there is some danger of overproduction of milk in the near future with resulting lower prices. There is not much danger for the first class dairyman whose business is on an efficient basis. I have maintained for a year or two that cows are too high in price. A first class grade, freshening this fall, is selling on the average for about \$150 in this section, but there are many instances where farmers have paid as high as \$200 or more for grade cows in recent months. In most cases this is foolishness and a farmer who does that is just the one that is going to suffer when milk prices begin to go the other way. It is a good time to stop buying cows anyway unless you are short of your average-sized dairy.

To this interesting inquiry I replied as follows:

DEAR MR. C.P.B.:
Of course, it is impossible for anyone to be a prophet, and one who sets himself up to be is foolish.

One of the fortunate factors about the dairy business is that it is fairly stable and does not fluctuate to such great extremes as does almost every other kind of farm business. There is a constantly increasing population in America calling for more milk all the time and, more than this, the per capita consumption is also increasing. This tends toward stability.

On the other hand, prices of dairy products have been fairly good now for several years and the economists are agreed that we are at the top of the cycle and the swing will be downward during the next few years. But, as suggested above, it will not be far downward, and it should still be possible for good dairymen to make at least a little profit.

Young Cattle Increasing

There are far more young cattle in the United States, and particularly here in the East, than there have been in several years. Then too, a great deal of milk that formerly went into manufactured dairy by-products, such as butter, cheese, condensed milk, etc., is now being turned into fluid milk. The dairies formerly selling to manufacturing have been inspected to pass the test for city market milk and this will continue to increase the supply of fluid milk. Further still, many sections of the country, particularly the South and West, are getting in line to produce milk in much larger quantities than ever before. I was very much impressed with this fact in attending the last two National Dairy Shows when I saw so much enthusiasm on the part of southern and western farmers in the production of milk.

Owing to refrigerating tank cars and to rapid transportation, it is now possible to put this milk from other sections into our own eastern markets, and it will be done, unless we can produce milk of high quality as cheaply as other sections.

Someone was telling me a few days ago of a milk dealer who took a carload of fluid milk in a tank car from Wisconsin to Florida, and so good was the refrigeration that the milk raised only two degrees in temperature during that entire, long trip.

Tank cars are on the increase. Efficient refrigeration has been in practice for some time, all of which means that the only way dairymen of the East can

When you go out to buy a cow of a neighbor and he has only one or two for sale, are you innocent enough to believe that he is going to sell you his best individuals? Not on your life—unless you are willing to pay for those cows much more than they are worth to the man who sells them, and if you both are in the business of producing fluid milk they are worth no more to you than they are to him. There are exceptions where a man is selling his whole dairy, or where you can buy from a reputable cattle dealer, or where you are purchasing cows brought in from outside the milk shed, but even in that case the chances are that you are buying cows that somebody else wanted to get rid of.

One answer to this problem of replacements is to raise calves every year, in years when milk prices are low as well as when they are high, and these calves of course should be chosen only from your best producers. It goes without saying that the bull should be the best that you can afford to buy.

Another dairy practice that I am glad to see increasing is that of taking and keeping records on every cow in the dairy. When prices begin to go the other way, such records will be of great value to you in helping to eliminate quickly those cows that do not pay.—E. R. EASTMAN.

Milk Production the Big Factor in Dairy Profits

THE dairy improvement association centering around Jasper has completed its first year and a study of the records of the twenty-two herds reveals some interesting information. The average number of cows milked during the twelve months was 252, the average total milk production 8240 lbs. The butterfat test averaged 3.8 percent and the average butterfat production per cow was 313 lbs. Based on an average price of \$2.50 the value of milk produced per cow was \$206 which minus a feed cost of \$85.00 gave a return per cow of \$121.00 above feed costs. The average feed cost per hundred pounds of milk was \$1.03 and the grain fed per hundred pounds of milk averaged 27 lbs.

The high butterfat record was made by a purebred Holstein of seven years owned by Clifford Schenck of Jasper, 541.9 lbs. of fat and 14,709 lbs. of milk of an average test of 3.68 percent. A four year old purebred Holstein owned by Albert Button of Jasper made the

(Continued on opposite page)

How Milk Production Affects Profits

Production	Cows	Milk	Return	Value	Feed	Income	Grain	Cost of	Feed Cost
			Per Cwt.	of Milk	Cost	Feed	Fed	Feed	Per Cwt.
6-9000	36	6049 lbs.	\$2.41	\$146	\$ 73	\$ 73	1417 lbs.	\$33	\$.23
9-11000	27	9720	2.45	238	195	143	2204	52	.23
11000	16	12523	2.50	313	125	188	3598	83	.29

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

high record of milk production of 15, 328 lbs. of 3.47 percent milk and a total of 531.3 lbs. of butterfat. Based on butterfat production the five high herds were John Harrington with an average of seven cows and 421 lbs. of fat, C. F. Reynolds, 12 cows and 407 lbs., Clifton Rounds, whose ten cows averaged 399 lbs. of fat, A. A. Button, eight cows averaging 395 lbs. and Amos Button whose 14 cows averaged 368 lbs.

The records have proved that the big factor in determining the income over feed cost was the amount of milk produced. The greater the production of milk per cow the larger the income. The effect of liberal feeding is indicated in a comparison made of those cows in the association which freshened in March, April and May as indicated in the table on this page.

Comparing the 6 to 9000 and 9 to 11,000 lbs. groups and additional feed cost of \$22 gave increased milk returns of \$70.00. The money invested in this additional feed netted a profit of 350 percent.

As the price received for milk was equalized the differences in average price received by the different members of the association were due first to the butterfat content of the milk and second to the time of freshening of cows. Herds with the most fall freshening cows made more milk when prices were high and received a greater average price for the year. Also herds better fed during the pasture season held up a better production into fall and made more milk when prices were high.

Records Show How to Feed

The records further indicate that the two big points in feeding grain are first to feed only as much grain as a cow can safely handle and second to be sure that each cow is returning 3 to 4 lbs. of milk for each pound of grain fed. The lower proportion of grain to milk can be fed when the pasture or other roughage is of high quality or when cows have a low butterfat test. Spring freshening cows can only be held up in production and make their full normal yearly production when they are fed liberally of grain during the months of poor pasture.

This association is going into its second year under the continued guidance of E. D. Wilcox. The membership has been increased to 28 herds owned by Albert Button, John Harrington, C. H. Van Skiver, C. Whipple, C. F. Reynolds, Clifford Hunt, Arthur Whiting, Andrew Murphy, all of Jasper; Hugh Wilson, L. D. Hollenbeck, Clifton Rounds, Marshall Warriner, Roswell Simpson and Glen Scribner of Greenwood; Francis Acker, Lloyd Allen, Geo. Fisher, Clarence Travis and Ivan Simpson of Hornell; Ames Button, So. Canisteo; Leonard Grist, Edgar Ackerman, Clem Drake, Bernard Hibbard, Ross Ingersoll of Woodhull; F. D. Freeborn of Knoxville and Lavert Simpson of Canisteo.

History of the Silo

"Is there any record as to the first silo erected in this country and was silage used in other countries previous to this time?"

So far as we know, there is no absolute record as to the first silo built, but generally it is agreed that a square silo which was built in Illinois in 1873 was the first one built in this country.

We are informed that this silo was in use until 1919. The principle of putting green crops in a silo goes back a long way. There is some evidence that the ancient Egyptians used a pit for storing surplus green forage crops. It is also reported that Caesar when he was invading Gaul, put green grass in pits to keep it as food for his cattle and horses.

To Prevent Cattle from Reaching

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

October Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk.....	3.42	3.22
2 Fluid Cream.....		2.30
2A Fluid Cream.....	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk.....		
Soft Cheese.....	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond.....		
Milk Powder.....		
Hard Cheese.....	2.30	2.10
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Holds Steady

CREAMERY	Sept. 27, 1929	Sept. 20, 1929	Last Year
SALTED			
Higher than extra...	47 1/2-48	47 1/2-48	48 1/2-49
Extra (92sc).....	47	-47	48
U-91 score.....	40 1/2-46 1/2	40 1/2-46 1/2	44 1/2-47 1/2
Lower G'ds.....	39 -40	39 -40	42 -43

The butter market has held steady all week. It fluctuated slightly gaining a half cent on the 24th. However, the trade reacted and prices returned to the former level. This was no indication however, of any severe weakness for the market has held full steady. Buyers are able to get all the stock they want at existing rates and sellers are wise enough to realize that if they force the situation they are going to cause some trouble, in view of the fact that a large portion of the trade has swung to short held goods, and if prices are advanced more will follow that trend. Under existing conditions we look for the market to hold at about this level until cold storage holdings show some material reduction. On that score the outlook is very encouraging. Jobbers report a very satisfactory and large consumer demand. Cold storage holdings are being drawn on much heavier than they were a year ago.

Cheese Gains Another 1/2 Cent

STATE FLATS	Sept. 27, 1929	Sept. 20, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy.....	25 1/2-26 1/2	25 -26	27-28
Fresh Av'ge.....			24-25
Held Fancy.....	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	
Held Av'ge.....			

The demand for fine quality fresh cheese in all shapes is sufficient to hold a half cent gain over last week which we said we looked for. Offerings from the West have been conservative and prices have been holding very firm. Offerings of State cheese are very light and June

are held with a great deal of confidence. On September 19 ten cities making daily reports had on hand 20,984,000 pounds compared with 18,895,000 pounds on the same day a year ago. From September 12 to September 19 this year our holdings increased only 23,000 pounds, whereas during the same period last year they increased 89,000 pounds.

Fancy Nearby Eggs Again Higher

NEARBY WHITE	Sept. 27, 1929	Sept. 20, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras.....	61-66	58 -62	55-60
Average Extras.....	55-60	52 -57	48-54
Extra Firsts.....	47-53	44 -50	38-45
Firsts.....	40-45	38 -42	33-35
Undergrades.....	38-39	36 -37	31-32
Pullets.....	38-43	33 -40	32-36
Pewees.....	28-33	23 -30	29-30
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery.....	55-60	49 -57	44-51
Gathered.....	38-54	36 1/2-48	33-43

Prices all along the line have advanced sharply over last week. The lay has been shrinking so rapidly that buyers have been very active. Those insisting on strictly fresh eggs are forced to pay top prices, and sometimes premiums, to fill their requirements. Most of the fancy nearbys are moving into the retail trade direct from the receivers. Very few have been available on the open market. There is just one fly in the ointment however, and that is the reaction that many dealers are experiencing (and it is to be expected) a distinct check in consumer buying following the sharp advance. Here and there is a distinct indication of a check that is just a little disturbing. This does not mean that the outlook is any different from what it was but it is just a warning to poultrymen to exert every effort to keep their quality top notch so that when the critical boys get to work on the buying end, there will be very little to criticize.

On September 20, the ten cities making daily reports had in their cold storage houses 4,357,000 cases of eggs, compared with 4,850,000 cases on the same day last year. From September 13 to the 20th holdings in those ten cities were reduced 142,000 cases, while during the same period last year the reduction amounted to 137,000 cases.

Live Poultry Easier

FOWLS	Sept. 27, 1929	Sept. 20, 1929	Last Year
Colored.....	27-32	28-32	36-
Leghorn.....	22-24	-22	28-
CHICKENS			
Colored.....	22-32	25-33	25-37
Leghorn.....	22-25	22-25	30-31
BROILERS			
Colored.....	28-30	32-35	
Leghorn.....		32-35	
OLD ROOSTERS.....	-18	20-21	
TURKEYS.....	40-45	40-45	
DUCKS, Nearby.....	24-30	23-28	28-30
GEESE.....			

The whole live poultry market has suffered a bad attack of oversupply. Fowls especially are more numerous than the trade can handle, business is unsatisfactory and sales are being effected at all sorts of prices. About the only fowls that are getting any attention in the freight market are Leghorns, while in the express market they are slightly easier. Chickens are only meeting fair trade. Large birds are very quiet while the lighter weights are getting a little more attention. Broiler sizes are bringing the best prices. A lot of the receipts are not showing enough quality to warrant anything more than a passing glance.

Potatoes Do Not Show Much Improvement

The potato market is still struggling along under heavy receipts. Maines in 150 lb. sacks seldom exceed \$4.25 while Long Islands have been generally bringing \$1 more on the same size package. Western New York goods generally \$4.00. Bulk goods from Maine range from \$4.75 to \$5 while Long Islands range from \$6 to \$6.25 and Western New York \$4.65 to 4.75.

Briefs on the Vegetable Trade

The cabbage market was steadier during the past week. The demand has been fairly good. Bulk stock has been bringing anywhere from \$25 to \$35 per ton. Most of the sales have been from \$30 to \$33.

Lettuce took a big jump during the week. Big Boston from Western New York, Oswego and Madison Counties sold anywhere from \$1.25 to \$3. Well headed lettuce was scarce and the market was in the sellers' favor.

Cauliflower has been meeting a big demand and promises to hold a prominent place in vegetable trade. Flowers from the Catskill district have been bringing from \$3.50 to \$4.50 and \$5 for the best lines. Other stock not so good sold from \$2 to \$3. Erie County No. 1's have been bringing \$2.25.

Yellow onions have been meeting a dull

and sluggish trade, but the situation has been better on reds. The best Orange County yellows have been bringing from \$2 to \$2.25 with reds of equal grade bringing 15c to 25c more. Western New York yellows generally brought \$2 per 100 pounds.

Hay Closes Firmer

As the week came to a close the hay market showed a lot of improvement, prices advancing \$1 per ton. Supplies have been heavy, but toward the week-end receipts turned lighter, demand improved and stocks were cleaned up. Good quality hay in large bales sold readily. Common stock in small bales was draggy. No. 1 timothy generally brings from \$24 to \$25, with No. 1 containing mixtures \$1 less. Other grades generally \$2 below the next higher grade.

Good Fruit Meets Steady Market

Supplies of apples from the Hudson Valley, Western and Central New York and the Lake Champlain section were moderate throughout the week. Fancy carefully graded, packed fruit of all kinds met fairly good outlet at about unchanged values in a steady market. On the other hand, medium to small sized apples, of ordinary quality, dragged and prices tended lower. The apple exports from the United States and Canada for this season to September 14th amounted to 350,367 boxes and 201,234 barrels as compared with the exports of 671,898 boxes and 300,953 barrels for the same period last season.

APPLES—Western and Central New York Sections: (pier and store sales) bushel baskets, Alexander U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/4 inch \$1.50-1.75; unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.25-1.50; Northwestern Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 3/4 inch \$2.50, 2 1/2 inch \$2.25; unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$2.00, 3 inch \$2.25, U. S. Grade No. 2 2 1/2 inch \$1.62 1/2; McIntosh U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.50-2.75, 2 1/4 inch \$2.00, commercial 2 1/2 inch \$1.75; Wealthy U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch mostly \$2.00, 2 1/4 inch \$1.25-1.75; unclassified 2 1/4 inch \$1.25-1.50; Twenty Ounce U. S. No. 1 2 1/4 inch \$2.00-2.50; unclassified 2 3/4 inch \$1.75, 2 1/2 inch \$1.50; Wolf River U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.25-2.50; unclassified 2 1/2 inch 1.3 1/2-1.50; Gideon U. S. No. 1 2 1/4 inch \$1.25; Maiden Blush, unclassified 2 1/4 inch \$1.00. Barrels: Alexander U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$3.75-4.00; Wolf River U. S. No. 1 3 inch mostly \$5.00. Lake Champlain: (pier and store sales) barrels, Alexander U. S. fancy grade 1, 3 inch \$5.50, U. S. No. 1 2 3/4 inch \$4.50; Northwestern Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 1/4 inch \$6.00-6.50, U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$5.50-6.00, unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$4.00; McIntosh U. S. No. 1 2 3/4 inch \$9.00, 2 1/2 inch \$8.00, 2 1/4 inch \$7.00, 2 inch \$6.00; Wealthy U. S. fancy 2 3/4 inch \$7.00-7.50, 2 1/2 inch \$6.50, 2 1/4 inch \$5.00. Hudson Valley Section: (store and pier sales) bushel baskets: McIntosh U. S. Grade No. 1, wide range in color, 2 1/2 inch \$2.50-3.25, 2 3/4 and 3 inch \$2.75-3.50; unclassified \$1.25-2.25; cartons U. S. Grade No. 1 (96-144 apples) \$2.50-3.50; Northwestern Greenings U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.00-2.25, 2 3/4 inch \$2.25-2.75, 3 inch \$2.50-3.00; Rhode Island Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.00-2.50, 2 3/4 inch \$2.25-2.75, 3 inch \$2.50-3.00; Wolf River U. S. No. 1 2 3/4-3 inch and larger \$1.50-2.25; various other varieties U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/2 inch and upward ranged from \$1.50-2.75, and unclassified 2 1/2 inch and upward ranged from \$1.25-2.00.

CRAB APPLES—Hudson Valley: per bushel basket, Hyslop, \$2.00-2.50, some off-grade lower; Cherry, \$3.00-4.00; per 12 and 16 quart basket, Hyslop 50c-\$1.00.

Wool

Market steady. New York better class fleeca wool, unwashed, per pound: fine 29-38c; 1/2 blood 36-44c, 3/4 blood 41-45c, 1/4 blood 38-43c; low quarter fleeca 36-38; common and braid 34-36c.

Meats and Live Stock

Steers are meeting a somewhat irregular market. Prices range anywhere from \$10 to \$13.25.

Bulls generally bring from \$7.50 to \$7.75. A few bring up to \$9, others down to \$6. The market is irregular.

Cows have been meeting a slow demand. A few good ones are worth \$8 with common medium stock generally from \$7 to \$7.75, with cutters as low as \$3.25.

Veal calves are meeting a good market. Good to choice are worth from \$17 to \$19.50 with mediums from \$13 to \$16.

Lambs are steady. Some good ones are bringing as much as \$14, others from \$11 to \$13.50. Culls and commons from \$8 to \$10.50.

Sheep are steady. Medium to choice ewes \$4.25 to \$6.25, with culls as low as \$1.50.

Light hogs under 130 lbs., generally from \$10.50 to \$10.85, mediums from 130

to 160 lbs. \$11 to \$11.50, heavier weights \$10.85 to \$11.25.

Live rabbits are moving slowly generally bringing from 15c to 21c.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Sept. 27, 1929	Last Week	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.).....	1.35 1/2	1.37 1/4	1.18 1/2
Corn (Dec.).....	.96 3/4	.98	.78 3/4
Oats (Dec.).....	.53 3/4	.53 3/4	.43

CASH GRAINS	Sept. 28, 1929	Sept. 21, 1929	Sept. 29, 1928
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red.....	1.42 3/4		1.66
Corn, No. 2 Yel.....	1.16		1.17
Oats, No. 2.....	.61 1/2		.53 1/2

FEEDS	Sept. 28, 1929	Sept. 21, 1929	Sept. 29, 1928
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats.....		37.00	37.00
Sp'g Bran.....		32.50	30.00
H'd Bran.....		34.50	32.50
Stand'd Mids.....		36.00	32.00
Soft W. Mids.....		39.50	40.00
Flour Mids.....		38.00	40.00
Red Dog.....		42.00	46.00
Wh. Hominy.....		43.00	38.50
Yel. Hominy.....		42.50	38.00
Corn Meal.....		45.00	42.00
Gluten Feed.....		40.50	43.75
Gluten Meal.....		51.50	50.25
36% C. S. Meal.....		42.00	44.00
41% C. S. Meal.....		46.50	48.00
43% C. S. Meal.....		49.00	
34% O. P. Linseed Meal.....		57.00	52.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Trend of the Market

(Special to American Agriculturist from Market News Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture).

Some farm products were selling higher and others lower as the end of September approached. Butter and eggs still show the usual upward tendency of the time of year. Grain, feeds, hay and live stock were slanting downward a little because of increasing supply and the same is true of most vegetables but fruit prices have been holding well. The general market, as compared with that of a year ago, is more favorable to those who sell crops, but less satisfactory to dairymen and stock feeders. Poultrymen are in slightly better position this season.

A firmer tendency was seen in the butter markets after the middle of September, and prices worked to slightly higher levels. With pastures short, and feed prices high, it is only to be expected that butter production would not equal that of a year ago.

Cheese markets remain fairly strong at present price levels. These levels, it will be remembered are several cents lower than last year. A large part of this increase in confidence may be attributed to the increasing favorableness of the reserve stock situation. All season stocks in storage have been materially in excess of those of 1928. But recently this excess has been reduced, and it now appears that the storage reserves are little, if any heavier than a year ago. Production continues to fall short of 1928 levels, a continuation of the trend which has been seen most all of this year.

The egg position remains firm, and prices continue to show the expected seasonal advances and more. Egg production this fall is expected to be somewhat lighter than a year ago, due to the lateness of last spring's hatch, and the resultant lateness of the pullet lay.

Grain markets suffered moderate to sharp declines during the third week of September, influenced largely by continued slow export demand and by record domestic stocks of wheat, together with a less active inquiry for feed grains. Late corn has shown general improvement since the recent rains, although the bulk of the crop was too far advanced to be materially helped.

The renewed activity in eastern wool markets was largely a result of two factors, increasing confidence in raw wool prices abroad, as London opened above the parity of domestic prices, and slight improvement in the goods market which had been in a somewhat unsettled condition.

The poultry markets are beginning to show more activity as the fall season arrives. Dressing plants are reported to be swinging into activity, market receipts are heavy, storage holdings are accumulating. In general, the predictions of heavier supplies than last year which have been heard for some time are being fulfilled. Receipts at the dressing plants, and at the terminal markets are considerably heavier than last year. Storage accumulations began early and have maintained a rather rapid rate, so that by this time there is apparently a considerable surplus of goods in storage relative to last year. This contrasts with the situation a year ago when supplies were rather light. Prices tend lower.

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission West Washington Market, N. Y. City Merchant

SHIP YOUR EGGS

Large and Small

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

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EGG PRODUCERS

Get Best Net Results

by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality.

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\$19.50

Assembled and Refinished
8 3/4 pounds, 43 inches long, 24 inch barrel. Offered without bayonet, \$19.50. Packing charge 50c extra. Ball cartridges \$3.50 per 100. New catalog, illustrated, 350 pages of Army-Navy equipment, pistols, guns, uniforms, saddles, for 50 cents.
Special new circular for 2c stamp. Established 1865.
Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 B'way, N.Y. City

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\$900 Secures 78 Acres On Asphalt

Edge depot village & near lake; 35 acres nice tillage, bal. pasture & wood, with trout brook; 7 homelike rooms, 15-cow barn, silo, milk house, hen houses, Rare value at \$2900 with horses, 8 cattle, poultry, sugar outfit, machinery, all crops hay, corn, oats, potatoes, vegetables; \$900 down. Pg 47 new fall catalog 150 pgs, 1000 bargains, 1000 pictures. Free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave. at 20th St., N. Y. City.

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PATHFINDER! The very name **pioneers the way to**
 says discoverer—trail-breaker— *outstanding quality*
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And the other name of this great
 tire is *Goodyear*.

When you put these facts to-
 gether, you begin to understand
 why this big, husky tire is even
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You can see powerful *traction*,
 molded into every massive block
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You can see *long wear*—and feel

it, too, in the honest solidity of
 this handsome tire. But you
 cannot see the equally vital qual-
 ity beneath the tread. For there
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 material which increases tire-life
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 ance to fatigue. Here indeed is
 quality which reaches far

beyond the point which the low
 price would indicate. A tire qual-
 ified in every way to take its
 place with "first-liners" sold by
 others at much higher figures.

You can tell that Goodyear is
 proud of this Pathfinder—for it
 is branded with the greatest
 name in rubber, and with the
 Goodyear seal.

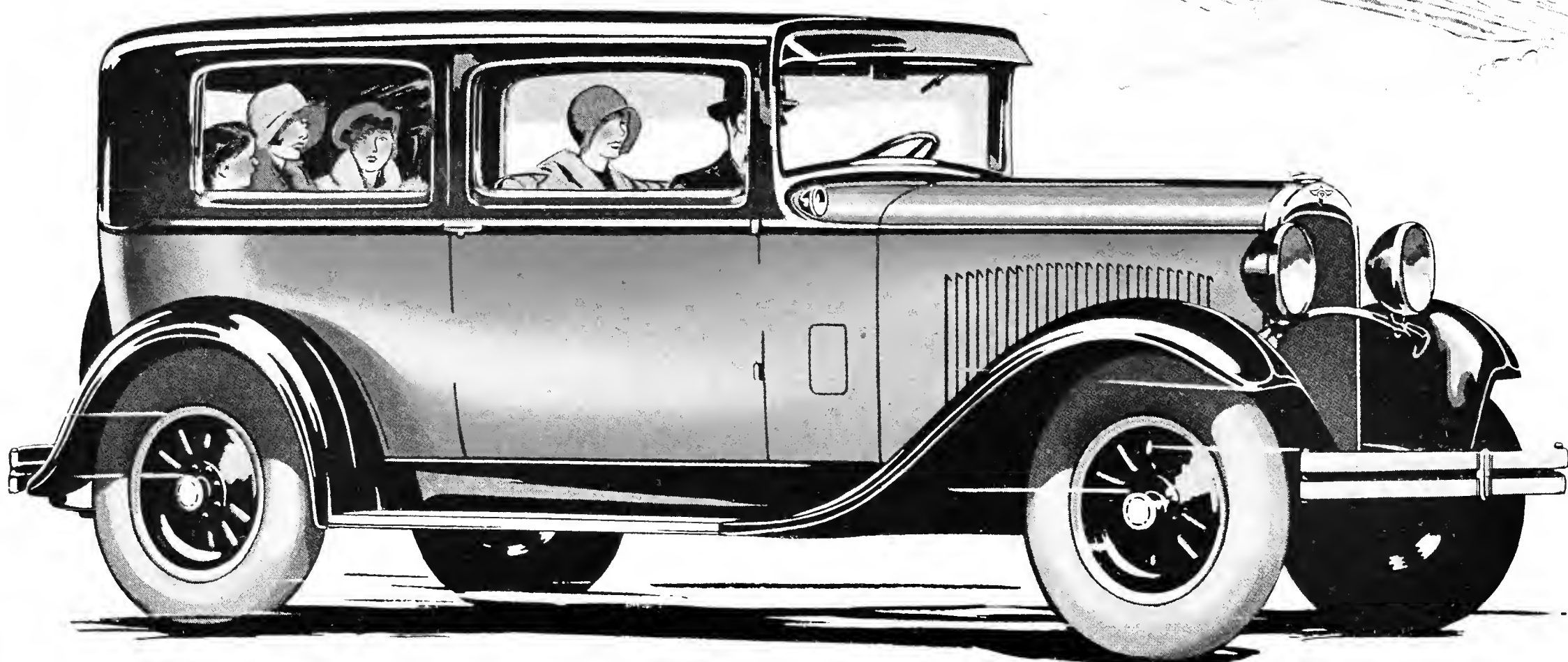
Try this new Pathfinder—see
 what great value Goodyear gives
 you for little money.



E. P. Squire, Hanley Falls, Minn.,
 breeder of Chester White Hogs, says:
 "We have used Goodyear Tires for
 the last ten years, much to our satis-
 faction. Our present set has run
 38,500 miles, and three of them are
 still running."

GOODYEAR

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A GREAT NEW MODEL WITH A GOOD OLD NAME AT A NEW LOW PRICE

When Dodge engineers designed the new Dodge Six Two-Door Sedan, their prime objective was a car to meet the varied needs of the American family. They had—in the Dodge Six motor and chassis—a sound foundation of Dependability, Economy, Ruggedness, Long Life. So they concentrated their efforts on a new full-size 5-passenger body design that would meet any or

every motoring need of the family. The results, even to the veteran Dodge owner, are a revelation. The Two-Door Sedan is a big, spacious car, roomy enough for five adults to travel in comfortably, a safe car for children—every inch a Dodge. And the world-wide success of the new Dodge Six has effected manufacturing savings that, in turn, have been converted into a new lower price.

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of standardized quality*

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BETTER PUBLIC SERVICE

NEW DODGE BROTHERS SIX



CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT



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pass over your roof—bring it into your home with a
SCREEN-GRID RADIOLA

EVERY night the air is full of entertainment—music—instruction—news from the big world outside. Powerful broadcasting stations are sending out the wonderful electric waves that carry the human voice and the harmonies of great orchestras around the world.

These waves are passing through your house as you read this. They are infinitesimally weak, but the magic of Radiotrons so magnifies them in power that you can pick them up with a Radiola and fill your home with the music of an orchestra.

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For homes that do not have central station electric service RCA has designed two high-powered Screen-Grid Radiolas for battery operation, one using a separate loudspeaker, the other having the loudspeaker in its cabinet.



RCA RADIOLA 22

RCA RADIOLA 21

These are instruments of exceptionally high quality.

But if you live in a wired home (alternating current) you can use the nationally popular "all-electric" Radiola 33 that plugs into the electric outlet.

Radiolas, Loudspeakers and Radiotrons carrying the famous RCA trademark are everywhere recognized as the highest achievement of the radio art. They are the product of the world's greatest radio research laboratories.



RCA instruments may be purchased on the convenient RCA Time Payment Plan.

Buy with confidence where you see this sign.

RCA RADIOLA 21 High-powered Screen-Grid. Battery Operation	\$69.50 (less Radiotrons)
RCA LOUDSPEAKER 103	\$22.50
RCA RADIOLA 22 Screen-Grid with speaker enclosed. Battery operation	\$135 (less Radiotrons)
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THE HOOD DEERFOOT

Here's the boot for wear around the farm and for hunting, yet it's so good looking that you'll be proud to wear it into town.

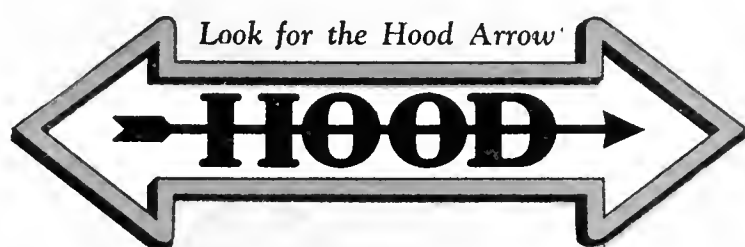
All rubber with heavy tire tread soles and warm knit lining, the Deerfoot will take you comfortably over rocks and rough ground and through mud, water and wet brush. The Deerfoot is designed along the slim, trim, style lines that custom boot makers put into the most expensive leather field shoes. It conforms to every line of the foot and leg, fits snugly at the heel and instep which eliminates slipping or chafing.

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And remember—you can get arctics, boots and rubbers made by Hood for wear in all seasons and in all kinds of weather.

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Farm News from New York

Governor's Advisory Commission Meets At Geneva

GOVERNOR Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission held its first fall meeting at the Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. on Thursday, September 19, for the purpose of studying the work and the needs of the Experiment Station. The picture and the names of those who

by dry weather. Some early grapes have been sold for \$70 a ton, but growers are watching the market with interest and better prices are looked for.

Apples, peaches and pears are a small crop and of poor quality, dropping before ripe or rotting on the tree.—Celestia Hatch.

Erie County—The long drought broke with gentle rains, instead of electric storms, but much more rain is badly needed. Many wells are dry. Oat crop is light. Potatoes are fair. Corn is under the average. Silo filling is the order of the day. There were killing frosts on September 19 and 20. Eggs are 50c to 55c; butter 50c. Potatoes are selling at \$1.60 on the Buffalo markets. Indian Fair is in progress on the Iroquois Reservation.—E.S. T. C.

Genesee County—The Genesee County Fair was a big financial loss but there are still hopes of reviving a new interest. New plans are being made to make a success of it next year. All wheat will be sowed late this year because of delayed rains. Showers are plenty now. Beans look fine for the dry weather we had. A lot of cabbage will not be any good. Potatoes are bringing \$2.00 a bushel; tomatoes \$1.00; eggs 42c to 45c a dozen; butter 45c to 50c a lb.; sweet corn is ready for the canning factory.—Mrs. R. E. G.

The drought is broken at least with heavy rains. This will help the late potato crop. The Genesee County Fair closed last Saturday night with a loss of around \$15,000 to the Genesee County Agricultural Society. Secretary Fred Parker resigned the third day. He found that he could not run the fair without farmers.

In the Hudson Valley

Columbia County—There have been five days with a shower each day or during the night. Water is coming into wells that were dry and into dry brooks. The annual supper of the Dairymen's League was held in Grange Hall at Claverack, Saturday evening. Ladies of the Grange served the supper. School Board District No. 1 of Kinderhook meets on Sept. 23 to vote on buying equipment and a bond issue. One hundred fourteen scholars are registered in Hillsdale School. Thirty five chickens were stolen from coop in Silvernails. The New York Power and Light Company of Hudson is now pumping 25,000 gallons of water daily from Hudson River to aid the Hudson Water Supply. This is used at their plant. Potatoes 50c a peck,

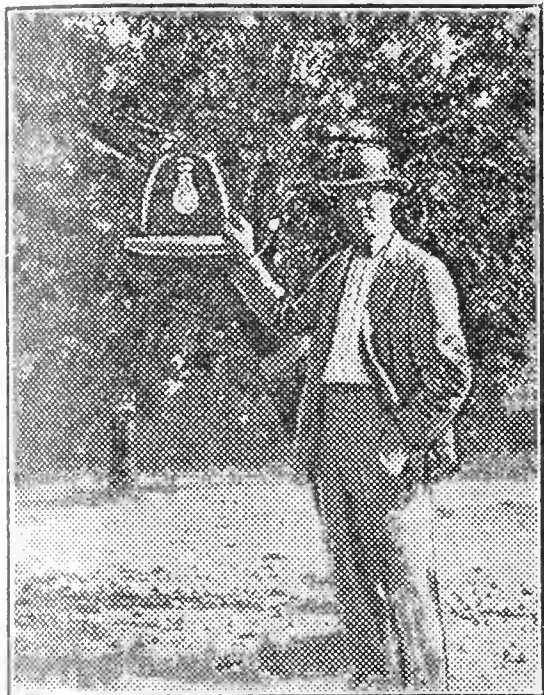
eggs 50c a dozen, butter 50c in trade at county stores.—Mrs. C.V.H.

Saratoga County—First hard frost on night of September 18, and it has been frosty every night since. Corn was planted so late that very little was cut before the frost. Many are filling silos now. Some threshing yet to do. Not a very good potato crop reported in this section. Gansevoort Grange No. 832 is preparing for their annual fair to be held in October. The hail storm of summer damaged the apple crop to a great extent. Many are offering many cheap for cider. Tomatoes are plentiful and cheap.—Mrs. L. W. P.

Clinton County—We have had three white frosts this week, but little damage

Madison County has kept sweet and green through it all. At this writing, Sept. 11, fields and lawns are green. Corn is a fine crop. Oats are mostly cut and housed and many threshed. Sweet corn in gardens is at its best. Eggs are bringing a good price and some hens at least are still going strong. Why need we complain?—Mrs. C.A.P.

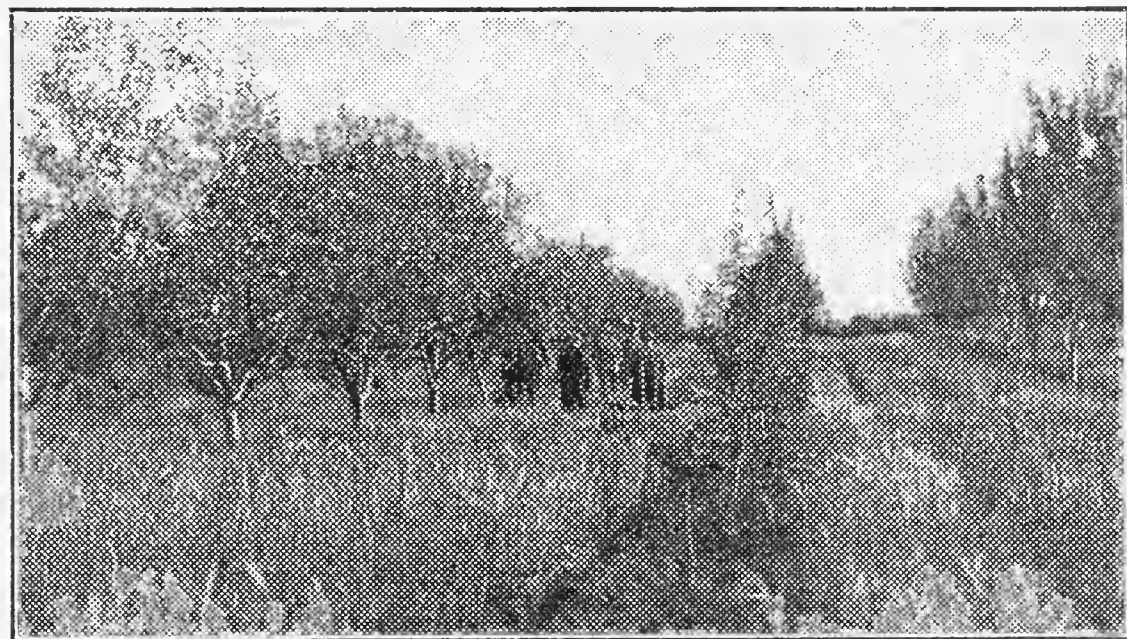
Schoharie County—Two poultry meetings were held on August 29, one on the farm of George C. Hemstreet at Carlisle and the other on the farm of Arthur Clissold on Bouck's Island near Fultonham. L. E. Weaver from the College of Agriculture at Ithaca was secured by the Farm Bureau to address the meetings.



Fred J. Freestone, Master of the New York State Grange, with his hand on one of the new electric light bug catchers at the Geneva Experiment Station. The station is carrying on an experiment to determine if the various moths producing insects injurious to apples and other fruit can be captured and destroyed by this means. The light attracts the moths and they fall by the hundreds into the water in the pan below the light.

were in attendance at this meeting are given on this page.

The morning was spent by the Commission in listening to statements of the different members of the Geneva staff about the work of the Station and the plans for future work. In the afternoon the Commission visited the different buildings and many of the different field experiments in order to learn at first hand just what this institution is doing for agriculture. No recommendations were made by the Commission at this time. The next meeting will be held in Albany late in October.



Members of the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission studying at first hand fruit tree experiments at the Geneva Station on September 19.

was done, as the recent warm dry weather had ripened most all crops. We still have our Indian Summer due us, in many ways the most delightful season of the year here in the North Country. Beans, while not a large crop, will be of fine quality. Potatoes are being dug. Many fields are being badly damaged by white grubs. Corn is good and most silos are full.—R. J. M.

In Central and Southern New York

Madison County—The country at large has been complaining of drought but old

Competing with seventeen others, Chester Hotelling of Fultonham was the winner of the horseshoe pitching contest at the Farm Bureau picnic recently held at Charlotteville, the prize being a set of official shoes and stakes. A special show of canned fruit and vegetables will be made by the 36 members of the Schoharie County Girls' Canning Club during the Cobleskill Fair the week of Sept. 23. Fifty five members of the Farm Bureau Junior Potato Club will also make exhibits.—Mrs. L. McM.

Sullivan County—Farmers are busy filling their silos as there have been several heavy frosts. Most potatoes are dug and they are a fair crop. The County Fair was held at Monticello last week, with fine weather and a good crowd. Many nice fruits and vegetables were put up for premium. Beans are a light crop this year. Peaches seem plentiful and are selling for 75c, large ones at that. Cabbage is 4c and 5c a pound, peppers 15c and 20c a dozen, tomatoes 50c a basket. P. E.

New York County Notes

Ontario County—In the vicinity of Naples, which includes Italy, Ingleside and South Bristol, potatoes are ripening rapidly. Early potatoes had the greatest growth but were seriously retarded by the long drought of from seven to eight weeks, some fields suffering irreparably, and the yield being less than half a crop. Later potatoes following the heavy fall of rain may recover somewhat if fall frosts hold off. Some fields of late potatoes will not warrant harvesting and other fields will yield a fair crop. Potatoes which are one of the main money crops of the vicinity, will yield on the average from 50 to 100 bushels per acre, and high prices are predicted.

There was a good acreage of corn and especially of canning corn which promised early in July to be an excellent yield. The long drought seriously affected this crop and greatly retarded the growth. The yield has proven to be below the average. About one-half of the canning corn is harvested and the corn left for later harvesting has been injured by the frosts of the last few nights.

Smaller crops such as buckwheat, beans and oats are poorly matured and are in most cases light crops.

Grapes, which are the main money crop of Naples, are a fair to good yield and are of a good quality, owing to the fact that the grape roots grow deep and absorb moisture, and thus are not affected



Members of the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission meeting at the Geneva Experiment Station on Thursday, September 19. Standing left to right: M. C. Burritt, Master Farmer; Fred J. Freestone, Master of the New York State Grange; Berne A. Pycke, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Markets; Charles White, President of the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus; I. D. Karr, Master Farmer; D. P. Witter, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Agriculture; C. W. Halliday, Secretary of the Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association; Mrs. Eliza Young, President of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus; Martha Van Rensselaer, Director of the College of Home Economics; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist and Chairman of the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission; Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., farmer, institute worker and agricultural writer. Seated: U. P. Hedrick, Director of the Geneva Experiment Station; Paul Judson, President of the New York State Horticultural Society; A. R. Mann, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture; C. E. Ladd, Director of Extension, New York State College of Agriculture; James Roe Stevenson, Master Farmer; Seabury C. Mastick, Chairman of the Senate Committee of Taxation and Retrenchment and H. R. Talmage, Master Farmer.

Southern Tier Farm Notes

THIS morning, September 9th, we are having a fine and much needed rain. The water situation on many farms has been desperate. It will take a long rain to soak down to the sources of water supply, but the present rain comes down very quietly.

The rains will materially help late potatoes. It may be too late to help early ones, which are selling at 60 cents a peck.

The work done in this part of the country in bovine tuberculin testing has not materially lessened the supply of milk from the dairies of this locality. However, initial testing has been temporarily suspended in anticipation of any shortage that may occur.

Dairymen who supply the Binghamton city markets have been granted an increase of one cent a quart. This increase has been passed on to consumers and will continue we are told until next spring. The present price received by farmers is about 7½ cents a quart.

The new highway along the banks of the Susquehanna River below Johnson City, eliminating the dangerous Gray's crossing is now open to traffic and is being used very extensively.

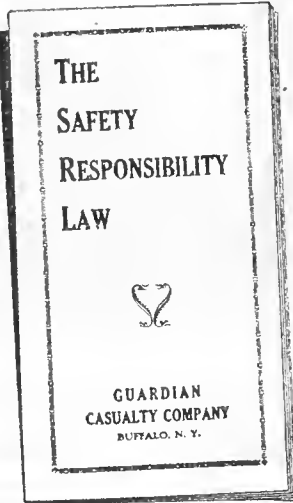
HUNDREDS OF FARMERS
have already taken advantage of this
PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN
in buying (and paying for)
Insurance on Their Cars and Trucks

Now it is especially hazardous to operate your car or truck without Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance. Or to let any member of your family or an employee drive for you.

For, the New State Law known as the Safety Responsibility Law is already in effect. It is so drastic in its requirements that you cannot afford to do without Automobile Insurance.

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Remember, too, that a Policy in this New York State Stock Casualty Company costs you less. We save you \$3.00 to \$8.00. This saving allowed as an outright deduction when your premium is figured, and your installments are reduced accordingly. No notes to sign. You get your Policy right now, and pay for it while enjoying complete coverage and protection. Ask for details.



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This Popular Plan of Partial Payment is made available to you by our agents; write us for name and address of nearest agent. He can now sell you insurance at a saving and on partial payments of premium. Ask for booklet giving full particulars of Safety Responsibility Law.

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Gaylord L. Walters

SAYS—
"In May 1925 I began work with American Agriculturist and since that time have represented the service in many counties of New York State. The work has always been interesting as well as profitable. I consider it the healthiest occupation anyone can engage in. As the years go by I am continually making new friends as well as renewing old acquaintances.

American Agriculturist is making thousands of new friends each year because of its fine editorial staff which includes some of the best farm writers in the East. The paper's dependable service including insurance and Service Bureau protection brings more dollars to the subscriber than the service of any other farm paper."

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New York

Baby Chicks

Hall's Chicks

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From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.

We specialize in chicks for broiler raisers and can quote attractive prices to large buyers.

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BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

Two Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 48 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. **Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 28 years. Reference, any bank.



Klines Barred Rocks

Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches weekly. Low prices. 1,000 lots. **S. W. Kline, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.**

BABY CHICKS

Tanored Strain W. Leg. \$8 per 100
Barred Rocks \$10 per 100
S. C. Red \$10 per 100
Heavy Mixed \$8 per 100

Oct. Delivery 500 lots 1/2c less; 1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for free circular. **C. P. Leister, McAlisterville, Pa.**

Better Quality

Broiler Chicks — Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Orders booked for Fall and Winter Delivery at low C.O.D. Prices. Hatches weekly. Circular. **SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.**

Learning By Doing
Cornell Courses Give Practical Training

THE winter Short Courses have been a part of the regular work of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University since 1893. During these 36 years nearly nine thousand Short Course students have attended the lectures and demonstrations at the college, and performed the sundry tasks in the laboratories and shops which are intended to make the student more familiar with his topic and to help him to become adept in doing the various technical jobs that are a part of the work on the modern farm.

There is such a broad covering of the whole field of agriculture in the subjects taught in the winter Short Courses, that the student can find there almost any phase of agriculture which is practiced in New York State. The work naturally divides itself into groups of subjects according to the different kinds of farming in the state; and likewise the Winter Course students are grouped into "Courses" according to their particular interests and aims.

Those who are primarily interested in poultry, take the Professional Poultry Course. Those who wish to prepare to operate milk factories or shipping stations, take the Dairy Industry course. Others take the professional courses in vegetable crops growing or fruit growing according to their main interest.

Of course, the largest number of winter Short Course students want to take the courses in "General Agriculture". This means that they have come from farms where mixed or general farming is carried on; cows, potatoes, poultry, oats, corn, hay of various kinds and qualities, and perhaps fruit, hogs, sheep, market gardening or any one or more of the dozens of farm enterprises that make up the highly diversified farming of New York State.

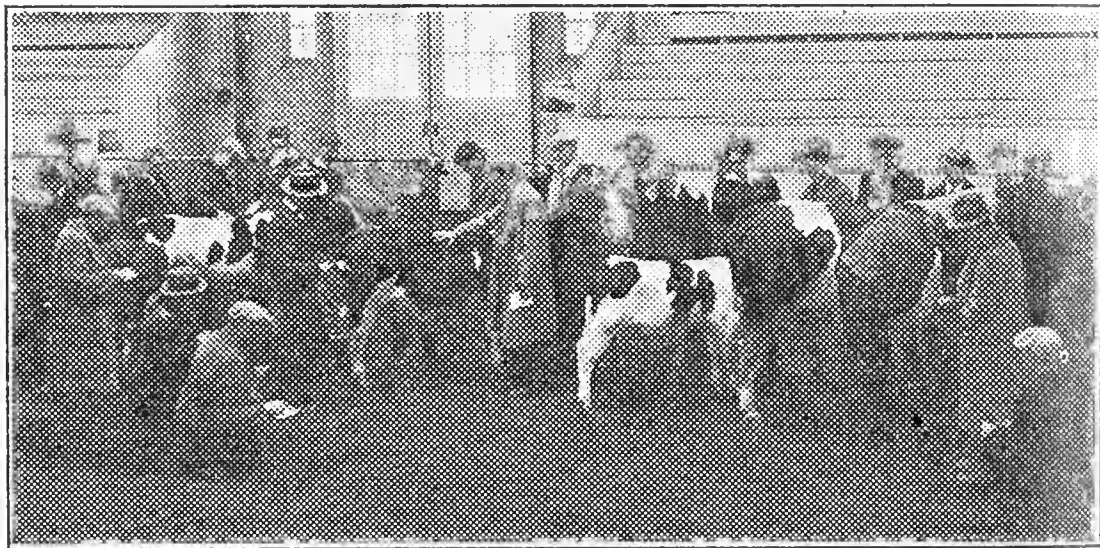
These students register in "General Agriculture", but in general agriculture they have a wide variety of subjects to choose from. Some may specialize in "Marketing and Farm Management", some in "Crops and Soils", some in "Animal Husbandry". A few of the subjects offered in the course in "General Agriculture" are: Farm records and accounts, farm management, marketing, soil fertility, crop production, feeds and feeding, breeding dairy cattle, beekeeping, dairying, control of injurious insects and plant diseases, public speaking, the organization of agriculture, farm forestry, the weather, plant breeding, fruit growing, poultry, farm mechanics and farm shop work, vegetable gardening and the diseases of dairy cattle.

The young farmer or farm boy student comes to the college on November 6, goes to the office of the secretary of the College, in Roberts Hall, registers and is assigned to a "faculty advisor". The faculty advisor is one of the professors who will act as the student's personal advisor in all things, in and out of hours, during the twelve weeks while he is taking the winter short course.

Every year the students in each of the several winter courses have formed clubs. The societies meet once a week and debate subjects of special interest, discuss various problems, sing college songs, and indulge in other forms of social enjoyment. Every winter-course student is urged to attend these meetings.

The winter-course students are welcomed at the meetings of the Agricultural Association, the Dairy Club, the Poultry Association, the Round-up Club, and the other organizations of students in the College. The meetings of these societies are devoted to discussions of live agricultural subjects and to the promotion of friendship among the students.

Religious services, provided for by the Dean Sage Preachership Endowment, are conducted in Sage Chapel throughout the college year, by eminent clergymen selected from the various religious denominations. These services are supplemented by the Cornell University Christian Association, a voluntary organization of students



Winter short course students at Cornell learn to pick out a good dairy animal.

and professors formed for their own religious culture and the promotion of Christian living in the University. The Christian Association has its home in Barnes Hall. The Association has a carefully selected Bible library and comfortable reading and recreation rooms. Courses in Bible study are conducted throughout the year, and special courses are provided for students in the winter courses.

In addition to the Young Men's Christian Association there is a flourishing Young Women's Christian Association, with quarters in Barnes Hall.

The College does not promise to find positions for students registered in any of its courses, but it has opportunity to recommend students for a large number of positions. Some students who have completed a winter course have obtained an increase in salary in the following season sufficient to pay the entire cost of the course. Such results, while of course not guaranteed, show that there are excellent opportunities for trained men.

A student desiring a recommendation from the College must fulfill the following conditions: (1) He must be of good character; (2) his previous record must be good; (3) his work in the winter course must be satisfactory.

The winter courses are business and occupational courses, not academic; hence there are no examinations for admission. However, in order that the student may be able to make the best use of the instruction it is necessary that he should have had a good common-school education. Winter-course students are sometimes seriously handicapped in their work by being deficient in Arithmetic and in English. Persons who are planning to take a winter course are advised to review these subjects before coming to Ithaca.

Inquiries regarding the winter Short Courses should be addressed to the Secretary, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York.

EDITOR'S NOTE—A similar course will be given at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture at New Brunswick from November 11 to February 14. Any New Jersey boy who plans to attend may get full information by writing to the College.



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



Water System for Poultry House

I am a member of your paper and would be very much obliged to you if you could send me full directions and details of a good water system for a poultry house using gasoline motor.—F. L., *New Jersey*.

IT WILL be a little difficult to give definite suggestions on a water system without knowing your exact situation. That would include the depth of the well or the distance from the chicken house in case you wish to get your water supply from the spring.

It would seem that the use of a gasoline engine would indicate that you would need a storage tank located somewhere above the chicken house which would make it unnecessary to run the engine continuously but only often enough to keep the tank filled.

This storage tank of course, would need to be located where it would not freeze. It could be a galvanized tank located in the house or barn, a cement tank located underground on a hill so that the pressure would come from gravity or a pneumatic storage tank located probably in the cellar. The pneumatic tank of course, is simply an air tight tank into which water is pumped. As it is pumped in it compresses the air and this air under pressure forces out the water whenever a faucet is turned.

You would of course have a choice of arranging the trough or something similar in the house and having running water coming into it at all times or having faucets from which water could be secured to put in buckets as often as needed.

We are asking the U. S. Department of Agriculture to send you Bulletin F 1448, The Farmstead Water Supply. This may give you some valuable suggestions. We are also asking the New York State College of Agriculture to send you Bulletin E50, The Farm Water Supply.

In case you decide to use a simple storage tank it would of course be necessary for you to buy only the tank, the engine, the pump and the necessary amount of pipe to fix it. H.L.C.

About Molting Pullets

"Can you please tell me what makes my pullets molt? They are 3½ months old and have the same food all the time." A.M.O.

THE above question came into the office unsigned. Ordinarily such questions are consigned to the waste basket. All of the questions that come into the office are answered by personal letter and only such as are of general interest are put in the paper. Because this question is of general interest, we are answering it here.

Pullets go through several molts before they are mature. This is entirely natural and nothing should be done about it. Just before they come into production they have a final molt and there should then be no further molt until the following year. Sometimes due to change in feed or in fact, almost any kind of a change, pullets will sometimes produce a few eggs and then start

molting again. This is the kind of a molt that cuts down the profits as it takes several weeks at least to get them back into production again. To avoid this, pullets should be put into the houses before they begin laying and care should be taken that there is no change in feed or management at this time.

Sometimes, very early hatched pullets begin laying during the summer and will molt in the fall. Unless pullets are hatched very early so that they lay practically all summer, it is common to hatch them along about April so that they will not come into production until fall and thus avoid a molt before winter.

Lights on Pullets

"I have a nice flock of leghorn pullets just commencing to lay and they are roosting out in trees. I am just putting electric lights in my hen house. When I shut them up for the winter should I turn the lights on at 4 o'clock in the morning at first or turn them on for 15 or 20 minutes and gradually get them used to them?"—A. Y., *New York*.

IT WILL be advisable in using lights on your pullets to start them gradually. This is a good general rule to follow when any change is made either in feeding or in the use of lights. When they are turned off in the spring, it is again advisable to diminish the length of the lights about 15 minutes every day.

New Jersey Fights Poultry Diseases

DURING the season of 1928 New Jersey poultrymen cooperated with the State College in a campaign to wage war on disease. It is stated that approximately 1,500 poultrymen cooperated in the campaign and that the majority of them reported an improvement in the quality of their pullets as well as a reduction in the loss by death.

Another campaign is being conducted along the same lines this year. The program consists of hatching or purchasing chicks before May 1, keeping brooder houses clean and providing clean range or brood for chicks in confinement. It is also recommended that the young stock be kept separate, that a screened manure shed be built, that woven wire mesh be placed over the dropping boards and that they be cleaned daily.

Poultry-Killing Dogs

BREAKING dogs of killing poultry is a rather hard problem. The best remedy I ever found was to take a hen or chicken that the dog had killed and give him a whipping with it and before letting him go, tie it securely around the dog's neck and let him wear it for at least twenty-four hours.

I have had very good results with this method and have helped some friends to break their dogs of this habit. It is worth a try.—N. J. T., *New York*.



Now An Oatmeal Feed for Your Hens!

Now is the time to get your flock on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash—the famous complete ration based on OATMEAL! There's nothing like oatmeal for production and maintenance. To the oatmeal are added other valuable ingredients—cod liver meal, molasses, animal protein, minerals, in fact, just the things a hen must have to keep her eager to eat and lay.

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is a scientific feed, carefully blended and mixed to insure you more "egg-dollars" for every "feed-dollar." It prevents anemia; it insures good and complete digestion; good appetite, full, rich blood; strong health to maintain heavy egg production.

See your Quaker Dealer. Get the facts on the OATMEAL feeds that are increasing profits, saving time, money and worry for successful poultrymen everywhere.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS



NEIGHBOR: Ennybody in, Julie?

"Yep! Pa'n ma'n Artie'n Lizzie'n Asher'n Uncle Bill'n Aunt Emmy'n Flo Moody'n her feller'n a bunch from Pulvers Run'n grampa'n gramma!"—LIFE.

Style Suggestions for Cooler Days

Fall and Winter Fashions Are Distinguished by Certain Popular Color and Design Features

THE style features discussed here present fall and winter trends. The most outstanding change is a difference in the silhouette. This has been accomplished by the waist and hem lines growing farther apart, as the skirt becomes longer and the waist shorter. Snugly fitted hip line and low-fullness are also important.

Flares are conspicuous, yet not to the extent of the flapperish ripples seen last season. One way of modifying the flare is by means of godets. Very

Loosely woven basket weaves, diagonals, tweed-like jerseys, and light-weight wools are only a few of the wide variety of woolen fabrics.

Nubbed effects are seen in a combination of colors as tan and brown. Plain color fabrics are seldom plain in weave, having ribbed, horizontal or diagonal weaves. Oftentimes they are flecked with white as in covert cloth.

These light-weight wools make most serviceable one-piece dresses or three-piece unlined suits with fingertip length

of a woven wool fabric, as tweed or herringbone. Plaids, too, are featured in lovely color combinations. One brown, tan and orange plaid dress, cut on simple lines, gained its distinction by means of delicate peach color collar and bow tie finished with a narrow binding of the plaid.—A large bow decorated the left hip.

Travel silk similar to heavy silk faille is most practical. It is printed in lovely shades of one color or in combinations of colors with a border which makes an interesting decorative feature. A suede belt and bone buttons add the desired tailored effect.

Plain silks, too, have their place and are much used in flat crepe, crepe backed satin, canton crepe, faille and moire.

Accessories to complete the costume are quite as important as the dress itself. Off-the-face hats, worn well back on the head, with little hair showing, are commonly seen. Felts predominate but there are a few fine velvets and tweeds. Interest is created by the intricate cut rather than by the crimming which usually consists of self trim and grosgrain ribbon. Colors are the same as in dresses and black is very popular. Shoe dealers are showing many styles in black and such colors as brown, blue, green and purple. Suede, lizard and kid are used singly or in combinations.

Hosiery trends are beige in its various shades, golden browns, and grays.

Added length is a special feature of gloves for fall and winter. Slipons, worn wrinkled at the wrist, novelty cuffs and one clasp are all found. Washable leathers are of increasing importance.

Characteristic of the season's styles are the designs pictured on this page. The dress for the matron or large figure is fashioned of black satin, used different ways of the material in blouse and skirt to show luster. Softening lines are added near the face by the rose beige inset and pleated jabot. The set-in snug-fitting belt has an interesting cut, and is apparently held by the bow on the left hip. The long uneven hem line adds slenderness to the wearer.

The two-piece dress, second from the left, is both practical and smart for the girl or small woman. It is made of tan and peony-red diagonal weave material.

Unusual features are the sectional

cut of the blouse, outlined with self stitching, curved set-in pockets, and collarless line across the back with revers in front. Very small inverted tucks break the shoulder line and grouped pleats, stitched part way down, allow fullness in the skirt. Applied cuffs of interesting cut are fastened with a bound buttonhole and bone button. The final touch of smartness is added by the braided tan and red suede belt and tan silk bow tie.

Matching coat and dress are desirable whenever possible. These might be purchased as an ensemble or separate garments may be combined. The center figure shows a complete ensemble, the dress of tan, sheer wool crepe made interesting by the popular square neckline, unusual treatment of applied bands and flared skirt. Deep loops of self material are placed at the center front neckline. Tweed is used for the coat of slightly darker color with lining of silk and wool combined. Fitch forms the long fur collar. A Dutch style hat seems to belong with this ensemble.

Rough-surfaced coatings as string-tweed, and deep pile fabrics as llama and camel hair, are used for sport coats. Dressier types are made of suede-like materials. Both long and short-haired furs find favor.

Oftentimes, fabric is set in the part of the collar nearest the neck, the fur making a deep border around the edge of the collar.

The coat illustrated on the right shows the use of blue string tweed with deep kimmer collar and cuffs. Cut on conservatively straight lines this coat will be fashion-right any season.

There is much use being made of transparent and panne velvet. The figure second from the right shows the use of transparent velvet in a semi-princess mode. Side peplums above the slightly gathered skirt, inverted tucks across the bodice section and a pleated lace collar are style points. A buckle set with red brilliants fastens the narrow belt across the back. Orinne Johnson.

To save left-over egg yolks cover them with cold water and keep them in the refrigerator, or drop them in boiling water and cook them until hard. If cooked, when the yolk is cold press it through a sieve and keep it to garnish creamed dishes or salads.



IN the above illustration, the first dress on the left is of black satin for the matron or large figure. The second is a two-piece dress for the girl or small woman. The center figure shows a complete ensemble. Next to it is an illustration of the use of transparent velvet in a semi-princess mode. The coat on the right uses blue string tweed with deep kimmer collar and cuffs. The article gives more of the details.

narrow gores are also used accenting a tailored effect. Pressed-in pleats and shirrings allow for fullness.

The slightly higher waistline is defined by shirrings, tucks, or a distinctly belted effect. Shirrings are usually held in place by an applied band stitched at center front or side. Leather belts are popular on sport models of tweed and light-weight wools.

Tiered skirts are still in evidence. Hem lines dip on afternoon dresses while those for street wear are usually even. Four inches below the knee seems to be the accepted skirt length.

Dresses have more than ever, the dressmaker effect with lingerie touches, complicated cut, and clever finishes. Fine linen, pique, batiste and chiffon all add charm through collars and cuffs.

Collars that tie are often seen. A tailored dress of brown covert was given a touch of femininity by means of a pleated collar. Softly draping folds and pleated jabots break up the plainness of frocks and are becoming to the average woman.

Sleeves show decoration at the wrist. A tab of collar material might be inserted through two bound buttonholes and tied on the back of the wrist. A brown flat crepe dress had such a trimming. The scalloped collar and tabs were of cream batiste finished with a narrow rolled binding of the flat crepe.

Often close fitting sleeves are cut much too long. The surplus length is gathered into the seams forming a shirred cuff of perhaps four-inch depth. This might be fastened with six or eight tiny silk-covered buttons and silk thread loops.

Many rows of machine stitching in self or contrasting color provide the tailored finish on tabs, jabots and cuffs or on joinings of sectioned blouses. The second figure on the left shows such a blouse.

Mixtures in fibers, colors and weights of fibers result in unusual materials.

jackets. With the suit is worn a blouse of harmonizing or contrasting material.

One attractive style was made of purple tweed with a lavender silk crepe blouse, another of brown home-spun with an eggshell satin blouse.

Black satin and velveteen are also favorite materials for these suits, or, in a sport style, jersey is very smart. For the school girl this type seems especially practical as variety may be had by wearing different blouses. This is a splendid way of re-styling an old garment.

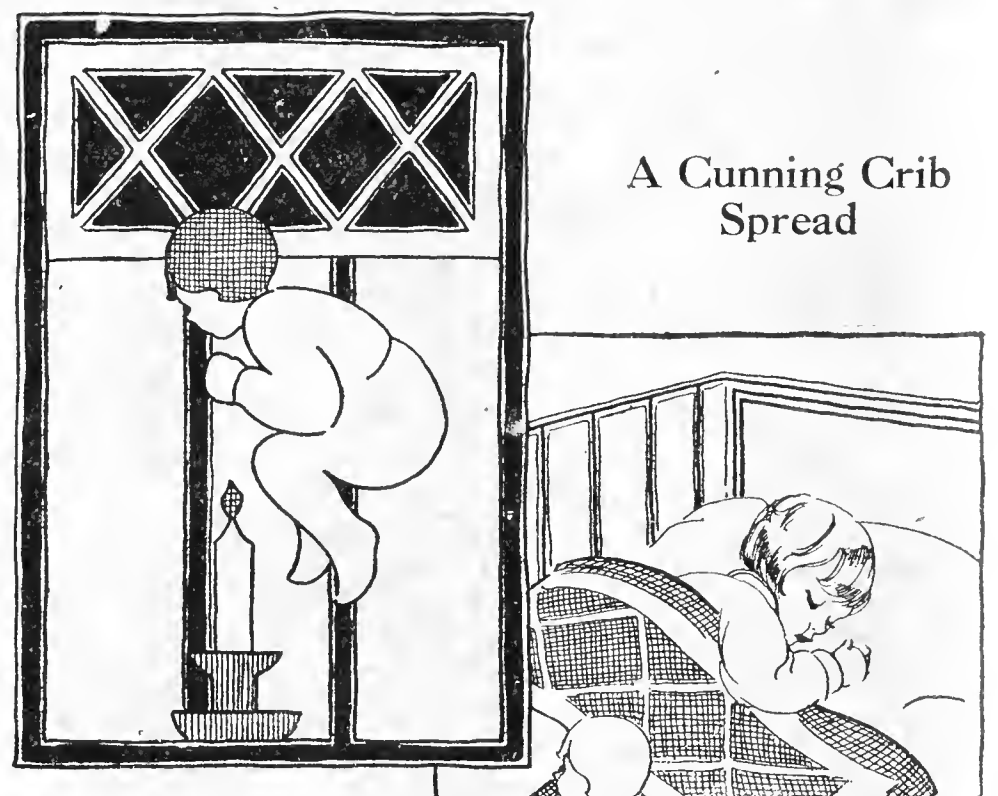
The most favored colors for the winter months are brown, green, blue, and red, offered in a variety of shades to please the most fastidious. Fortunately is she whose best color is brown. From the very light golden and copper shades to sable, the shades of brown are shown. They are called briarwood, autumn, chocolate, mahogany, and many other appealing names. If one has a brown coat with which to start her ensemble, she can not do better than to select dress, hat, hose, and shoes in harmonizing shades.

Brighter blues than navy are most attractive and add variety to the customary dark blues.

Spinach, almond, olive, and hunter's green are all sought after. Reds, too, find ready popularity from the pinky reds through poppy, garnet, maroon, and deep wine shades.

One most attractive frock of deep red flat crepe was made in apron style, outlined with four rows of fine knife pleating. Shirring in front, was held in place by an applied band of self material extending from the neck to the belt. Tiny glass buttons and silk loops of material were the means of fastening the close-fitting sleeves.

Although wools in their interesting variety seem very desirable, yet silks are unusual too. Many prints in geometric and floral patterns are seen. Oftentimes the silk adapts the design



A Cunning Crib Spread

The nursery rhyme, "Jack be nimble; Jack be quick: Jack jump over the candlestick" is here shown in the form of an attractive coverlet. What youngster would not love to have this for his very own!

The making of this is simple enough. It is applique on linen or suiting-weight material, and all pieces are whipped down. It is as easily laundered as a sheet. It can be made in Delft blue with three deep rose panels, ivory casement and candle, orange flame and hair, pink flesh white nightie and a jade-green candle-stick. Or you could choose colors matching things in the children's room.

We furnish a wax transfer number, M 547 at 25 cents that stamps all the applique parts, and of course we give full instructions for making. Order from Embroidery Department American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Little Recipes for Little Cooks

by *Betty*

Lesson Number Eight

Dear Little Cooks:

Lots of you have started to school by this time. I have been going for two weeks now. My sister Helen started this fall and we had to get her a new lunch box. Mother helped her pick a gay tin one because she said we could wash and scald out a tin one every day and keep it clean and sweet. You know, some kinds are made of stuff that soaks up smells and dampness, and a lunch can't taste good packed in a musty box. The box we got had tiny holes to let a little fresh air in and that helps to keep the box sweet smelling.

We bought some paper napkins, too, because they help keep school children neat. Our new box had a vacuum bottle, too, for hot drinks, etc.

Teachers have found out, mother says, that pupils can do better school work in the afternoon if they have a hot lunch at noon.

Cocoa, picnic eggs, Yum Yum pudding, chocolate drop cookies, custards, baked apples—are all good for a school lunch and we have had all of these in our little recipes. This time I am going to tell you of some good sandwiches and in October there will be a good hot soup for you to try.

Mother doesn't believe that little folks should have to put up their own lunch all the time, but she thinks that they could help some without getting tired of school lunches.

Betty



Here is Betty with her lunch box leaving the front door on her way to school. This lesson tells how she often helps prepare her own lunches.

Some Good Sandwiches You Can Make

Bread should be a day old for sandwiches and should be cut neatly and evenly, in thin slices. Butter should be warmed slightly and creamed with a spoon so that it can be spread smoothly and easily. There are just lots and lots of good filling for sandwiches. See how many different kinds you can make this year. Spread the filling on only one slice of your buttered bread.

Some Good Fillings

Cold roast or boiled meat or chicken. Slice thin, arrange slices on one side of the sandwich, sprinkle with a bit of salt.

Cold chopped or ground meat may be seasoned with salad dressing and used as a spread.

Cottage cheese is good alone or mixed with chopped pickles or chopped stuffed olives.

Cottage cheese and nuts make a very nice sandwich spread.

Raisins or dates chopped with nuts are good, too.

Hard-boiled eggs may be chopped and mixed with a very little salad dressing. Chopped pickles are good with egg.

Fish is a fine change sometimes. Use a little salmon or tuna fish or a few sardines and a sprinkle of salt or moisten with salad dressing and add pickles.

Too many pickles aren't good for anybody, but a little does help make a sandwich taste better.

Of course, you all know how good jelly or jam is as a filling.

Fillings for sandwiches should not be too moist as the bread becomes too moist to taste well after they stand a while.

Sandwiches should always be wrapped in waxed paper. I save all that comes on cooked breakfast foods and fold it neatly and put it away for picnics and school lunches.

Little Cooks Can Prepare Their Own Lunch for School

Have mother fix out a list of the things for your lunches a week ahead of time. Then prepare some of them for yourself. They will taste just that much better when you know you have made the lunch yourself.

The first thing you will want to learn is how to pack the lunch box. Soft food like cooked fruit, jellies and puddings should be placed in the covered glasses or custard cups. Plan the box so the things you want first are on top. Your napkin should be on top, of course, and the food below in the order in which you will reach for it when you are ready to eat. Put the sandwiches under the napkin and the dishes below the sandwiches to avoid messing things. If you wrap separately each of the things you put in the box, you will find them as nice as when you put them there. Be sure to have a spoon, a cup for drinking and a little salt shaker if you need it.

New Scrapbooks Are Ready

When you get started in school again you will find it much easier to keep these lesson pages pasted up in your scrapbook. We have had a special edition of scrapbooks prepared for the little cooks who have not been keeping up the lessons up to this time. These new scrapbooks have the first seven lessons printed right in them. Send for one now and start your pasting with this lesson. Then it will be easy to keep it up each month.

You can get one of the new scrapbooks by sending 10 cents in coin or stamps to pay printing and postage. Address Betty.

Two Good Kinds of Bread That Make School Lunches Taste So Good

Mother knows that we get tired of just white bread all of the time, so she has taught me how to make two other kinds. It's lots of fun and not near as hard as you think. Why don't you try them, too?

Nut Bread

3 tablespoons sugar.
1 teaspoon baking powder.
Pinch of salt.
1 cup flour.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup nuts and dates cut rather fine.

Sift sugar, flour, baking powder and salt together. Add nuts and dates.

In another bowl beat the egg and add the milk. Add this to the dry things in the other bowl and stir until they are well mixed.

Pour this batter into a well-greased bread tin (small) and put it in a warm place to raise for 25 minutes.

Bake in a hot oven for about 30 minutes.

This small recipe will make several delicious nut bread sandwiches. They are best just spread with butter. Just nuts are good in this bread if you do not have dates.

Large Recipe

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar.
4 teaspoons baking powder.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt.
4 cups flour.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups dates and nuts.
2 eggs.
2 cups milk.
Bake in a large bread tin.

Let raise for 25 minutes in a warm place.

Bake in a hot oven 45 minutes.

Brown Bread

$\frac{1}{4}$ egg or 1 tablespoon beaten egg.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt.
2 tablespoons brown sugar.
2 tablespoons molasses.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda dissolved in a spoonful of warm water.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup plus 2 tablespoons graham flour.
2 tablespoons flour, white.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder sifted in flour.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cooked raisins.

First see that the oven will be warm, not hot. Put the raisins to cook in water enough to cover and cook till they are soft and puffy. Drain off the water before adding the raisins to the batter.

Put all the things given together in the order they are given. Only add the raisins to the flour before you put in the flour. When you have done this, pour it in a well-greased bread tin (a one-loaf tin) and let raise one hour. Then bake in a slow oven for 45 minutes.

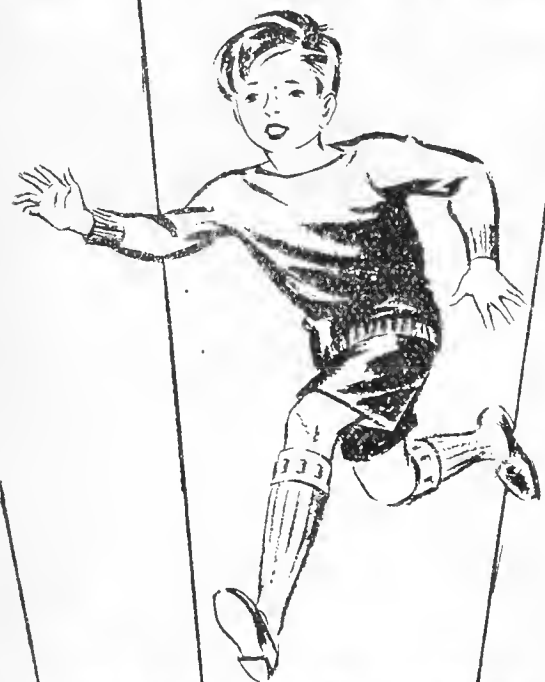
This is a recipe that my mother got from one of the best cooks in our town and is nice for party sandwiches as well as just awfully good for your school lunch. Try it.

Large Recipe

$\frac{1}{2}$ egg beaten.
1 cup sour milk.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup molasses.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda dissolved in a spoon of water.
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups graham flour.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup white flour.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cooked raisins (added to flour.)

POST Toasties *The* Wake-up Food

... oven-crisp
flakes rich in
quick new energy
FOR BOYS



AND GIRLS



AND YOU!



Onions Once a Week

The Best Cooks Can Perform Many Tricks with This Humble Vegetable

SINCE authorities seem to agree that onions should be eaten at least once a week, new ways of serving them are always welcome. Onion salads, fried onions, onions with white sauce we have long enjoyed, and I've even tried serving baked onions although they so vividly remind me of the days when my dear old grandmother insisted upon baked onions as a cure for my frequent throat colds, that I can't eat them myself.

During the past year my friends have generously donated the following and all are delicious.

Fried Onions with Apples

Slice peeled onions and twice their measure of tart apples. Season with

easily, this will require close watching in order to prevent an unattractive color.

Baked Onions

Peel twelve good-sized onions, cut in halves crosswise and put in buttered casserole. Mix together one tablespoonful fat, one teaspoonful salt, one fourth teaspoonful pepper, two teaspoonfuls brown sugar and one teaspoonful minced parsley. Put seasoning over onions and bake one and one half hours in moderate oven in covered dish. Put slices of toast on hot serving dish, pour baked onion over them and garnish with parsley dipped in strong cider vinegar.

Unless dish is tightly covered, add a very little water to get the baking well started.

Onion Stew

Peel and slice six large onions put in kettle with two quarts of water and one teaspoonful salt. Let simmer until only about three cupfuls of water remain in kettle. Chop one half pound of cheese and add to this three tablespoonfuls of butter and a seasoning of pepper and stir until the cheese is soft. Just before serving stir in one cupful small cubes of toasted bread.—L.M. T., New York.

For a cool day a good hearty onion stew is a welcome dish.



CHILD'S APRON NO. C1844 is a most attractive design which is sure to please any child. It is stumped on good quality Lora cloth and comes in coral, maize, blue, green, or lavender, size 3 years only. This apron will be forwarded postpaid to any address on receipt of 50c. Address Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

salt and fry in butter drippings or bacon fat until tender and slightly browned. Clarified chicken fat is also good for frying apples and onions.

Apples and onions combine when cooked as well as in a crisp salad.

Brown Onions

Peel and quarter large onions. Brown two tablespoonfuls of butter in hot pan and in this brown the onions being careful not to burn them. Lift the onions from pan with a perforated draining spoon and to the butter add one tablespoonful of flour and brown. Pour in one cupful brown stock, return the onions to pan and simmer until tender. Remove onions to hot serving dish and pour the sauce over them.

Since both onions and butter scorch

Not Cooking But Reheating

THE popular hot lunches for country school children always involve a great deal of work and are limited to soup, cocoa, baked beans and some other articles in a great many schools. Other communities use the plan of reheating and cook nothing at all. Neither do teacher and pupils wash dishes and utensils, but everything is simply rinsed and taken home. Also the equipment is very simple for this new plan. A large dishpan with slats in the bottom or an old wash boiler that does not leak will usually be large enough for the whole school, since rural schools are very small in these days when most people want to live in a cubby-hole in a city.

Each child has a glass jar with a lid tightly screwed on at home to prevent leakage, but with the lid loosened at the school room. In this jar any kind of food can be placed, and the jar can

When Is An Oven "Hot" or "Moderate"

OFTEN the homemaker finds in her recipes the instructions, "bake in a moderate or hot oven." To the inexperienced it is often difficult to distinguish between the moderate and hot oven. In order to be absolutely accurate an oven thermometer is very useful. Below is given a chart which will be of assistance in knowing what the temperature of a hot or moderate oven should be.

Bread Time-Temperature Table.

Loaves (yeast)	Fahrenheit	Type of Oven	Time
Baking Powder	400° decreasing to 350°	Moderate	45 to 50 min.
Cornbread: sheet	400°	Moderate	45 to 50 min.
Small Forms:	400°	Hot	20 to 25 min.
Rolls (yeast)	400°	Hot	15 to 20 min.
Biscuit	400°	Hot	15 min.
Muffins	400°	Hot	20 to 25 min.
Popovers	450°	Hot to Mod.	30 to 35 min.

Pastry Time-Temperature Table.

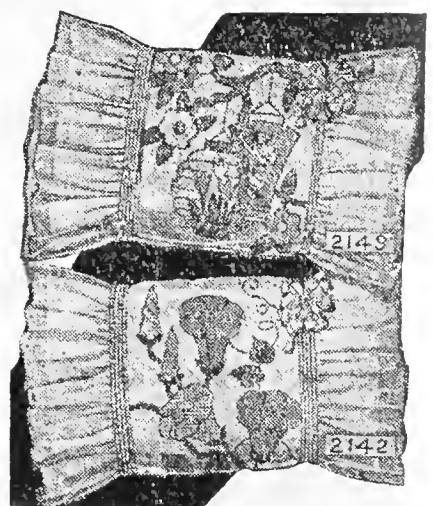
	Fahrenheit	Type of Oven	Time
Pastry Shell (plain or rich)	500°	Very Hot	20 min.
Pie (filled)	450°	Hot	see recipes
Puff Paste	420°	Hot	see recipes
Meringue	300°	Slow	10 to 12 min.

Cake Time-Temperature Table.

Loaves:	Fahrenheit	Type of Oven	Time
ordinary	350° to 400°	Moderate	40 min.
with fruit	350°	Moderate	depends on thickness
with molasses or chocolate	350°	Slow or very slow	1 hr. or more
rich fruit cake	320°	Slow	1 hr.
Sponge Cake, Angel Cake	375°	Moderate	20 min.
Layer Cake	350° to 400°	Moderate	25 min.
Small Cakes, Cup Cakes	450°	Hot	6 to 8 min.
Cookies	375°	Moderate	15 to 18 min.
with chocolate or molasses or much fruit	425°	Moderate	12 min.
droyd	400°	Moderate	10 min.
Wafers	300°	Slow	20 min.
Macaroons	300°	Slow	45 min. to 1 hr.

be large or small depending on the appetite, or the number of children in the family. If the school is very small two cans can be used for each pupil and a variety of food served.

Baked beans, meat cut in pieces small enough for bites and cooked at home with potatoes, noodles or beans, chicken and noodles, string beans with lean bacon, corn, hominy, beef hash which furnishes a variety of vegetables, spaghetti with tomato, rice, cereal, soup, stew, roast beef with sweet potato or carrots or onions, ham with potatoes—in fact almost every dish that is served at home can be sent safely to be reheated. If squat jars are used the food can be eaten from them, or a small



Here are two ready made boudoir pillow covers stamped for easy embroidery. B2142—Morning Glory design hand-tinted in color on dainty blue voile already picoted and shirred.

B2149—Flowers and lanterns hand-tinted in color on soft honey-colored voile already picoted and shirred.

PRICE, 75c EACH, including floss for embroidery. Address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

bowl can be sent along. Then with bread and butter and a cooky and an apple the child will have a satisfying lunch and one on which it is possible to get good results in lessons, as many teachers have found out.—HILDA RICHMOND.

Can Apple Juice

A GOOD supply of canned apple juice is handy for use throughout the year for making jams or jellies which will "jell." Pineapple, rhubarb, peaches and other non-jellying fruits will "set" if apple juice is used with them. This is because of the pectin which apples possess.

To prepare the juice, wash the apples, remove the blossom end or any imperfect portions, cut apples in small pieces, leaving in cores and skin. Just cover the fruit with cold water, cook in covered dish until the pieces lose their shape. Strain through a jelly bag, boil the strained juice five minutes, seal in sterile jars for future use.

Cream Salad

Wash a cabbage and leave in cold water an hour. With a sharp knife, then cut it in shreds. Beat a pint of sweet cream very stiff. Drain the cabbage and sprinkle lightly with salt and stir in the whipped cream, turning and tossing, till it resembles a white foam. Serve at once with crackers and cheese. Or the cheese can be grated and sprinkled over each serving, if liked.—C.D.W.

Use a very tender cabbage for this purpose. If you are fortunate enough to have a cabbage shredder it saves considerable time in making such a mixture. This is a very delicate, delicious dish. If you lack cream, however, substitute a good boiled dressing, but it will not have the airy lightness of the whipped cream.

YARN COLORED WOOL for Rugs \$1.15 lb. Knitting yarn at bargain. Samples FREE. H. Bartlett, (Mfr.), Box R, Harmony, Me.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

How One Reader Manages to Get Some Leisure Time for Herself

DEAR AUNT JANET:

I was very much interested in reading the recent article in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST "Saving a Priceless Commodity."

For two years I have kept house by schedule; not for anything would I go back to the old haphazard way of working. I owe all my leisure hours to type-written schedule. It is such a sufficient-into-the-day feeling each evening to know the schedule has been satisfied and that tomorrow's work will take care of itself.

Whenever I hear a woman say, "I just hate housework," I always think "What a pity!" For, in all probability, she will have to keep house for the remainder of her life and what a dreary outlook it would be. But how very fortunate that you don't have to hate housework if you don't want to. It can be one of the most attractive occupations in the world if you only care to make it so. To do this, you must learn two things: Plan your work and work your plan. Also keep this motto in mind: A place for everything and everything in its place.

Each person has to arrange a schedule to fit her own home. I am a farmer's wife, do all my own work and help with the milking morning and night. There are five members in our family: two children, three and eight, hired man, husband and wife. I know that there are improvements to be made in my schedule and that is the reason that I am so interested in reading of other's experiences. There are many times when I am unable to work according to schedule but I stick to it as closely as I can and try to use PEP in my work.

The schedule by weeks:

Monday—Wash, mop kitchen floor; Tuesday—Iron, bake; Wednesday—Mend, mop kitchen floor; Thursday—Bake, clean upstairs; Friday—Clean downstairs; Saturday—Bake, mop kitchen; Sunday—Have late dinner. No hot supper. Do as I please with the day.

The day by hour schedule:

6-8: Breakfast, wash milk-pails and dishes; 8-9:30: Put up lunch for son and help him prepare for school, sweep kitchen, tidy house, make beds; 9:30-12: Do particular task for the day, prepare dinner and supper as far as possible; 12-1:30: Eat dinner and wash

Becoming Slenderness



2935

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2935 has every line designed to make the full figure look more slender. The surplice closing, of the waist and the jabot side-drap of the skirt form an attractive line which breaks up the breadth of the front. Made up in one of the heavier silks, this pattern is ideal for women who have to watch their lines. Pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of 27-inch contrasting. PATTERN PRICE, 13c.

dishes; 1:30-4:30: Rest period and use time as I care to; calling, garden work, sewing, etc.; 4:30-7: Prepare supper, wash dishes, help milk and wash pails.

Work schedule for the months:

January and February—All household and summer sewing laid by; March—Clean presses and dressers; April and May—Chickens, housecleaning and garden; June—Garden and canning; July and August—Garden, canning and harvest work; September—Fall housecleaning; October and November—Winter sewing; December—Christmas preparations.

Very truly yours, HOME MANAGER.

Extra Page for Little Cooks

IN this issue of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST we are running an extra page of recipes for little cooks. There will be another page during October so we are warning all little cooks and their mothers to watch closely so that no lesson is missed. There may be other little girls and boys who would like to start the lessons before the course is too far advanced. You can tell them that the

newest scrapbooks have 7 lessons printed in them in case they have missed some of the early lessons.

Useful Pamphlets

The following booklets can be secured by addressing Household Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

- How to Entertain on Hallowe'en—10c.
- How to Make Crepe Paper Costumes—10c.
- How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers—10c.
- How to Decorate Halls, Booths and Automobiles—10c.
- Weaving with Paper Rope—10c.
- Sealing Wax Craft—10c.
- Betty's Scrapbook of Recipes for Little Cooks—10c.
- Fashion Catalogue—12c.
- Art of Embroidery, teaching all the important stitches used in embroidery—25c.
- Yarncraft—directions for making many kinds of sweaters, caps, afghans, and coolie coats, both knitted and crocheted—25c plus 5c for mailing.
- Guide Book for Painting and Varnishing—25c.
- Old-fashioned recipes.
- Reviving in case of drowning or gas poisoning.
- Learning to crochet and knit.
- Knitting the new sweaters.
- Free pamphlets:
- Health Pamphlets for Mothers and Young Children.
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FELS-NAPTHA



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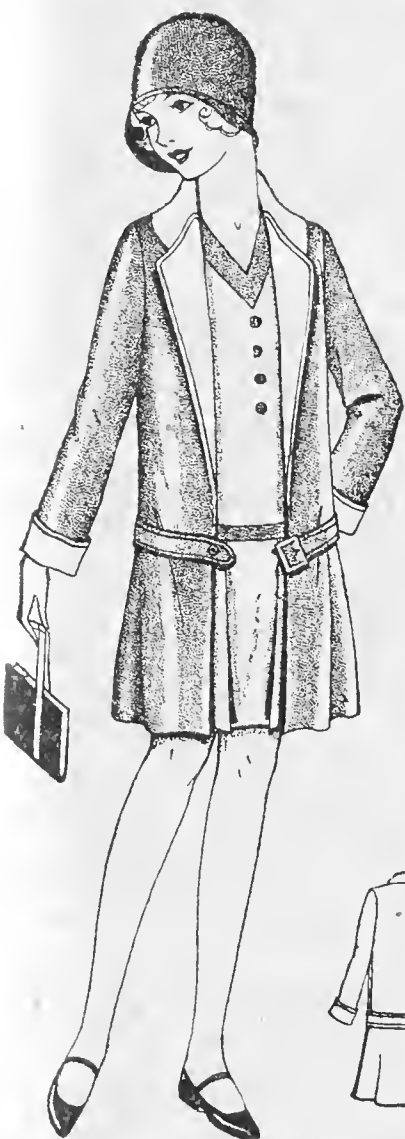


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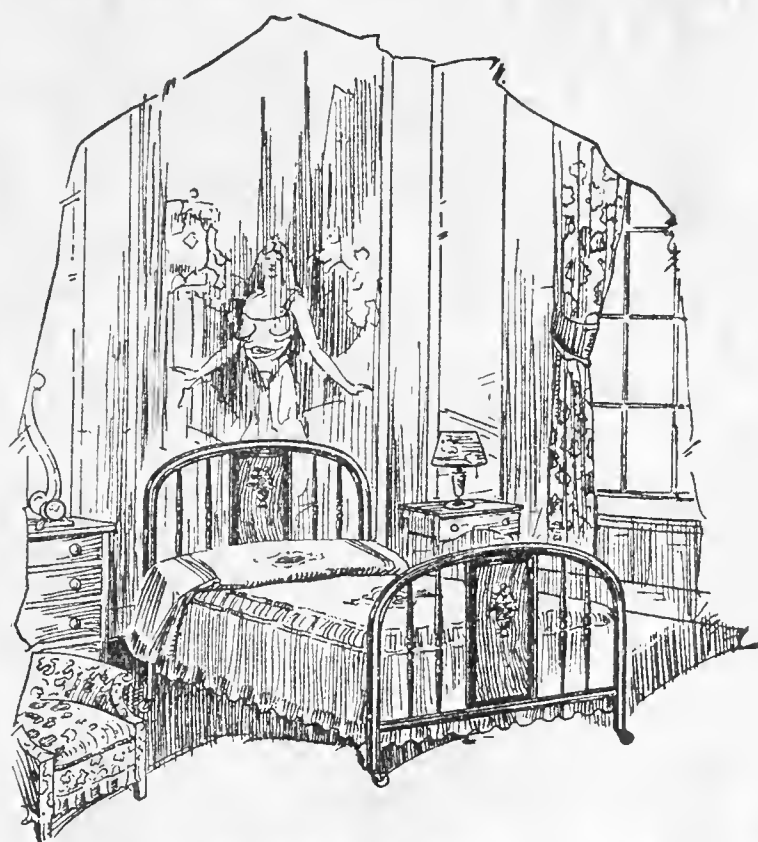
Smart for the Juniors



2960

ENSEMBLE SUIT NO. 2960 with its French air is decidedly smart for the girl of 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The coat is adorable with its belted waistline and slightly flaring skirt. The dress is one-piece and can be of a color matching or contrasting to the coat. The 8-year size requires 1½ yards of 54-inch dark material and 3½ yards of 39-inch light material and 5 yards of binding. PATTERN PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER:— Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers correctly and clearly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new fall fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.



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The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

It was an astounding and unexpected reception by enemies at whose belts scalps were hanging. There were between twenty and thirty of the Senecas, splendidly built, keen-eyed, lean-faced, most of them young men. Even in the shock of the moment, Toinette surveyed them in startled admiration. They were like runners ready for a race. They were not painted as the Mohawks had been, and were less naked. Staring at the youth with his bow and at the girl with her tangled, shining hair, the Indians returned their gaze with a look of amazement not unmingled with approval. They seemed scarcely able to believe these two had fooled them so completely, capturing one of their number in the bargain, yet conceded the fact with glances in which passion was held subdued.

A young savage who stood before them seemed largely responsible for this attitude. Purplish lines were around his throat as if a rope had choked him. Two of the eagle feathers in his tuft were broken, and his shoulder was bleeding where the skin had been torn by a jagged tooth of rock. His eyes were as piercing as those of the bird he had robbed for his plume, and evidently he held considerable influence in the war party of which he was a member. Beside him was a much older man of even more powerful figure with a face scarred and cut until it bore an unalterable expression of ferocity.

It was he who spoke in Seneca to the younger.

"So this is the boy who made my brave nephew a captive to be saved by the voice of a dog!"

The other scowled at the taunt in his voice.

"He could have killed me. He spared my life."

"This is the young he-fawn to whom you owe a feather from your tuft!"

"I owe him two—one for himself and one for the maiden whose presence must have stayed his hand."

The older man grunted.

"He looks strong and may stand to travel with us. But the girl is like a broken flower ready to fall in our path. She will cumber our feet and make our way more difficult, and great haste must be our choice. Use your hatchet on one and we will take the other."

At this command Jeems gave a sudden cry, and the faces of the savages again relaxed in astonishment when he began to speak in their language. Hepsibah Adams's schooling and the comradeship of White Eyes and Big Cat had prepared him for this hour. His tongue stumbled, some of his words were twisted, there were gaps which only the imagination could fill, but he told his story. The Indians listened with an interest which assured Jeems they had not been a part of the force that had massacred his and Toinette's people. He pointed to the girl. He related how the Mohawks had destroyed his father and mother and all who had belonged to Toinette; how they had fled together, how they had hidden in the old house, and that with an arrow he had killed the white man who had fired the gun. He was pleading for Toinette as he had once heard Big Cat plead with his father for the life of a dog that had gone lame. He bared his breast, even as the Indian boy had offered his own with the demand that his father strike there before robbing him of the comradeship of his four-footed friend. Bronzed and disheveled, the bow in his hand, Jeems made a vivid picture of courage and eloquence that would remain with Toinette as long as she lived. She drew herself up a little proudly, sensing that

he was fighting for her. She stood straight, her chin high, gazing with unafraid eyes at the leader of the war party.

With the courtesy which Tiaoga had already established for himself in borderland history, the chieftain listened attentively, piecing the story together where Jeems's verbal powers were at fault, and when the youth had finished, he spoke words which sent two of his men running down the ridge in the direction of Lussan's place. Then he asked questions which let Jeems know the Senecas had not gone as far as

from my tuft. I brought your hatchet from under the rocks because I did not want you to strike and be killed in turn. You love the white maiden. I, too, love a maiden."

The Seneca's words brought to Jeems not only hope but shock. These savages were from Chenufsio, the *Hidden Town*—a place which even the adventurous Hepsibah Adams had looked upon as in another world, a goal which he had dreamed of reaching in some day of reckless daring. Hidden Town! The heart and soul and mysterious Secret Place of the Seneca nation! It

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Catherine Bulain's brother Hepsibah who is a trader pays them a visit. After supper he opens his pack and among the presents he has brought is a beautiful piece of red velvet cloth for Jeems to give Toinette. Jeems attends Lussan's auction the next day and resolves to give Toinette his present and to whip Paul Tache. Paul is the victor in the fight. That evening Hepsibah tells Jeems of his fears that war between the French and English is inevitable.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. Hiding in an abandoned house Jeems and Toinette see a band of Mohawk killers pass by, one of whom they are sure is a white man. They emerge cautiously fearing the return of one of the marauders. The White Indian finds them and Jeems kills him. They hide in a rock cave, but they are discovered by a band of Senecas, one of whom enters the cave. Jeems overcomes but does not kill the Indian. Jeems' dog Odd reveals their presence and they are ordered to surrender.

Lussan's, but that they had heard the gun, and in seeking for the one who had fired it, had stumbled upon their trail in the hardwood slope half a mile from the abandoned house. When he spoke of the Mohawks, Tiaoga's ugly face grew darker and behind this look Jeems saw the blaze of an age-old Seneca hatred and jealousy of the Mohawk, though both were of the same powerful confederacy. That Jeems and Toinette had been sufferers at the hands of these eastern rivals seemed to be a small point in their favour.

When his brief questioning was over, Tiaoga turned his attention once more to the young man beside him.

"I think the boy is a great liar, and I have sent back for proof of it," he said. "If he has not sped an arrow through this friend of the Mohawks, as he claims, he shall die. If he has spoken the truth in the matter, which will be proof that he has spoken it in others, he may travel with us, and his companion also, until her feet tire so that death is necessary to bring her rest." Then he spoke to Toinette in the broken French with which he had called under the rocks. "If you cannot keep up with us we shall kill you," he said.

Toinette began to prepare herself for the ordeal, braiding her hair swiftly. Jeems came to her, and she saw the torture of doubt in his eyes.

"I can do it, Jeems," she cried softly. "I know what you were saying and what they were thinking, and I can do it. I will do it! I am going to live—with you. I love you so much that nothing can kill me, Jeems—not even their tomahawks!"

The tall young warrior approached. He at least was one friend among the many who stood about them.

"I am Shindas," he said. "We are going to a far town—a long way. It is Chenufsio. There are many leagues of forests, of hills, of swamps between us and it. I am your friend because you have been a brother and allowed me to live, and I owe you two feathers

was a vast distance away, first beyond the country of the Oneidas, then the Onondagas, and then the Cayugas. A land which touched Lake Ontario on one side and Lake Erie on the other, with the Great Falls of which he had heard roaring between the two. His uncle had once said, "You must be a strong man before you can travel to it. That is why the Senecas, who range far, are the finest of all two-legged beasts."

Shindas spoke again.

"Tiaoga, my uncle, who is a great captain, is not as bad as he looks. A Mohawk cut him like that in a quarrel over a game of ball when he was a boy. But he will keep his word. He will kill the little fawn who is with you if her limbs fail her."

Jeems looked from his friend to Toinette. She had approached the fierce old warrior and was smiling into his face, her eyes aglow with confidence as she pointed to her ragged shoes. For a moment Tiaoga repulsed her advance with stoical indifference. Then his eyes shifted to her feet. But he revealed no evidence of an intention to better their condition as he turned his back on her and gave a command which quickly put a prisoner's thong of buckskin around Jeems's neck and relieved him of his bow.

Down into the valley and through the forest the long, grim march began.

Something had been said to Shindas as they gathered for the trail, and when the two runners overtook them from Lussan's place and Tiaoga paused with his hand to hear their story, the young Seneca gave to Jeems a pair of moccasins which he had taken from the bundle at his side. Jeems knelt at Toinette's feet with these clumsily large but more dependable traveling gear.

The two braves had returned with the white man's scalp and the broken arrow that had killed him. They talked excitedly, and Toinette could understand by their actions the story they were telling. It was the portrayal of

a desperate struggle between their prisoner and the white-skinned Mohawk. They measured the difference in their weight and size. One of them seized Toinette's discarded shoe and pointed to its heel as another evidence of the truth of Jeems's words, and as a final argument the broken arrow was compared with its fellows in the quiver. Tiaoga's rocklike countenance changed slightly, and he regarded Jeems's bow with new interest. It was not an unusual bow, and again he expressed his doubt that a white youth could send a shaft through the thickness of a man with it. He strung the weapon and fitted it, then turned to Shindas.

"Let him show us what he can do, Broken Feather," he said, still taunting his nephew for the disgrace which had befallen his war tuft. "You, who are so proud of your skill, shoot with him!"

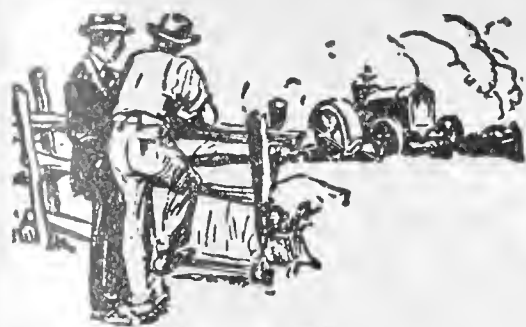
Jeems had risen from his task of binding the oversized moccasins about Toinette's small feet and took the bow which Shindas proffered him. Then he swung his quiver over his shoulder so that other arrows would be ready and looked about him for a mark. Toinette saw the colour creeping into his cheeks, and she cried out to him with pride and encouragement. He was not afraid of this test, for even Captain Pipe, who could vanquish his sons, had been slower than he in flashing arrows from quiver to bow and sending them to their mark like a flight of swift birds. He pointed to a fire-blackened stub six feet high not less than a hundred and fifty yards away and fired a shaft which fell twenty paces short. Thus measuring the distance and finding his point of aim, he sent four other arrows, one after another, so swiftly that the first gray streak had scarcely thrown a cloud of black char from the top of the stub before his final shaft had left the bowstring. Two of the arrows struck the stub, a third shattered itself against a rock at its base, and the fourth whistled past it waist-high and a foot to the right, in which direction the wind was blowing.

It was Toinette who gave a glad cry as she looked at the unperturbed face of the Seneca chief. When he turned, he gazed at her and not at the one who had done the shooting, and found her smiling at him again in such a fearless and amiable way, as if she already counted him her friend, that he turned to Shindas with a leer, which under other conditions, would have covered nothing short of murder.

"You need not shoot, Broken Feather," he exclaimed. "You are beaten before you start, and I would not see you more deeply disgraced. This youth will make a Seneca who will more than equal you. He shall go with us, and in turn for his brotherhood, we will take the maiden to fill the place of Silver Heels in my tepee. See that he is given the scalp which is his, that he may have a feather in his tuft when we arrive." Then he spoke to Jeems: "You hear! Gather your arrows and keep them for an enemy of the Senecas!" Then to Toinette: "You are Silver Heels. She was my daughter. She is dead."

No flash of emotion, no softening of his features, no sign of friendship crossed the chieftain's countenance. He turned and put himself at the head of his band, huge among his men, a monster to look at because of the ferocity of his mutilated face, yet with the dignity of a king in his bearing. Without a sound or voice the warriors leapt to their positions. Two ran ahead like hounds to make the trail safe, two fell behind to watch the rear, and on each side an outrunner disappeared. Shindas sped aside to recover the arrows

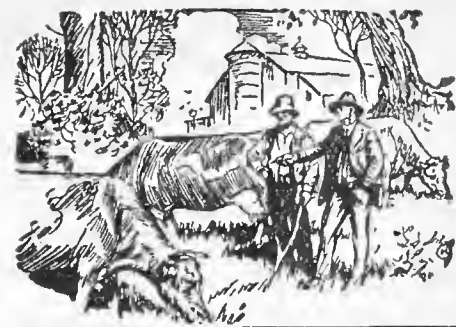
(Continued on Page 26)



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WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Carloads. Pay highest market prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

OLD PICTURES or prints with name (Currier & Ives) or (N. Currier) at bottom. RUSSELL SEEKINS, Ellington, N. Y.

\$5 to \$500 EACH paid for old coins. Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10 cents for illustrated coin value book, 4x6. Guaranteed cash price. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 25, Le Roy, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

ADAMS COUNTY, PA., Farms, any size, any price. Easy terms. Booklet. W. S. RITTASE, New Oxford, Pa.

FEED STORE with living rooms. Prosperous dairy section. Good location and fine business. Priced for quick selling. Reason, poor health. MRS. LAURA ROWE, New Woodstock, N. Y.

BARGAIN 100 acre farm, 25 acres tillage, fine timber. 8 room house. Look at the price—\$2700. BOX 14, Winchendon, Mass.

SARATOGA BATTLEFIELD paying dairy farm, well located, 142 acres, main concrete highway. Modern house for tourists. Profitable roadstand, gas station. Electricity, bus, fruit. RAY STEVENS, Schuylerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE Grand View farm on New York-Albany state road near Poughkeepsie. Beautiful buildings. Price right, send for photographs. FRANK D. HAM, 539 Warren St., Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 148 acre farm, plenty timber, on state road in town of Maine, N. Y. Electricity, water to house and barn, stock and tools. Price \$7000. H. L. WALTER, Glen Aubrey, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: We have an opening for two experienced concrete stave silo salesmen. An excellent opportunity to the right men. State full particulars in first letter. FORREST S. HART & SON, INC., 667 Wyoming Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

A training school for cow-testing association testers will be held at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. October 21-November 2, 1929. Single men, farm reared, and with vocational school training preferred. Apply to Dairy Record Office, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

A **PAYING POSITION** open to representative of character. Take orders shoes—hosiery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now for free book "Getting Ahead." TANNERS SHOE MFG. CO., 20810 C St., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS MAKE \$25-\$100 weekly, selling Comet Sprayers and Autowashers to farmers and Autoists. All brass, throws continuous stream. Established 35 years. Particulars free. RUSLER CO., Johnston, Ohio, Box C-11.

MAN OR WOMAN Wanted with ambition and industry, to introduce and supply the demand for Rawleigh's Household Products to steady users. Fine openings near you. We train and help you. Rawleigh Dealers can make up to \$100 a week or more. No experience necessary. Pleasant profitable, dignified work. Write today. W. T. RAWLEIGH CO., Dept. J-53AGR, Albany, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION

LEARN AUCTIONEERING at home. Every student successful. School, BOX 707, Davenport, Iowa.

AVIATION—Employment available now in Milwaukee for men who desire to earn while learning Aviation. Training is in our shops, classrooms and on the airport. No experience necessary. Write for information without obligation. AERO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Employment Department MD, 63 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WOMEN'S WANTS

DRY GOODS 20 yards percales, ginghams, sheetings, etc. Our best quality and newest patterns. Pay postman \$1.95 plus postage. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

YOUR CHRISTMAS MONEY easily made selling our "Beautiful" Christmas cards 21 for \$1. Money back if dissatisfied. SOUTHWORTH'S, Milford, Conn.

DAINTY PRINT DRESSES! Fast color. Made especially for each customer. Send measurements with \$1.98 to BENNETT MFG. CO., Schuylerville, N. Y.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

250 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed postpaid \$1. 25 trap tags 30c. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO, thirty-six 10c Chewing cuts \$2.50; thirty-six 10c packages Smoking \$2.50; fifty Cigars \$1.85. Pay when received. Satisfaction Guaranteed. NATIONAL TOBACCO CO., Dept. B, Paducah, Ky.

CIGARS from factory, trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid, \$1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed best quality. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50, 10 pounds, \$2.50. Smoking, 10 pounds, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

Additional Classified Advertising On Page 26

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Keep a Cow's Tail from Switching

By Ray Inman

TO KEEP A COW'S TAIL FROM SWITCHING

1. CUT THE RIM BEADS FROM AN OLD TIRE (1 TIRE MAKES 2 TAIL HOLDERS)

WE HAVE BEEN ASKED:

"HOW MUCH WASTED ENERGY IS REPRESENTED IN 1 DAY'S SWITCHING OF COW'S TAILS IN AMERICA?"

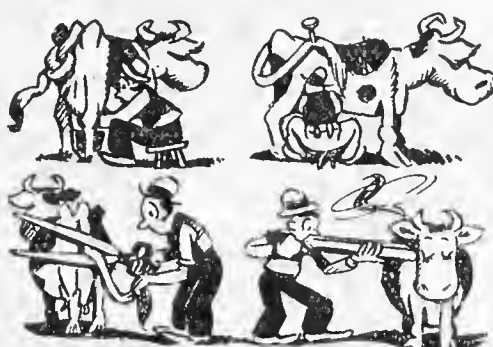
SO WE GATHERED STATISTICS TO PROVE IT WOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO KNOCK OVER THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING—

HO HUM

—BUT WE'VE HAD SOME DIFFICULTY TRYING TO PROVE IT.

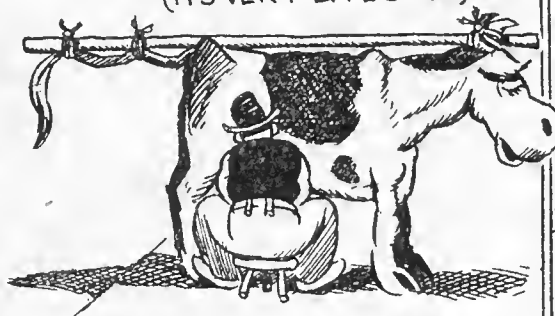
2. CUT EACH BEAD, MAKING A LONG STRIP OF IT.
3. BORE SMALL HOLE NEAR EACH END OF BEAD STRIP.

IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE CUTTING THE BEAD OFF YOUR OLD TIRES, DON'T GET IMPATIENT!—THERE ARE QUICKER WAYS TO QUIET A COW'S TAIL.



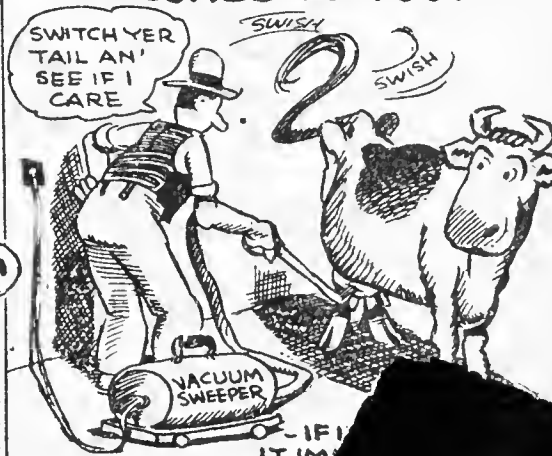
4. TIE ENDS TOGETHER, WITH SMALL ROPE; 1 FT. LONG FOR SMALL COW, LONGER FOR LARGE COW.

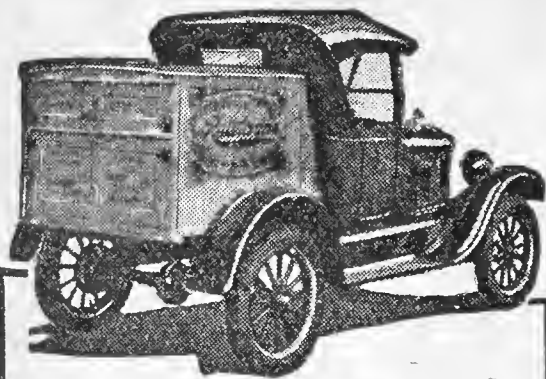
MAYBE YOU HAVE NO OLD TIRES. IN THAT CASE, DON'T TAKE A NEW ONE OFF YOUR CAR—SIMPLY SNOUDGE ON TO A BUNCH OF YOUR WIFE'S CLOTHES POLES AND TRY THIS: (IT'S VERY EFFECTIVE)



5. HANG THIS OVER COWS BACK WITH ROPE CATCHING ON HIP BONES AND BEAD STRIP DOWN OVER TAIL

HAS THIS IDEA EVER OCCURRED TO YOU?





WANTED AT ONCE! 300 More Good Men

in New York and New England

to help introduce and retail Rawleigh's Good Health Products. You will be supplied from our new branch house just opened at Albany. Sell in town or country. Wonderful opportunity. Nothing new—no experimenting. On the market since 1889. Nearly 200 necessities needed daily in every home. Annual Sales over 37 million packages. Largest Company—over 15 million dollars capital—16 great factories and branches. Practically no capital, no experience needed. Quick, easy sales, repeat every 30-60 days. Big pay right from start. Stone, Vt., sold \$212.20; Reagan, N. Y., \$184.40 first week. Profits increase monthly. Thousands make more than they ever could before. You should do as well. Simply follow the same old time-tested Rawleigh Methods which have given consumers best values and satisfaction for 40 years. We supply everything—products, outfit, sales and service methods which secure the most business everywhere. Steady year round—no lay-off—no boss—you are sole owner and manager. For particulars write

THE W. T. RAWLEIGH CO., Inc.
DEPT. J-41 AGR ALBANY, N. Y.
MUCH THE LARGEST INDUSTRY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

Additional Classified Advertising

MISCELLANEOUS

FINE QUALITY white clover extracted honey, 60 lbs. \$6.50; 120 lbs. \$12.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps before 1871 bought. Old inlaid mahogany furniture bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade. Highest prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

SEASON'S CLEANUP SALE of Garden Tractors. Write us your needs and save money. GOLF & TRACTOR EQUIPMENT CORP., Syracuse, N. Y.

Write DR. SPENCER, Sarona, N. Y., for free catalogue. Bull Tamer, Staff Tie, Rings, Cow Poke, Leader, Weaner. Try 30 days.

WOOL AND SHEEP pelts wanted. I specialize in Wool and pelts. Hundreds of satisfied shippers. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

ATWATER KENT RADIO cheap. Write GARNET SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30, 6 1/4 in. \$1.50 postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

\$10,000

Protection Against
ACCIDENT
and
SICKNESS

For Only **\$10. year** No Dues or Assessments

Men, Women, 16 to 70 Accepted
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Policy Pays

\$10,000 for loss of life, hands, feet or eyesight. Many unusual protecting clauses. \$25 Weekly benefits, pays doctor and hospital bills. Covers Automobile, Travel, Pedestrian and many common accidents. Covers many common sicknesses, including typhoid, jaundice, cancer, lobar pneumonia, etc., etc. Largest and oldest exclusive Health and Accident Insurance Company. Don't delay, you may be next to meet sickness or accident. Mail coupon today for free descriptive literature.

North American Accident Insurance Co.
E. C. Weatherby, Gen. Ag't., Ithaca, N. Y.

Name _____

Local Territory

What New England Farmers Are Doing

(Continued from Page 2)

youngsters were the delegates to the international leader training school who came from the 33 states and four Canadian provinces. The camp opened the week of September 15 with services in the new church on the exposition grounds. Rev. Kenneth McArthur, field agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, conducted the services.

Each state represented at Camp Vail with the exception of Connecticut, had a booth in which various demonstrations were given by the club members. A new feature this year was the Rhode Island 4-H club cookie booth in which tasty cookies in the shape of the four leaf clover were made by the delegates. Fourteen veteran club members from Vermont demonstrated the process of maple sugar making from the first boiling of the syrup to the molding of the maple sugar cakes. This was the fifth successive year that the champion Vermont maple sugar teams have been conducting such demonstrations.

In addition to the 200 boys and girls at the Maine 4-H camp at the exposition, ten club members attended Camp Vail. The Maine delegation for the fourth time, was in charge of the clothing, pressing and repairing booth in the exhibition hall. This group cleaned, pressed and repaired clothes brought in by more than the 250 boys and girls at camp on the exposition grounds. The volume of work that club members handled certainly was striking evidence of the success of the workers in doing a good job.

Calling attention to the need for improved marketing of agricultural products, every New England state exhibiting at the exposition featured standardized marketing through the use of the New England label. Every exhibit by the various New England state departments of agriculture featured grading and standardization in order to maintain the best reputation for native products. Among the various products on exhibition by the departments of agriculture on which grades and the label were featured, were apples, eggs, celery, beets, carrots, potatoes and turnips. Connecticut had a novel exhibit in which was advertised the Connecticut Newlaid fancy grade of eggs. Several hundred eggs of equal grade and quality were used in this exhibit which had for its purpose the education of the consumer in recognizing quality and freshness in eggs.

Market Officials Meet

Taking advantage of the opportunity presented by the presence of New England marketing officials at the exposition, the directors of the various state bureau of markets, held a meeting during the week to discuss some of the important phases of New England's marketing problems. The discussions centered mainly around the advisability of establishing grades in addition to those now in use in the marketing of agricultural produce.

Tentative grades for turkeys raised in New England, as well as potatoes

and baby chicks were discussed by the officials. Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont, leading native turkey producing states are planning on establishing turkey grades for use this fall. The establishment of potato grades for Connecticut and Massachusetts will be realized in the near future. A study is being made by the officials of the states in New England regarding the advisability of establishing baby chick grades.

Bearing in mind the possibility of using all New England grown produce in the various dining places operated on the lines of the New Haven Railroad, J. J. Pelley, President, authorized the sending of A. W. Sargent of New York, connected with the railroad's commissary department, to the exposition to inspect the various agricultural products coming from this section with the idea of making contracts for securing supplies.

Thirty One Jersey Breeders Exhibit

In the livestock classes the Jersey show as in former years, was rated as being among the outstanding. A total of 31 breeders exhibited animals in the various classes. The senior and grand champion bull was owned by Twin Oaks farm of Morristown, N. J., who won with Fern's Signal of Oaklands. Twin Oaks farm also won the junior championship with Philidora's You'll Do. The senior and grand champion cow and also the junior champion cow were both owned by Twin Oaks farm. The former honor being won with Design's Oxford Pride and the latter with Signal's Golden Iris.

In the state herd competitions the Jersey Cattle Association of New Jersey, placed first, Connecticut Jersey breeders, second, Vermont Jersey Cattle club third, and the Massachusetts Jersey Cattle club fourth. Folly Farm of Simsbury, Connecticut, placed first in the dairy herd class with Twin Oaks second.

Senior and grand champion female in the Milking Shorthorn show was won by Hudson and Sons of Mason Ohio. The junior champion female was owned by Webster Knight of Providence, R. I., with Clay Bell's Lady. Grand and senior championship in the bull classes was won by Neralcam Farm of Buckingham, P. Q., Canada, with Fairy Duke. Bar None Ranch of Berlin, N. Y., competing in a strong bull class, won the junior championship with Bar None Topsy's Model.

In the Ayrshire show Wendover Farms of Bernardville, N. J., walked off with some of the highest honors in the show. The Eastern Ayrshire bull futurity was won by Wendover as were the senior and grand, and junior champion bull awards. Wendover Farms had the senior and grand champion female, winning with Bar Dusky Maid. In the get of sire class Alta Crest farm of Spencer, Mass. placed first and third.

New York Makes Showing

This year's Holstein show was not as large as in former years. Yates

Farm of Orchard Park, N. Y. won senior and grand championships in the female class with Sadie Veeman Alcarta. In the state herd competitions Massachusetts placed first with New York second. Senior and grand champion bull was owned by Paul P. Stewart of Maynard, Iowa. Hurlwood Holstein farm of Ashley Falls, Mass., won with their junior champion bull. Yates Farm also won the junior champion female title.

A high quality Guernsey show with some of the leading breeders of the country showing attracted considerable attention. In the female classes Emma-dine Farms of Hopewell Junction, N. Y., walked off with the two top honors by winning senior and grand, and junior champion titles. George M. White of Cocksackie, N. Y. had the senior and grand champion bull. Beach Hill Farm of Nova Scotia, had the junior champion bull.

Beef Cattle There Too

In the Aberdeen Angus show, Briar-cliff Farms of Pine Plains, N. Y., had the senior and grand champion bull, junior champion female, the grand champion steer and the grand champion herd. G. Carlton Fancher of New Canaan, Connecticut, had the senior and grand champion female, and the junior champion male.

H. H. Bell and Sons of Mt. Ephraim N. J., won with Impression, the grand championship in the stallion group of the Percheron draft horse show. The champion female was owned by Mont-calm Farm of Phoenixville, Pa. The Connecticut Agricultural college won the get of sire class and Massachusetts Aggies second.

The grand champion baby beef steer was owned by Leslie Hansen of Miller-ton, N. Y. This animal, an Angus, sold for 75 cents a pound in the baby beef auction. Frederick Kilburn of East Andover, N. H., won the reserve championship with his Hereford. The highly commended animal was an Angus owned by Jonathan Pulling of Arthurs-burg, N. Y. Edgar Upson of Water-bury, Connecticut, had a Hereford that was commended.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 24)

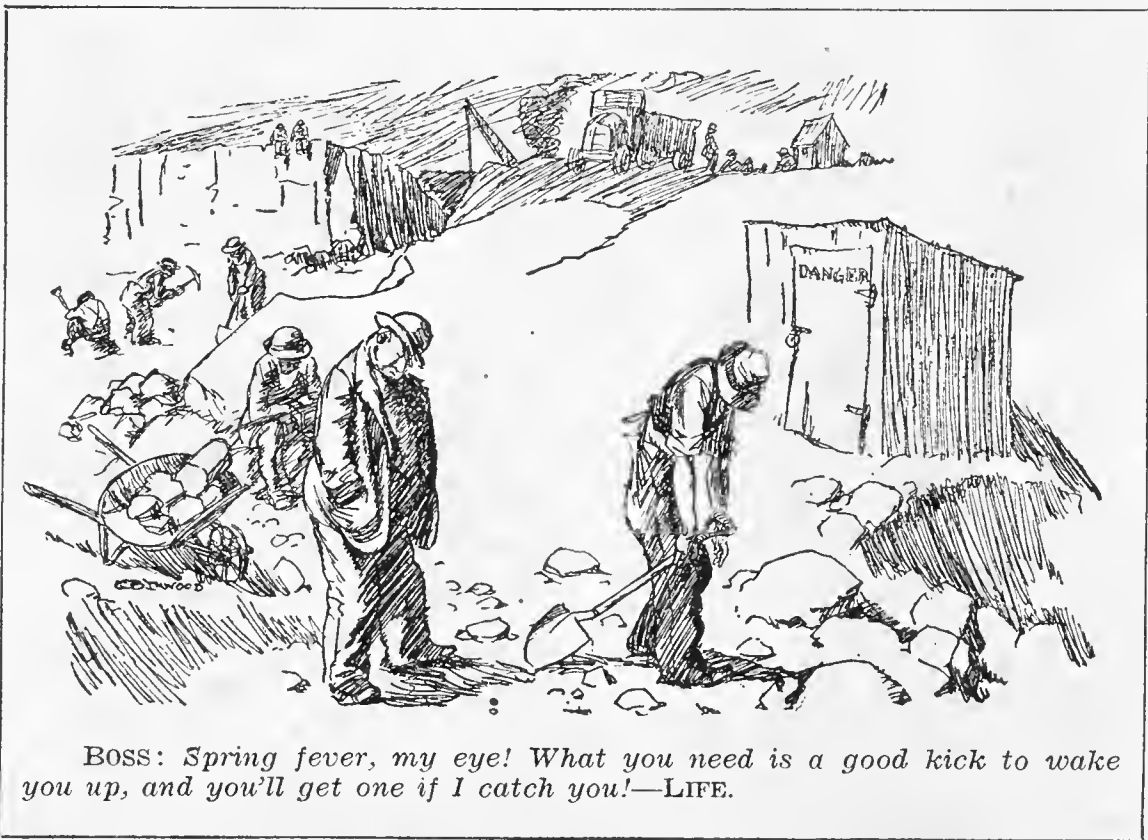
while one of the braves who had gone to Lussan's fastened the white man's scalp at Jeems's belt in spite of his protest and abhorrence.

Once more the westward march resumed its way—a single file of soft-footed, noiseless men with a girl midway in their line—a girl whose long dark braid gleamed in the shafts of the sun, whose cheeks were flushed, and whose eyes held something more than the depths of tragedy and grief as she looked ahead to the great adventure, and heard behind her the tread of a dog and the steps of the man she loved.

CHAPTER XVI

TOINETTE was not astonished that her fate was gone or that her anguish because of the loss of her father was relieved. Her emotion was that of one upon whom events had pressed themselves as necessary and predestined in a struggle which had been intended for Jeems and her. It was a fight put on her shoulders in place of a burden of grief, and she was not afraid. The savages no longer frightened her, though at least half of them carried in their belts the little hoops of hickory or alder on which were stretched the still undried trophies of their success on the warpath. Something in their appearance began to give her confidence: the lithe grace of their bodies, the sinewy strength of their shoulders, the proud and listening poise of their heads, the animal-like smoothness with which they sped over the earth. And Jeems was like these forest men! (To be continued next week)

Cleanliness is the best preventive of poultry diseases.



BOSS: Spring fever, my eye! What you need is a good kick to wake you up, and you'll get one if I catch you!—LIFE.



\$5,000 Bail Bond Not Auto Insurance

FOR the past week or two the Service Bureau has been flooded with letters similar to this one: "Is the Washington Automobile Service Corporation a reliable company? Would you advise us to take out insurance of them?" We have replied to all such letters that the Washington Automobile Service Corporation, or for that matter any other auto service corporation, does not sell automobile liability insurance

wrecked car to the value of \$5,000. The usual fee was \$29.75 per year but they were making a concession for people in the rural areas by granting this protection for two years instead of one. He insured two cars for \$44.75. The agent also explained that this scheme was in conformity with the new insurance law which went into effect September 1st. He left me some blanks to report in case of accident. A few days ago I received a \$5,000 bail bond. This was not the plan explained by the agent at all."

although we have never heard of a remedy answering the description our reader gives. Another circumstance which makes us skeptical is the fact that the remedy has two different prices, apparently depending upon how much the prospect is willing to pay. We agree with our subscriber that if an agent answering this description approaches any of our readers it would be an excellent plan to take the license number, and report the circumstances to the nearest state troopers. If the agent is selling a legitimate product, no harm will be done, while if he is fleecing our readers, the state police will give him the opportunity to explain his actions.

Our readers who have similar experiences or any experience, in fact, indicating that anyone is trying to perpetrate a fraud, will be doing a distinct service to the entire A. A. family if they will immediately write us the entire circumstances. Your name will be held confidential, and we will be able to warn our readers promptly.

Money Gone—Stock Valueless

On June 15 I bought 10 shares of U. S. Commercial Aircraft Stock. Can you please find out if this stock is any good or not. It was listed on the New York Exchange about two months ago, since that time it has not been listed. I wrote a letter to this company, and the letter was returned, saying they had moved, leaving no address.

WE have learned that the methods used by this company, and other concerns selling stock of the U. S. Commercial Aircraft were made the subject of a report to the office of the Attorney General of the State, for investigation, under the Martin Anti-Stock Fraud Law, by the New York City Better Business Bureau. When a

representative of the Attorney General called at the office of the concern, it was found they had discontinued business and had disappeared. Since the stock has been removed from the Exchange, we could find no market for same.

We are sorry that there seems to be no way of securing the return of our subscriber's money. It is easy to say that those who sold the stock should be jailed, but it is not so easy to locate them, and get evidence that will hold in court. It is generally recognized that stock selling frauds can best be prevented by an investigation on the part of purchasers before any money is invested in any stock.

Insurance Claim Not Signed

THE following letter has been received in our office but the writer neglected to sign his name. If the writer will send us his name and address, we

Attorney General Acts

JUST as we are going to press we are informed that the Attorney General has instituted proceedings for the purpose of obtaining an order to prevent the Washington Automobile Service Corporation from transacting further business in New York state. It cannot be stated at this time, however, whether such order will be granted.

which protects the driver of a car against damage done to property or injury done to persons.

Another class of letters received comes from subscribers who have already signed up and who are either asking whether they have made a good investment or have discovered that they have not bought insurance and wish help in getting the return of their money. The following letter is a good example:

"I paid an agent of the Washington Automobile Service Corporation \$15.00, supposing by his talk that I was to receive an insurance policy to cover my car in accidents. I was in a hurry when talking to him so did not read the slip I signed very carefully, but discovered on closer examination that there is no promise of an auto insurance policy on it."

Several letters sent include a blank received from the Washington Auto Service Corporation and headed, "application for service contract." On this blank it definitely states, "This is not application for a policy for indemnity or insurance. No agent has authority to change or alter this contract and no statement not embodied herein shall be binding upon the Association." At the same time, those who sign up for membership in this Association receive a blank headed "automobile accident report" which is similar to the accident report blank put out by all insurance companies. On this blank is a statement as follows: "This organization maintains a department for the benefit of its members, having for its purpose an effort to adjust personal and property damage claims (italics are ours)."

Following are several letters received from subscribers:

"I paid \$15. to an agent of the Washington Automobile Service Corporation and was promised an insurance policy for \$5,000 liability and free towing in case of accident."

"I paid an agent of the Washington Automobile Service Corporation \$15. Their agent told us it was accident liability insurance. I asked the company to cancel the application and return the money, but all I received was another notice saying they had accepted my application."

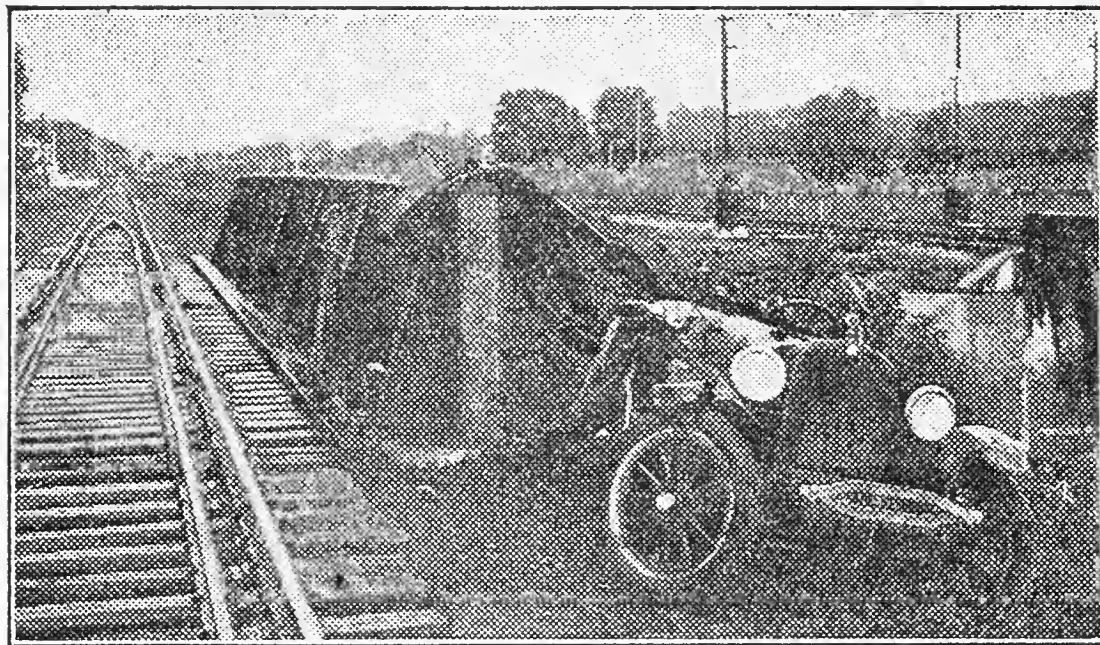
"Recently an agent called and stated the Washington Auto Service Corporation was putting out a protection policy to cover all damage to my car from a scratch on the fender to a completely

Watch Out for This Fellow

A man was recently here trying to sell some stuff he called Chlorine Gas, and claimed it would kill the lice on chickens, and drive rats away, in fact, that it would kill any vermin. I was rather skeptical, as it looked like a weak solution of potassium permanganate, and asked who he could refer me to, and he said the U. S. on the bottle. I did not buy any, but several of my neighbors did, and report that it is no good. He told me the price was \$2.00, and never sold any cheaper, and yet he sold some to a neighbor for a dollar a bottle. The mistake I made was in not taking his license number, of his car, which was an open Ford. I thought your readers might like to know of this and suggest they take the license number, if an agent, answering this description, calls at their place.—New Jersey.

THE circumstances certainly look very suspicious. In the first place, there are a number of standard remedies on the market for lice and mites,

One Out of Four Protected



THE estate of Mrs. Clara Bailey recently received a check for one thousand dollars from the North American Accident Insurance Company following her death when a railroad train struck a car in which she was riding, at a private crossing just south of Ithaca. Three other persons were killed in the accident; Homer A. Bailey, husband of Mrs. Bailey and Mr. and Mrs. George Hines of Newfield. A photostatic reproduction of the check appears at the bottom of this page.

Such accidents are always tragic and the sympathy of the entire AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff goes to friends and relatives. It is interesting and in a certain sense tragic to know that each of the three occupants of the car who did not carry a North American limited travel accident policy, had the oppor-

tunity quite recently of getting such a policy from a representative of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. At the time Mrs. Bailey took her policy, Mr. Bailey decided that he would not take out a policy because he, himself, did not drive the car. Mr. Hines had recently discussed the matter with an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST representative and decided that he would wait until fall before taking out a policy.

This tragic accident gives one a vivid picture of the hazards we have to face each day and brings out the value and the foresight of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in providing as one of the services of the Service Bureau, the travel accident insurance protection. Every subscriber should have one of these policies, which are offered through our field representatives.

shall be very glad to forward the claim to the North American Accident Insurance Company:

"Just received your notice of policy being due. I had forgotten I had one. I was hurt in an automobile accident August 27, two miles north of Kinsman. I had five ribs broken and bruised up some. I have not been able to do anything on the farm since, but ought to be able to get going in another week. I was tended to by some doctor at Kinsman. I did not ask any name. Now if I am entitled to indemnity I will be glad to receive it."

Federal Auto Club Closes Offices

ANOTHER automobile service company is on the rocks, but judging from past experience, two or three others will spring up to take its place. Apparently the one way to stop this practice is for auto owners to inform themselves concerning their activities and refuse to part with their money.

This time it is the Federal Auto Club, which had offices at 606 South Salina Street, Syracuse. District Attorney Homer Walsh informed the proprietors of the Federal Auto Club that they must either close their office, disband their sales force and refund money to any complainants or else they must stand trial on charges of fraud. The same day the office was closed and about thirty persons received refunds.

Later it was found that there were more than 100 individuals who had made no complaint but had lost sums ranging from five to thirty dollars.



The Sign of Protection

NO PROTEST This check will not be honored unless Policy No. 708130 (issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company) is attached.	Claim No. R-40739	N. Y.	Check No. _____
	North American Accident Insurance Company		
	Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago		
	Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant		
	July 23, 1929		
Pay to the order of Estate of Clara D. Bailey, deceased, \$ 1000.00			
One Thousand and No/100 - - - - - Dollars			
PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15			
Form 440-B			

M. K. Gordon
Claim Examiner.

Does Electric Light Cost Too Much?

(Continued from Page 9)

posed into electricity is certainly one of these public utilities.

This leads to a word about the Public Service Commission, or the Department of Public Service as it is now called in New York State. This department is supported by the people and exists for the purpose of protecting the people's rights. Anyway, that is the theory, and certain it is that the people pay the salaries and the expenses of the men in this department. But in my opinion, the Commission does not protect the people's rights, and is of more benefit to the great corporations of this State than it is to the average citizen.

For example, many of you who read this have had experience in trying to get the Public Service Commission to act in the matter of protecting your rights on some appeal that you or your community have made, very possibly, about this very problem of electricity. But what happens? Some lone citizen makes a complaint against some great corporation. The corporation has trained lawyers and unlimited funds, some of which you may have helped to supply. All the citizen can do is to write a letter, or maybe, at great personal expense, go down to Albany himself. He presents his case, and the trained lawyers of the corporation present theirs.

Something for You to Think About

I believe every member of the Public Service Commission is personally able and honest, but these members are human, and they naturally listen to the case that is best presented. Moreover, members of the Commission are mostly, if not all, city men, and have little knowledge of or sympathy with country conditions. The individual members of the Commission are all right, but the system is all wrong.

If the facts and figures presented in this discussion are only approximately right, is it not high time that the people of this State, particularly the rural people, begin to wake up to the situation and demand through their leaders that this problem of cheaper and more uniform rates for electric lights and power be studied and remedied?

Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission has decided to devote practically all of its next meeting, to be held in Albany some time during this month, to a study of rural electric light and power rates. But the Governor's Commission, the farm leaders, or members of the Legislature can not get very far in trying to solve the problem, unless they have your intelligent interest and support.

Next week I want to discuss with you another phase of the problem, that is, how shall new sources of electricity be developed and controlled from the water power resources of the State?

Watch American Agriculturist for several coming articles on this widely important subject.

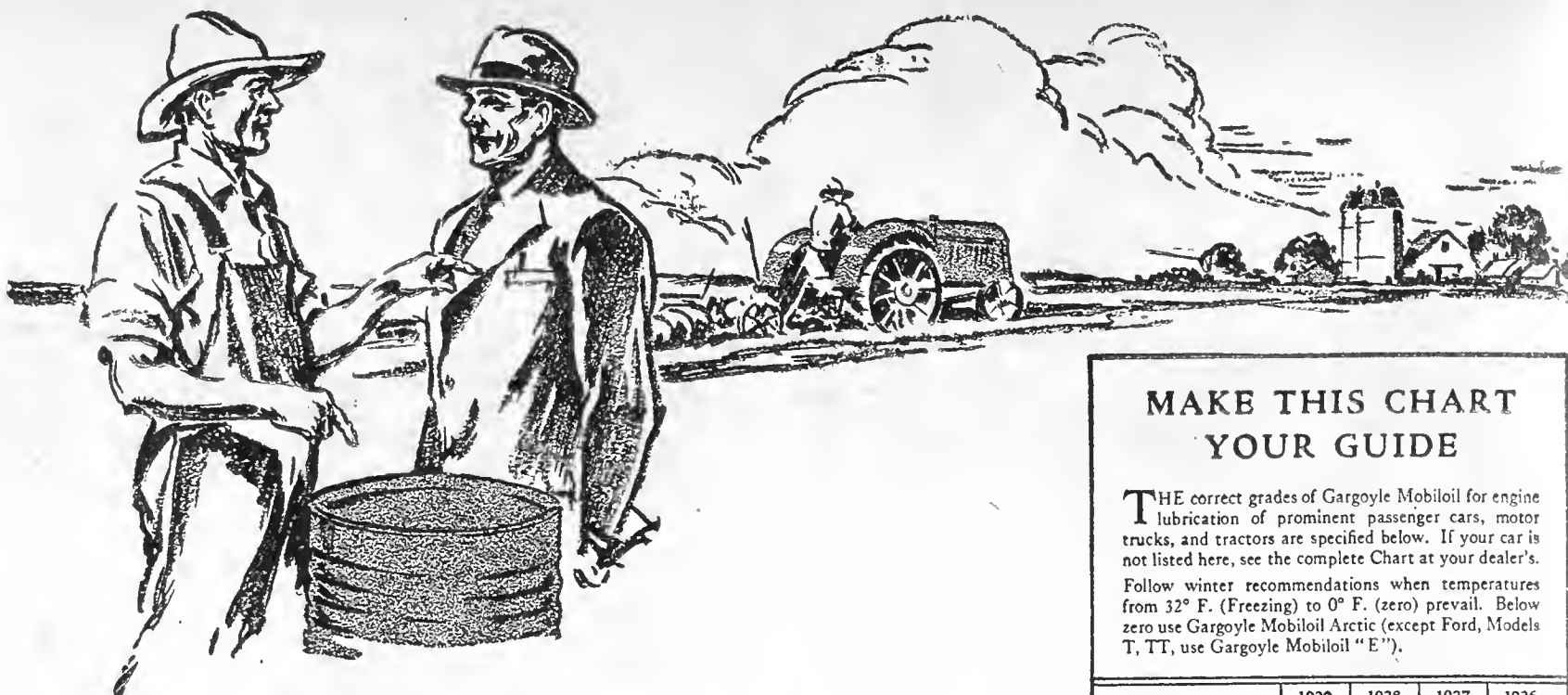
Keeping Posted on the Market

I would like to have you send me a sheet of market prices a couple times at the beginning of each week.—A. W., New Jersey.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST does not print market prices except on the market page each week. There are several sources of market prices.

First, if you have a radio you can get Station WEAJ each day at 12:30. The second source of information is from the New York office of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets whose address is 53 Park Place, New York City. The third source is to subscribe to a publication which gives daily market quotations.

Many requests are received from subscribers who are interested in wiring their farms for light, heat and power. A book has just been published by the Committee on The Relation of Electricity To Agriculture, 1126 Garland Building, Chicago, Ill. entitled "Wiring The Farm".



"This New Mobiloil would be the cheapest all-round farm oil even if it cost \$1.50 a gallon"

[Says an Iowa farmer]

This experience of a prosperous midwestern farmer is so typical of results obtained everywhere with the New Mobiloil that we are passing it on to you.

Tested four leading brands

Lubricating oils were sort of a hobby with this Iowa corn grower. He told one of our representatives that within the past year he had tested four well-known brands in his tractor and checked each carefully for fuel and oil consumption, ease of starting, power, and maintenance cost.

Although the results showed considerable variation on these different points, on the whole all four oils performed pretty much the same.

Then he tried the New Mobiloil

A nearby Mobiloil dealer, whom he had known for years, heard he was trying out different oils and told him about the remarkable results obtained in road and speedway tests with the New Mobiloil. The dealer got him to give it a trial.

What this trial proved about the New Mobiloil, against four leading competitive brands, is expressed in the statement quoted above—that it would be the cheapest oil for all-round farm use even if it cost \$1.50 a gallon.

The New Mobiloil not only does a better lubricating job day by day, but it lasts longer. Year-round savings in repair bills and fuel and oil consumption make up many times over for the slight additional cost per gallon.

Ask your Mobiloil dealer to refer to his complete Mobiloil Chart for the correct grade to use in your car, truck or tractor.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
Makers of high quality lubricants for all types of machinery

the New



Mobiloil

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's. Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (Freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford, Models T, TT, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter
Autocar, T (own & Waukesha)H			BB	A				
"H (own engine)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler, 4-cyl.			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Imperial 80	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	A	A	A
"Imperial	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Diamond T	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal, 1K6					BB	A		
"UB-6, T-6W, T-6B, F-6A, 6-3B-6, 2B-6, T-8W, WR-6, 3C-6, F-7	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford, A & AA	A	Arc	A	Arc	E	E	E	E
"T & TT	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	BB	BB	BB
Franklin								
G. M. C., T-10	A	Arc	A	Arc				
"T-11, T-19								
"T-20, T-30, T-40, T-42, T-50, T-60, T-80	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"other models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Indiana, 611, 611L	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
International Special Delivery, Waukesha engine	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
"33, 43, 54C, 54DR, 63, 74C, 74DR, 103			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"HS54, HS54C, HS74, HS74C, 104C, HS104C	B	A						
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Mack	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Nash Advanced Six & Special Six	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard	A	Arc	A	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"8-cyl.					A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pontiac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic, 15, 15W, 25, 25W, S25W, 30, 30W, 35, 35A, 35B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
"25-6	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Service	A				A	A	A	A
Star					A	A	A	A
Stewart, 7X, 10X	BB	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"21, 21X, Buddy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Studebaker (Pass.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
White, 15, 15B, 20, 20A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
"59, 60	BB	A			A	A	A	A
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	Arc
Willis-Knight, 4-cyl. 6-cyl.	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
TRACTORS								
Allis-Chalmers, 15-25	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Case, 25-45, L	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E-B			B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson			BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City, 40-65	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:
For their correct lubrication use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CW", Mobilgrease, or Engine Oil, as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

NOTE: For a season's supply we recommend the 55-gallon or 30-gallon drum with convenient faucet.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

October 12, 1929

Published Weekly

Who Shall Harness Our Water Power ?

Both Sides of the Public or Private Ownership Argument

By E. R. EASTMAN

FOR several years now there has been a great deal of argument, both political and otherwise, over the method or methods by which water power in this State shall be developed into electrical current and distributed. In spite of all the talk, nothing has been done, and millions of horse power continue to flow down the river unused.



E. R. Eastman

What is the argument all about anyway? Who is right? And how much does it affect you as an average citizen of New York?

This discussion is an attempt to answer these questions and to give briefly the arguments on both sides. I want to give credit for many of the facts in this article to Thomas F. Farrell, Commissioner of Canals and Waterways in New York, and to Randall James LeBoeuf, Jr., Assistant Attorney-General in Charge of Water Power Matters.

Governor Smith and later Governor Roosevelt, together with many others who have studied the problem, maintain that the State itself should develop the unused water power resources into electricity. Then the State would sell the current to private companies who would distribute it under strict control to the consumers in the form of electric light and power.

It is the theory of those who stand for this policy that electric current should be sold just as cheaply to the farmer or other consumer who lives two hundred miles from the source of supply as it is to the consumer who lives within five miles of the source. It is claimed that the citizens in the Southern Tier Counties of New York, for example, have just as much ownership in the St. Lawrence water power as do those who live next to the river.

On the other hand, the corporations now developing and distributing electricity, together with a large number of other persons, claim that it is "socialism" for the State to go so

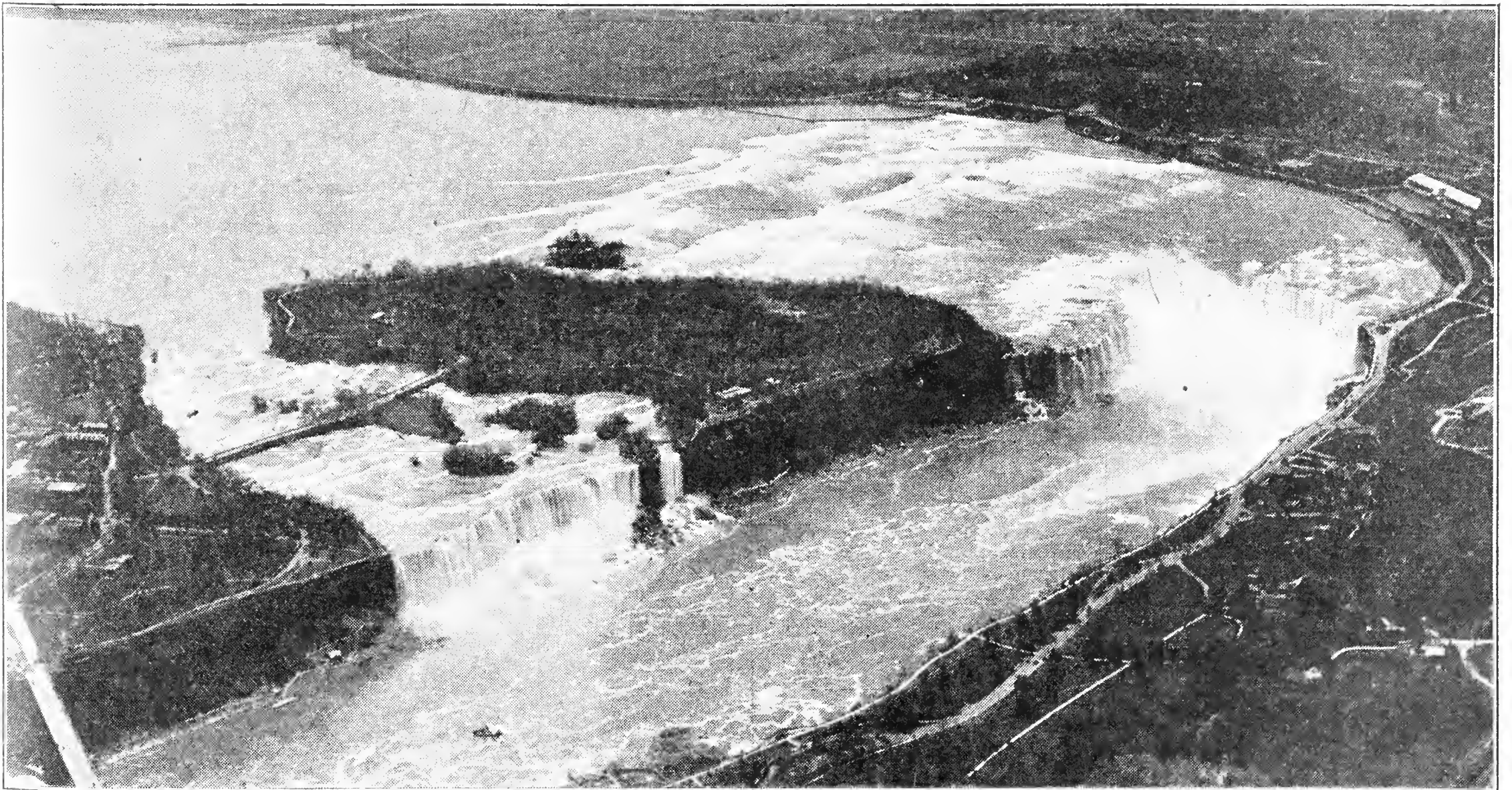
exclusively into business and that the State can never develop and distribute water power in the form of electricity as cheaply and as efficiently as private companies.

Furthermore, the electric light and power corporations also argue that the people of the State do not own the natural water power because private companies and not the State own the river banks through which the river flows. The only property that the State or federal government owns is the ground under the river.

Now before we discuss the pros and cons of State development as against private development of water power, let us answer the question as to how it affects you as a citizen of the State. How important is this proposition anyway?

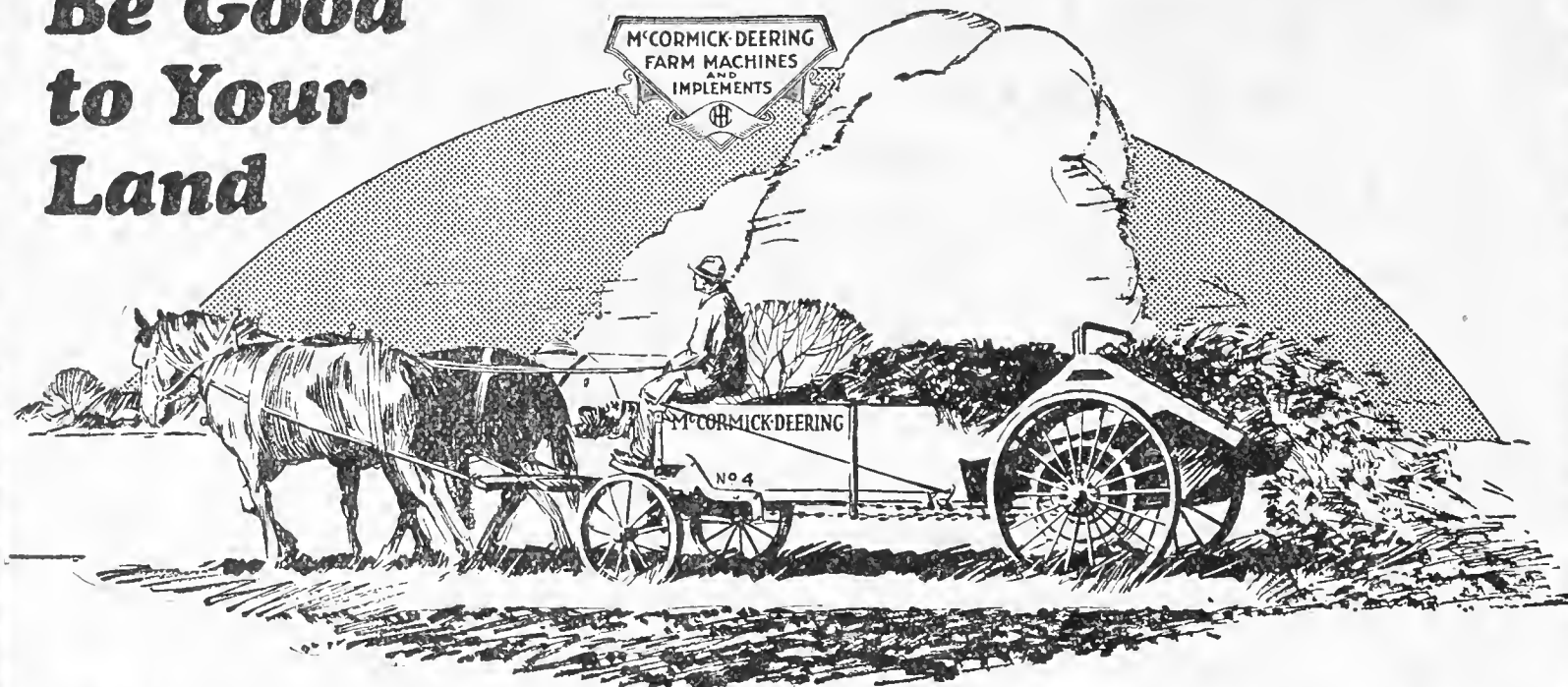
The answer is that the possibilities to ourselves and to posterity are beyond imagination. You can get some idea by thinking what it would mean to double the source of electrical energy in this State. In this connection, however, remember that there is no use in greatly

(Continued on Page 16)



NIAGARA FALLS AND GORGE—The Niagara River together with the St. Lawrence River are the two chief sources of unused water power in New York. Experts estimate 760,000 horsepower undeveloped at Niagara and over 1,000,000,000 horsepower going to waste in the St. Lawrence.

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to Your
Land**



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WHY not treat your land to a wide and even layer of manure that's shredded and spread as only the McCormick-Deering Spreader can do it?

This New Spreader has been built so you can return the manure properly to your land—so you can increase its fertility and then reap bigger returns in greater crop yields.

Two revolving beaters shred the manure perfectly—pulverizing it. Then it gets a third beating and is spread out evenly beyond the wheels by the widespread spiral.

This perfect, uniform distribution is

the secret of successful spreading. Such proper application of manure to the soil keeps it rich and productive.

The McCormick-Deering Spreader spreads easier and faster. The new, low, wedge-shaped box makes it easy to load and does away with "back-breaking." Roller bearings provide light draft in difficult going—they make the beaters and spiral spreader operate easily.

These are a few features of the New McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader. Your nearest McCormick-Deering dealer will tell you all about this Spreader that has turned a disagreeable job into one that is easier to do. Write us for literature.

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Where New York Gets Its Apples

IN 1928 New York city received 12,923 carloads of apples, of which the fruit growers of the state supplied 3,682 carloads. The Shenandoah-Cumberland region of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia supplied 2,400 carloads; western states furnished 6,047 carloads, mostly in boxes, and therefore a larger supply than the carload figures indicate, since boxed apples run about 750 bushels to the car as compared to 525 bushels in barrels or bushel baskets. New England supplied the city with 509 carloads; and approximately 850 additional carloads came in by trucks, mainly from New York and New Jersey.

Counting those cities which received one carload or more, New York farmers sent 4,789 carloads to cities in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; 360 carloads to New England; 146 to the south, and 2,258 carloads to the west, but very few of these went to points west of Chicago.

The western states furnished, in all, 20,927 carloads; the Shenandoah-Cumberland region 8,569; New York 7,527, and New England 708 carloads.

The foregoing figures are derived from a report recently issued by the United States department of agriculture, and the comparisons have been made by Leland Spencer of the New York state college of agriculture at Cornell University, who points out further that the smaller cities of New York, and those near important fruit-raising centers, as Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, undoubtedly received a large part of their total supply of apples by truck.

What is the New England Seven?

Quite often when talking about leading varieties of apples in the East, reference is made to the "New England seven". What are they?

THERE has been quite general agreement by the fruit growing authorities in New England that the following varieties are best adapted to New England production and marketing conditions. They are therefore called the "New England seven": Baldwin, McIntosh, Wealthy, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, and Delicious.

According to the Rhode Island State College of Agriculture, more than 35,000 old apple trees in New England were topworked last year to more profitable varieties. Here is something for every apple grower with old trees to think about.

Apple Trees Should Grow Rapidly

Is there any danger of forcing young apple trees too rapidly so long as the wood matures properly in the fall?—E.C., New York.

WE doubt if a grower needs to worry about this problem. The tendency now is to grow apple trees as rapidly as possible and to refrain from heavy pruning in order to get them into bearing as soon as possible.



"Well, all right, Alice, tell your family we'd love to have them."
—JUDGE.

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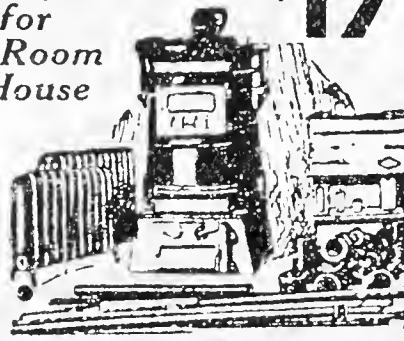
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Says Philadelphia Plan Will Not Work

Thinks Classified Plan Might Be Modified to Equalize Production

SEVERAL articles appearing recently in the press, discussing principally plans of selling milk which will induce more equal production have persuaded me to enter the discussion in hopes of offering food for thought.

In discussing the present conditions in the milk market, it may be well to review briefly some of those things which have led up to them.

The first effective organized selling of milk took place in 1916 when all milk was sold at one price. At that time, there was not what could be called a shortage of fluid milk. If one were anticipated, it was only a question of reaching out into manufacturing operations. All milk was sold at a price which would enable the manufacturer of milk products which brought the lowest price to exist. This meant butter and cheese basis for prices of all for a considerable part of the year.

In the fall of 1920 condensers were unable, or refused, to accept milk for their purposes and the bargaining method all but broke down. This state of affairs hurried the adoption of the classification or multiple price plan which has been accepted by all. The classification price plan is no different than that which has been used by Borden's, Sheffield and other large dealers for years, and by which these companies built up their enormous resources. This method was adopted by the League and became known as the pool plan. It has been in operation for over eight years.

The results of the operation of the multiple price plan are different than many anticipated. When the multiple price plan was about to function many who were more active in its pro-

By R. D. COOPER

motion were apprehensive lest it would result in sufficiently higher returns in winter and lower in summer as to increase eventually the surplus in winter and reduce summer production.

However, the pool plan did not greatly change production but has resulted in considerably rais-

creating a burdensome surplus, either in winter or summer. To do this, the farmer must receive a price for his winter production that will return him a profit at least equal to that for other periods of the year.

The threatened invasion of our markets, on account of winter shortage, has focused attention on what is referred to as the basic production plan, which means taking a producer's lowest daily production during the year as the basis for his participation in the fluid market. The idea is not new and has and is being used with many modifications.

Many references have been made to the Philadelphia plan, which is the basic production idea with modifications, and many advocate its application to the New York milk shed. It is well to call attention to the fact that the production and marketing of milk in Philadelphia are much different than that in New York. Philadelphia's

milk supply comes from comparatively nearby producers, many of whom do not produce milk as their principal occupation, while New York gets but little of its supply from nearby, and reaches out five hundred miles. In this vast area some sections produce more milk in winter than in summer.

The Philadelphia plan takes minimum production, or a certain average, with a leeway of a certain percentage, say 10 per cent. Supposing a producer's basis is 100 pounds, if he furnishes 90 pounds, he gets fluid price, but he falls below 90 pounds, he is penalized. If he furnishes 110 pounds, he gets fluid price; if he exceeds 110

(Continued on Page 11)

Something To Think About

DAIRMEN will be interested in the discussion on this page of a milk price plan for the New York milk shed by R. D. Cooper, formerly president of the Dairymen's League.

Such articles are printed to create thought on this great subject of milk marketing, and do not necessarily represent the opinion or beliefs of the Publisher or Editors of American Agriculturist.

It is our policy to give you all the material and thought available on great public questions affecting your interests, believing that the more you think about these problems the nearer they will come to solution.

ing the level of summer prices in relation to winter prices. This is more pronounced in Sheffield prices than in League prices. Greater proportionate amount of surplus borne by the League may account for this. Facts prove that the multiple price plan has benefited the producer.

Increased consumption probably is the chief factor that has done most to cause winter shortage. It is extremely doubtful if the temporary expedients being used this year, urging dairymen to keep up production to carry over the short period, can be successfully maintained over any considerable period of time.

The desired result is to increase winter production sufficiently to protect our market without

Raising Sheep in Northern New York

A Healthy Flock is the First Essential

By MARK J. SMITH

We would like some information about what kind of sheep would do the best here in northern New York. At present we have 70 head of stock in all and milk 50 to 55. Do you think sheep would pay here? What time of the year should we buy sheep and how many head of sheep would a 70 cow farm keep? We have 400 acres nearly all pasture and meadow.—D.W.J., New York.

IT would appear to me that you are ideally situated to profitably engage in sheep raising, providing of course, that your land is not low and wet. Judging from your location, as shown on the map, I would expect most of your land to be upland.

I believe that well-cared for, sheep will pay larger returns, in your section than any other type of livestock considering the amount of feed and labor required. Regarding the time of the year to buy, that of course, depends upon conditions and opportunities. I like to buy sheep in the spring that are nearly wintered that are to lamb and that are yet in their fleeces—this is the same as buying three articles in one. Last year sheep I bought in this way stood me practically nothing after the lambs were sold. I bought the best flock of grade ewes in this section in April last for \$16 a head. The price looked big at the time but the sale of wool and lambs per ewe for the season was \$14.50. The first bunch mentioned had been shorn and cost \$10.00 per head.

Advantage in Fall Buying

There are advantages in buying sheep in the fall for most people—they can be bred as desired and when desired—usual-

ly more sheep are for sale in the fall. For most people the one best way to get a flock of sheep together is to save ewe lambs from their foundation ewes and raise them. Perhaps you can buy a few native ewes locally, buy a good ram and save the lambs. As to the number that depends upon the man—in your case, knowing as you do how to take care of stock, I believe about

fifty would be a nice practical flock for you to start with. The carrying capacity of land for sheep varies with the land. I have a sixteen acre pasture that takes care of from twenty-five to thirty sheep and their lambs a season.

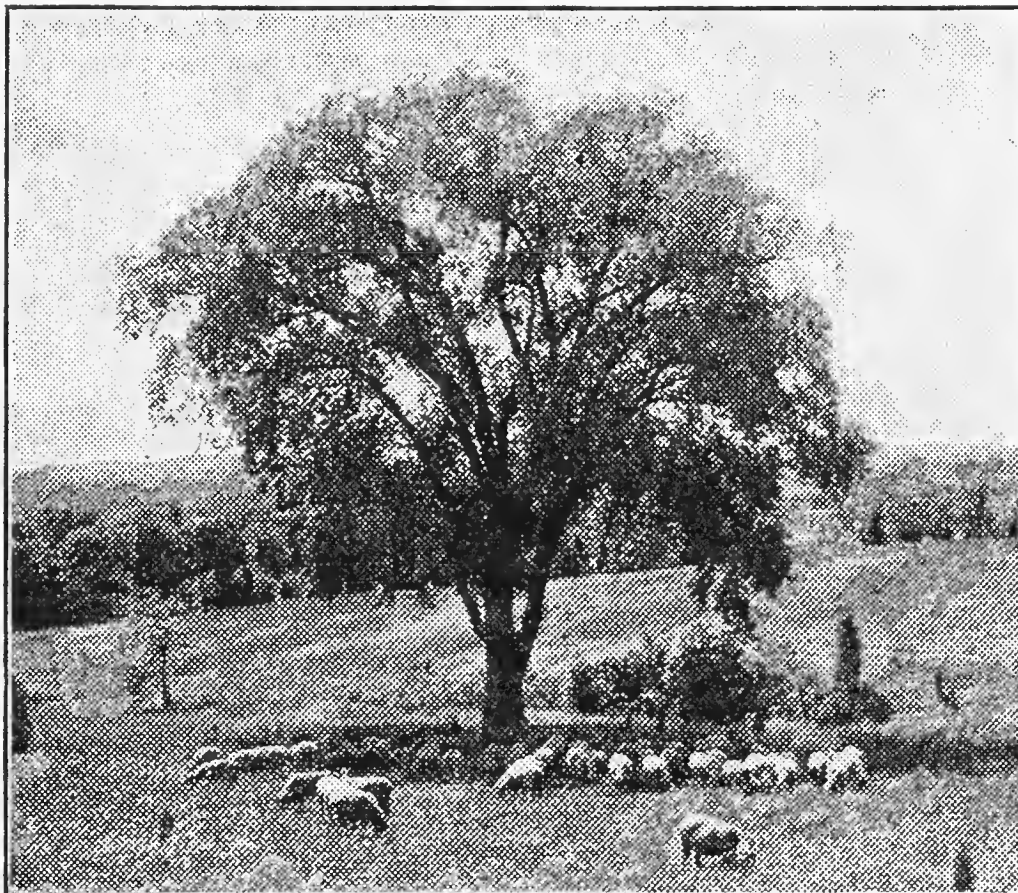
Best results are obtained when pastures are rotated—on two weeks and off two weeks. In the old country forage crops are raised and sheep hurdled, expensive land is stocked with sheep four times as heavily as we do in this country—then when they plant a crop they get something. This requires shepherding. Two great health preservers of sheep are: large range on the one hand and the use of the plow on the other, the former system is our Rocky Mountain range method.

Start With a Few Ewes

When you get your flock up to a hundred ewes you will be able to judge what you can do with regard to the possible number. Most people succeed best with sheep when they start in a relatively small way and grow into the business as their experience increases.

There is no type of breeding ewe that surpasses, for practical purposes, the half-blood Merino ewe—this is the type of sheep that most commercial flock owners are striving for. The Corriedale is practically that, only the type has been fixed by breeding operations in New Zealand over a long period of years. Constitution is first in importance in a sheep. Health precedes profit. Dorset-

(Continued on Page 10)



Plenty of pasture preferably used in rotation is an important feature in keeping sheep in good health.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Vol. 124 October 12, 1929 No. 15

His Interests Are With Farmers

THOSE of you who read the daily newspapers have probably been interested in the suggestion made by Commissioner Wynne of the New York City Health Department that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, should head, as president or chairman, a new organization of loose milk dealers in New York City.

Mr. Morgenthau has declined the offer. A more detailed account of the whole proposition is given on our News Page.

In order to understand the situation, you will need to recall that there are two types of fluid milk sold in New York City, that which is handled and sold in bottles, and that which is called "loose" milk. Roughly speaking, about half of the fluid milk is in each class.

The loose milk has long been a source of trouble. It is handled mostly by small, wholesale dealers, who fight and cut prices among themselves in order to keep a hold on their consumers. An organization of some of these loose milk dealers, headed by Larry Fay, was claimed by the New York City Health Department to be questionable in some of its operations. So, in order to get a more wholesome situation, Commissioner Wynne was interested in seeing the dealers form a reputable service organization among themselves which would help to eliminate price cutting and bring about better conditions in the marketing of loose milk.

The Commissioner's idea is that maybe something in the nature of a benevolent "czar" in the wholesale milk marketing situation, with power to make individual dealers behave, is what is needed. Professional baseball and the motion picture industry have similar organizations with executives with considerable power in the persons of Kenesaw Landis for baseball, and Will Hays for the movies.

Mr. Morgenthau feels, however, that all of his interests are on the other side of the fence, with farmers and milk producers, and that these interests might be in conflict at times with any kind of a milk dealers' organization, no matter how worthy its motives. Further than this, his time and energy are fully taken up as Publisher of a

great farm paper, trying to serve its readers adequately, and as Chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, working for the solution of problems directly beneficial to agriculture.

Farm Board Cannot Do the Impossible

THE Senate Committee on Agriculture are still busy examining and "investigating" members of the Federal Farm Board. They were very critical the other day of Alexander Legge, chairman of the Board, but they did not get much satisfaction out of criticizing Mr. Legge. He told the Committee that he had not sought the job, that he took it at great personal sacrifice, and that now he was going to try to see it through to the best of his ability, in spite of criticism.

The whole difficulty is that the radical members in the Senate are dissatisfied because the Farm Board has not been able to raise the price of wheat offhand and do other impossible and absurd things. Mr. Legge pointed out that if all of the money authorized by Congress for farm relief were divided up, it would mean not more than twelve dollars a head for each farmer.

Mr. Legge said further:

"I do not want to be confirmed for this job with any understanding that I think the problem can be solved over night, but I do believe it can be helped by the application of the policy of controlling the markets of commodities and a better method of financing agriculture."

Those who expected that the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board could do the impossible are already grievously disappointed, just as we prophesied they would be when the bill was up for debate in Congress. However, there are some constructive acts that the Farm Board can do to strengthen the co-operatives and improve the markets which will help farmers at least to some extent. The thing for Congress and others to do now is to leave the Board alone and give it a chance.

Fall Milk Prices Should Be Higher

A FRIEND of ours recently made some rather startling prophecies regarding milk production and market conditions in this milk shed during the coming fall and winter months. We quote this friend as follows:

"The weather is a great factor in determining milk market conditions. With the exception of the summer just past we have had four or five cold, moist summers followed by mild, warm winters. This has stimulated milk production during the summer and winter and has at the same time lessened the demand for milk. The net result has been greater surpluses and less troublesome shortages than normal.

"The past summer has been hotter and drier than usual with its natural tendency to check production and to stimulate consumption. This has been particularly true of the month of September.

"Basing a prediction upon the theory of probabilities and the well known fact in weather circles, that climatic conditions average themselves throughout a year and over a period of years, the chances this year are greater than normal for a long, cold winter with a heavy snow fall. We have had no winters of this kind for a number of years, and they are about due us. If this prediction is fulfilled, other things being equal, milk will be shorter this year than usual, unless new sources of supply are heavily drawn upon. * * *

"Due to the growth and consolidation of many large milk buying and distributing concerns in the New York milk shed, milk now is in strong hands. That is to say, a large part of the present supply and a very large part of the new sources of supply available to the metropolitan market are under the control of big organizations which are interested fully as much in buying cheap milk in the summer for manufacture and re-sale as butter and cheese, condensed, evaporated, or cream during the fall shortage at a substantial profit as they are in the retail fluid market. If the milk shed is extended this fall to relieve the milk shortage, it will be in a way that will bring these new sources of supply into the metropolitan market."

There are some other reasons why the supply of milk is likely to be shorter and the demand

for milk greater this fall than usual. Cows are not now up to normal production because of poor pastures and dry weather. Warm weather in the city during September has increased the demand.

Grain prices this fall certainly are likely to be no lower, and may be higher. The dry weather reduced considerably the yields of many of the leading feed grains.

We are informed that the Department of Health is getting ready to approve cream sources outside of the milk shed the moment the need becomes apparent. Therefore, it now looks, unfortunately, as though farmers in this territory will not be able to meet the demand this fall and that the milk shed will be extended.

The agricultural institutions and all the milk organizations have done a splendid job in bringing this situation to the attention of dairymen and pointing out its seriousness. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST also tried to do its part. But we wish to emphasize here and now what we have said many times before this summer, and that is that there was and is only one sure way to get enough milk for this market during the short production this fall, and *that is to pay enough for it*. The prices paid for milk in the surplus period in the spring probably are none too high, but they are way out of proportion to prices paid for winter milk in this milk shed.

To meet this rather desperate situation, and to save this market for dairymen, greatly increased prices for fall and winter milk should have been announced early in the season, when dairymen could have known what to expect and could have made their plans accordingly. Even now, it is not too late to announce a large premium for November milk, and for December, should the shortage continue into that month.

Banks Should Not Charge for Checking Service

MOVEMENT is on foot, backed by bankers' organizations, to get all banks either to make a service charge to all depositors for checking accounts, or to require each depositor to keep a minimum balance on hand at all times in the bank. It is claimed by the banks that most checking accounts are small ones and are carried by the banks at a loss.

Whether this is true or not, it is a serious mistake, especially as far as country banks are concerned, to discourage this modern way of doing business by charging depositors for the privilege of checking accounts. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has for years urged farmers to pay by check rather than by cash, and not to keep very large sums about the home. We have also urged our people to make larger use in general of the banks as an efficient way of doing business.

It seems rather too bad, therefore, that the banks do not seem willing to do their part to increase their own business. Suppose there is a small temporary loss in the actual checking department. The chances are that if a depositor gets in the habit of using one department of the bank he will soon be using such other departments as the savings department, with the possibility later of making loans, so that in the long run the bank has the opportunity through its checking department of making and keeping a profitable customer.

Eastman's Chestnut

MANY another man has felt the way the one did about whom Henry W. Grady tells the following story:

The man was sent by his wife to a neighbor with a pitcher of milk, and, tripping on the top step, fell bumpity-bump to the bottom, hitting every stair. Then, while picking himself up, he had the pleasure of hearing his wife call out:

"John, did you break the pitcher?"

"No, I didn't," said John; "but I'll be dinged if I don't!"

Caught in the "Punkin Patch"

A Visit to South Jersey - A Great Cash Crop Country

By E. R. EASTMAN

ONE of the facts that always impresses me about this business of agriculture is how the types of farming vary within the same section, state, and even neighborhood. One could take a successful farmer off his dairy farm in New York State and put him on a general or truck farm in Southern New Jersey, and, for a long time at least, he would be completely lost. How would you dairy or fruit farmers, for example, go about it to grow and harvest a field of sweet potatoes, or tomatoes? Or worse still, how would you go about it to grow, harvest and market a crop of oranges in Florida?

More and more I am becoming con-

friend, Amos Kirby, New Jersey editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and together we crossed the great bridge over the Delaware between Camden and Philadelphia, which is said to be one of the largest bridges of its kind in the world.

Probably there is not a reader of this paper who has not at some time or other eaten Campbell's soup. You probably know that the main factory where this soup is manufactured is in Camden, New Jersey. On this page are two pictures showing the tomatoes lined up in trucks waiting to be unloaded at the Campbell factory.

During the tomato season, this line of waiting tomato trucks is sometimes one mile and a half long. The trucks hold 125 to 450 twenty-quart baskets of tomatoes, running as high sometimes as 7½ tons to the load. During the tomato season, the Campbell factory in Camden uses 6,000 tons of tomatoes in a day, and manufactures 7,000,000 cans of soup a day.

You are familiar with those illustrations, such as, if you put all of the milk bottles end to end they will reach seven times around the world. I can just imagine if you could be where you could hear the people of the world, eating all of that tomato soup, the noise would be greater than the roar of Niagara Falls!

It takes 35,000 acres of tomatoes to supply this one factory, and from 20,000 to 25,000 acres are grown by New Jersey farmers. The tomatoes from about 10,000 acres are shipped in to the Campbell factory from the farms in Delaware and Maryland. Growers receive from \$20 to \$22 a ton for tomatoes and a fair yield is about six tons to the acre. This year, the yield is much better than the average, so the growers are having a good year.

You will see from these figures that tomato culture in Jersey is a sizable undertaking. It was certainly interesting to me to ride down across the southern end of the state and meet truck after truck loaded with tomatoes headed for Camden and also to see so many great fields with the vines hanging red with the ripened fruit now being harvested.

One realizes when in South Jersey this time of year that he is pretty close to Dixie land, where the season is much longer than it is in the northern part of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST country. Frosts seldom come in South Jersey before the middle of October, and of course this makes a lot of difference with the variety of crops that can be grown.

Take sweet potatoes, for example. I have grown some Irish, or white potatoes in years gone by, and think I know something about the business. But I confess I do not know anything about sweet potatoes.

Note the picture on this page, of M. P. Groppenbacker and his little daughter, Wilhelmina, holding on so proudly to a hill of sweet potatoes. I wish I knew how many pounds were in each of those hills, but they evidently are close to record-breakers. The potatoes are packed in hampers like those on Mr. Groppenbacker's truck. These hampers hold about a bushel, weighing a little less than a bushel of Irish potatoes, or about 55 pounds. The potatoes are stored in the hampers until

around Thanksgiving time, and then are repacked and sold at a price which may be this year around \$2.00 a bushel.

Now I come to a pretty good joke on me. I was particularly struck on this trip with the many fields of pumpkins. These were not the old "cow pumpkins" that are grown more or less with corn in New York, but a very high quality pie pumpkin. Coming to a particularly nice field where I bet there were at least eight or ten tons of pumpkins to the acre, I suggested to friend Kirby that we get a picture. Accordingly, we hiked over the wire fence with our kodaks, and Amos conceived the brilliant idea of my getting one pumpkin on my shoulder and another under my arm for the picture.

About that time, the owner of the field, at his home up the road a little, saw a man in his pumpkin patch with one on his shoulder, and he jumped into his truck and came down the road at least forty miles an hour! We told him that the only thing we were stealing was a picture. Then he began to laugh.

I said to him that it would have been a pretty good joke on me to get arrested for trespassing because probably there was not a man in the East who had said and written more against trespassing on farm property and stealing farm produce than I had! He offered to give me one of the pumpkins if I would carry it home, but I had to decline with thanks for, as much as I love pumpkin pie, I could not quite see myself going up the streets of New York City and to my home in Yonkers with a pumpkin on my shoulder!

Almost everything that will grow in the North Temperate Zone is to be found in South Jersey. There is some dairying, but it is not a leading industry there. Poultry is a big business. There is a section at Vineland which is becoming noted as one of the greatest poultry sections in the United States. Fruit of all kinds, including watermelon and cantaloupe, is grown in great quantities. But there are many varieties of apples familiar to New Yorkers that will not do well in Jersey because of different soil types, longer season, and heat.

But, of course, farmers of Jersey have their troubles and problems just the same as all other farmers. For one thing, the cash crop business is an uncertain one, as compared, for example to dairying. It is also very hard, gruelling labor during a long, hot season. So

here as elsewhere, we find many farmers who are driven out of the business, others who are just hanging on and making a bare living, and a few who.



Two record hills of sweet potatoes, grown by M. P. Groppenbacker of Southern Jersey. The crop is stored in bushel hampers until about Thanksgiving. See article.

with good management, hard work and with the use of business principles, are making a real success.

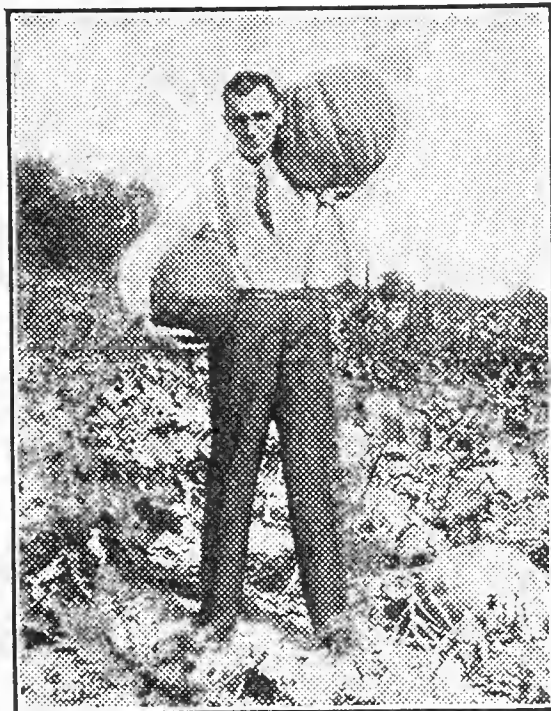
Beetle Parasites Released

COLONIES of Japanese beetle parasites have been established in many sections of New Jersey to check the spread of this insect pest, according to the State Department of Agriculture. The insect enemies of the beetle are liberated by entomologists from the Japanese Beetle Research Laboratory which is maintained at Moorestown by the United States and New Jersey Departments of Agriculture to develop effective and economic methods of beetle control and of plant protection.

Since the work started about five years ago, over a million individual parasites have been brought to New Jersey. Thirteen different species have been bred and liberated in this State. Five of these have already become established and are functioning as natural enemies of the Japanese beetle in this country.

The most hardy of the five species successfully established in New Jersey is the *Tiphia popillivora*. This was brought to the United States from Korea in 1923 and only 36 of the parasites arrived alive. It is a parasite which attaches itself to the Japanese beetle grub and lays its eggs and the larva attacks the grub. The *Tiphia popillivora* consists of two strains, that which comes from Korea and the other which boasts China as its natural home.

It is not likely that these parasites will be killed as they do not enter houses, nor are they likely to be affected by sprays. They do not attack plants, humans or domestic animals nor do they enter beehives or injure bees. These insect enemies of the beetle will not become pests themselves as they will not feed on anything but the Japanese beetle grub.



Caught in the act, in a field of pie pumpkins yielding ten tons to the acre!

Henry Finlaw, a tomato grower of Woodstown, New Jersey, and Amos Kirby, New Jersey Editor of American Agriculturist, with a truckload of tomatoes, waiting to be unloaded at the Campbell soup factory.

vinced that agriculture as it is practiced today is just about the most specialized, the most complicated and most skilled trade or profession in the world. Just as we begin to think we know something about it, along comes some more information and we realize how little we do know.

These were some of the thoughts that passed through my mind as I rode down into the fine farming country of Southern Jersey, one sunshiny day last week, to visit Master Farmer nominees and to study Jersey farm conditions. I started out from New York City on a fast train that covered the more than hundred miles between New York and Philadelphia in two hours. As the fast express rushed down across the state so swiftly, I remembered the advertisement in an old history textbook, that I used to study when a boy, of one John Mercereau, who advertised in the New York Gazette in 1771 for passengers for his stagecoach for the trip between New York and Philadelphia. He called his coach "The Flying Machine" and guaranteed to perform the journey in a day and a half. A part of the old advertisement read:

"The Waggon in Philadelphia set out from the Sign of the George, in Second-street, the same Morning. The Passengers are desired to cross the Ferry the Evening before, as the Stages must set off early the next Morning. The Price for each Passenger is Twenty Shillings, Proc. and Goods as usual. Passengers going Part of the Way to pay in Proportion."

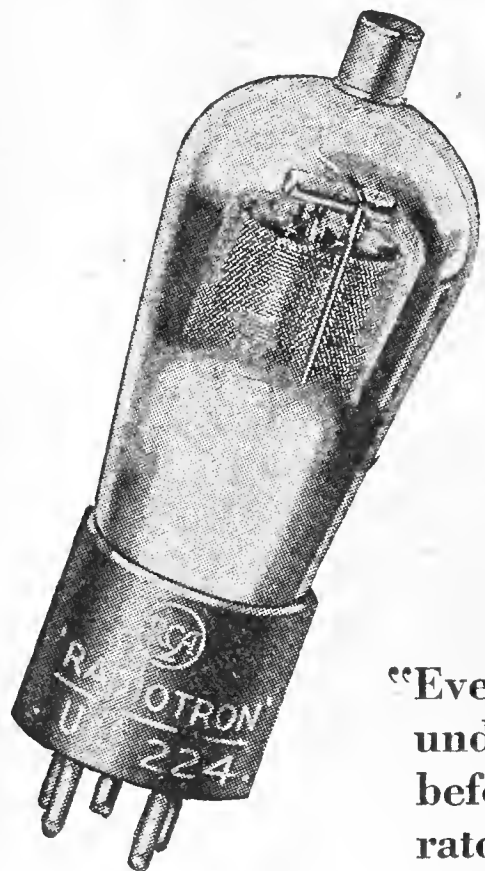
You will be interested to note that while the speed has been increased, the price of the trip is not greatly less than John Mercereau used to charge. His twenty shillings were equivalent to about \$4.80 and the fare now is \$3.24.

In Philadelphia, I met my good



Over a mile of trucks, loaded with tomatoes, waiting to be unloaded at Campbell's soup factory in Camden, New Jersey. Over 7,000,000 cans of soup a day are manufactured by Campbell's during the tomato season. See article.

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Experiments in Insect Control

SOME very interesting and promising experiments with light traps for insect control have been carried on for two seasons now by Professor Parrott of the Geneva Experiment Station in

By M. C. BURRITT

Skeletonizer, cut worm moths, leaf miners and borer beetles and leaf hoppers.



M. C. Burritt

cooperation with electric light and power companies and others. One of these experiments is located in the Collamer orchard at Hilton. Others have been conducted at Geneva and at Shortsville.

When most of us think of insect control we naturally think of poison or contact killing sprays and dusts which have been and still are the accepted means of control. The ineffectiveness of these means under many conditions and their expense, have caused some persons to challenge the whole method of approach to the problem and to look for entirely new methods. The light trap method is a new one although it has been tried in England and perhaps elsewhere. Catching and destroying insects with light traps is based on the reaction of insects to light, impelling some to seek it and others to flee from it. The most familiar examples of such insect reactions are perhaps the gathering of large numbers of moths, beetles, etc. around street lamps or house lights on the one hand and on the other the scurrying of cockroaches to dark corners for shelter whenever light appears.

Taking advantage of this characteristic insect behavior, Professor Parrott has caused lights of varying power to be placed in the Collamer orchard here and hung on hooks uniformly located on the south side of the trees, about five or six feet from the ground. Directly under the lights metal pans perhaps eighteen inches in diameter are suspended by two bales at right angles to each other. Water sometimes covered with a thin film of oil in the pans serves both as a mirror to reflect the light and to trap or kill the insects which fall into it. Insects attracted by the lights hover around them and eventually fall into the water pans. The few that escape usually return to be trapped again.

Many Apple Pests Caught

This experiment was carried on in a small way last year in the Wells orchard at Shortsville and at Geneva as well as in the Collamer orchard. This year it was laid out in the Collamer orchard on a larger scale. One hundred and five large trees or about four acres have been lighted all the season and careful checks kept against other trees in the orchard. A block of this size gives more accurate data and protects trees on the inside of the block from the insect overflow from surrounding areas.

Naturally enough the reaction of various insects to light is quite different. More are caught of some species than of others. The greatest number caught was of guato midges and flies which are neither harmful nor beneficial to fruit. A very few caught were parasites and beneficial. But the next largest number caught were moths which included some of the worst apple pests, notably Codling Moth and the Leaf Roller moth. Unfortunately, the codling moth is not particularly attracted by lights out of doors, although it seems to be attracted by lights in warehouses. But the Fruit Tree Leaf Roller was trapped in large numbers and this is very important as this pest is an exceedingly difficult one to control and calls for an oil spray. Other harmful insects caught were the Apple Leaf

Another interesting aspect of these experiments is the killing of flies by electric current put through especially constructed screen doors. At Geneva where the cow stable is equipped with these electrically charged screens thousands of stable flies have been killed. On some days under conditions favorable to flies as many as 2500 flies have been electrocuted on one door in one day. I understand that this method is to be tried on orchard insects another season, by means of fine wire screens erected across the orchard in the line of flight of insects.

While it is too early as yet to say what practical results, if any, will come out of these experiments, we shall all watch them with great interest. To those who have come to take spraying and dusting for granted this wholly new and novel approach to the problem is somewhat startling. At present, even if effective, the cost of both equipment and current is more or less prohibitive. Moreover, so far these methods have only reduced the insect population—they have no controlled it. The method is not a complete substitute for spraying but rather supplementary at its best. What may come out of it no one can say. What a relief from an arduous, difficult and often unsatisfactory job it would be if the fruit grower had but to press the light or the power button and carry off the dead thousands of insects from his orchard! Hasten the day!—Hilton, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1929.

Before Putting the Sprayer Away for the Winter

SOME types of farm machinery can be pulled into the implement shed when the season's work is finished and left until the following year without any damaging results, but this is not true of spraying equipment.

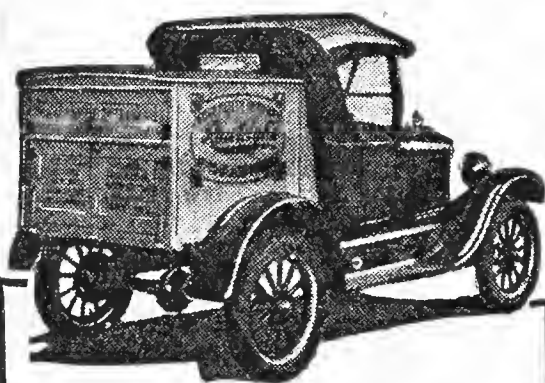
The first precaution which spraying equipment engineers and operators suggest is thorough flushing of the tank, pump and hose fittings. This dissolves and carries out spray material which collects during actual spraying.

It is important that all liquid be removed from tank, pump, and piping. All drain cocks should be removed and the pump operated for a minute or two in order to give complete drainage. An added attention which sometimes prevents later trouble is to oil all threads on drains before replacing.

No other attention need be given the tank, unless the hoops have become loose and require tightening.

After making sure that the pump is thoroughly drained, one of two things is generally done. The drain plugs are replaced and the pump filled with crankcase oil, which is left there during storage to prevent rust; or oil is simply pumped through. The latter treatment leaves an oil film over most of the inner parts. The plan followed will depend on whether or not any oil left in the pump will come in contact with rubber tubing susceptible to rotting. If the oil injures only packing and diaphragms, the added insurance against rust pays, since packing and diaphragms are usually replaced each spring. It is best to follow instructions given in the manufacturer's manual because it will give the most dependable advice for that particular sprayer. It is a good plan to disconnect hose fittings and store them in the tank or other dry place. On suction ball valves, raise the ball to allow any moisture, which may be held, to run down.

Before calling the job done, all hose should be cleaned, rolled up, and stored in a dry place to prevent rotting and cracking.



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With the A.A. Crop Grower



Machines Speed Up Potato Harvest

FROM the standpoint of the potato grower, one of the most important developments in present day farm machinery is the appearance of improved potato harvesting equipment. It is no secret that picking up potatoes by hand is by far the slowest, hardest and most expensive operation in growing the crop.

Several types of potato bagging machines have recently come into use. They are designed to work behind ordinary one-row potato diggers and to elevate the potatoes into sacks or bags. Three to four men are generally required to operate them, one to drive the tractor or horses, and from two to three to ride on the platform of the picker where they sort out stones from the spuds and set sacks off on the ground after they are filled.

At least one type of mechanical picker operates by power take-off from the tractor. The picker takes all tubers as they come from the digger and starts them up an incline toward the waiting bags. Vines and weeds are carried to the rear of the machine, but the potatoes are sifted through a series of openings and are carried to either side of the picker where bags are attached.

Before allowing them to go into the bag, the operator picks out any stones which may have come through with the potatoes. Dirt which finds its way into the picker sifts out through an open type of construction on which the potatoes are carried. It is said that four men with a machine of this kind can do the work of 20 hand pickers.

Another type of potato harvesting machine is the bunching attachment for potato diggers which deposits the potatoes in small piles along the row.

Keeping Parsnips

ONE of my friends, Mr. John D. Brown, tells me how to keep parsnips successfully.

He digs his parsnips in the fall and throws them in a pile, putting a little straw over them. Just enough straw is thrown over the pile of parsnips to keep the dirt off the roots. Then enough earth is thrown over the straw to hold the straw in place. The parsnips will freeze, of course, but that is no objection. Whenever they are desired for use they are removed from the pile and placed in cold water to take the frost out. When it begins to get warm in the spring Mr. Brown covers the pile more deeply with straw or hay to keep the parsnips from thawing out just as long as he possibly can. He says they will keep very well indeed even after they thaw out if kept moist, and, of course, the way he handles his parsnip storage, the parsnips are always moist.

"The only trouble I ever had with parsnips stored in this way," said Mr. Brown, "was that they did not last long enough, for they were always where we could get at them and we use them too rapidly."—ELMER WHITTAKER.

How to Store Potatoes

(1) Storage is employed generally for the purpose of prolonging the season of food products.

(2) The best storage temperature for table or seed potatoes is one that will keep the tubers in a dormant condition and preserve their edible quality and their vigor for seed purposes with minimum decay and moisture losses.

(3) The humidity content of the air of the storage cellar plays an important role in conserving moisture losses. The moisture content of the air should not be so high as to deposit a moisture film on the surface of the tuber or so low as to cause an unnecessary loss of moisture through transpiration.

(4) Thorough aeration of the stored tubers is an essential for the best pre-

servation of seed stock and the reduction of storage losses.

(5) The exclusion of light from the storage house is an essential feature in the storage of table stock.

(6) Good storage is a vital factor in maintaining the vigor of seed stock. Its value is not yet fully recognized by the grower.

(7) The simplest form of potato storage is the pit.

(8) The next simplest form is the dugout pit or storage cellar.

(9) The third type of storage is the insulated wooden storage house, frequently found in the South.

(10) The fourth, or Maine type, is distinctively a Maine development and, aside from the artificially refrigerated house, is probably the most expensive of the types considered.—U. S. D. A. Farmer's Bulletin 847.

Johnson Grass Worse Than Quack

ALTHOUGH reading all of a recent issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST with interest, my greatest interest was in reading D.C.M.'s article on quack grass. His hogs killed it out by eating the roots. Down here in Crawford County, Penn., we all have quack grass on our farms and we do not mind it so very much, but some of us, myself included, have what is worse—Johnson grass.

Johnson grass resembles quack grass in its manner of growth, especially its root growth, but on my farm the woodchucks eat the grain of the Johnson grass and then go off to another field, dig a new hole and then the Johnson grass springs up there and I have a new patch.

I am trying this summer to kill out the worst patch of Johnson grass on my farm with two sowings of buckwheat. I plowed the ground in May and sowed it to buckwheat. Then in July I plowed down the buckwheat and Johnson grass and sowed it again to buckwheat. The buckwheat was sown on July 11th and now, August 3rd, there is a pretty fight going on to see which will come out ahead. I expect to harvest this crop of buckwheat, and if the grass is not smothered, I shall repeat next year.—E.J.McD.

Best Time to Apply Manure

Will better results be secured from applying manure before or after plowing?

IT is probable that the results secured will not be very different. This is borne out by the fact that producers themselves do not agree on the subject. Many prefer to add before plowing, others maintain that better results are secured by applying after plowing.

Where superphosphate has been used to reinforce the manure, it is believed that better results will be secured by mixing the manure with the soil. On a soil that lacks lime top dressing may be best. Where manure is applied after plowing, there may be some slight reduction in the loss of nitrogen.

Superphosphate for Alfalfa

Would it be advisable to top-dress alfalfa with superphosphate or would it be better to plow up the stand and reseed it?

IT is a good practice to top-dress alfalfa with superphosphate in amounts from 200 pounds to 600 pounds per acre. Good results can also be secured from farm manure except that the manure also benefits the growth of weeds and grass which tend to choke out the alfalfa. If you have a reasonably good stand, we think that it would be wise to top-dress instead of going to the cost and trouble of reseeding.



HE KNOWS SHOE VALUES!

That's why he speaks so well of the Mishko. The Mishko he's wearing in the picture is the toe cap style. It comes in all sizes for men and boys, also in a 16 inch high lace top for men

"Each pair seems better
than the last
—but I pay no more for them"

"Do they wear? Say, I must've walked thousands of miles in my last pair. And these new ones look even better. That Mishko sole is the toughest thing I ever wore. Lasts as long as the upper. Sure, I know work shoes. I've tried plenty. But this is the boy that will outwear two or three pairs of anything I've ever worn!"

WHEN thousands of men who are on their feet twelve to fourteen hours every day are loud in their praise of Mishko-sole leather work shoes—that means something! It means that Mishko Shoes give more days wear and more real comfort.

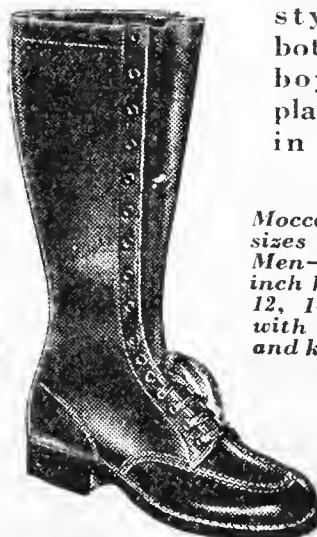
No single detail that may add even a little more wear or comfort has been overlooked in making the Mishko Shoe. This year, there's more quality than ever before, yet no advance in prices. The tough, flexible, waterproof sole—an exclusive Ball-Band product—will last as long as the upper. The upper itself is grain leather—durable, soft, pliable, comfortable. Seams are double or triple stitched; only extra strength thread is used. Moccasin and toe cap styles come in both men's and boys' sizes; the plain toe is made in men's sizes

only. Mishko Shoes are also made with high lace tops.

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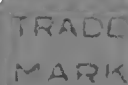
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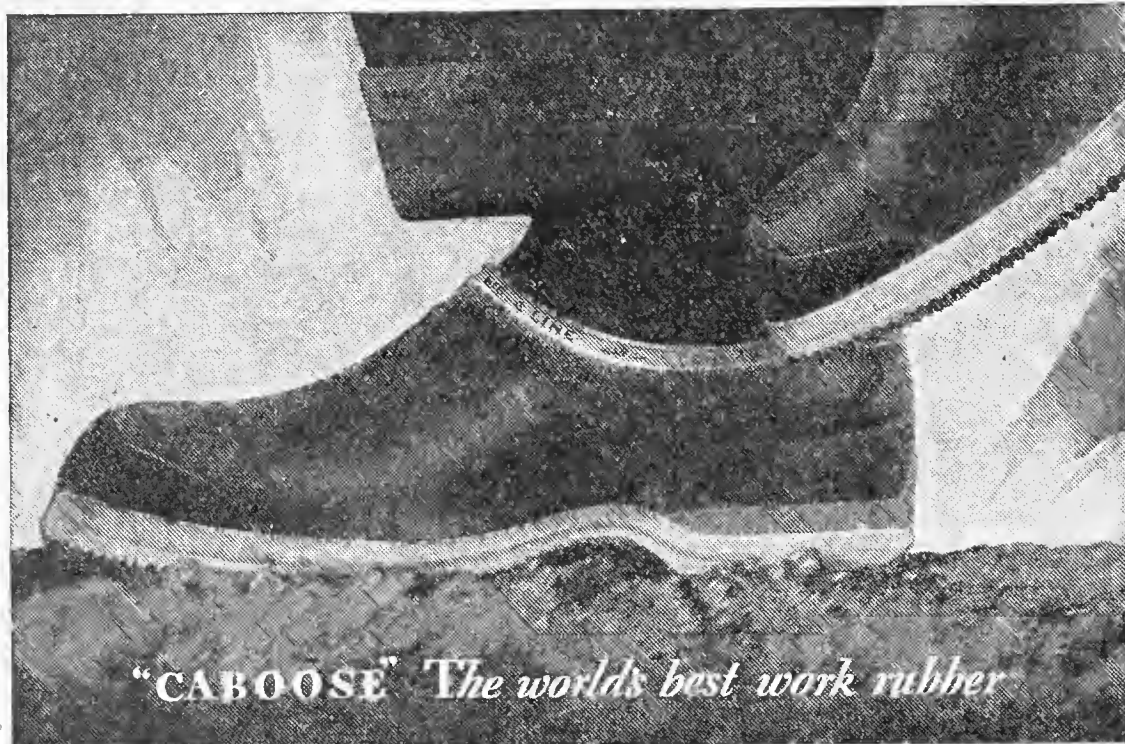
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More Questions on Contagious Abortion

EDITOR'S NOTE—Sometime ago we published some questions about contagious abortion and the answers as given by Professor R. R. Birch of the New York State Veterinary College. In this issue we are printing more answers to additional questions on the same subject.

Is there any cure or preventive for Bang abortion disease?

No. Many preventives and cures gain a wide reputation because they are usually used when the abortion rate in a given herd has been very high and is about to recede even in the absence of treatment. The same statement applies to vaccination as well.

Is vaccination effective?

As vaccination has been employed it has not been effective. There seems to be little doubt that it immunizes some animals but it also infects others and it often fails in its immunizing effect. There are legitimate doubts whether the good it does balances the harm that attends its use. The objections to it are that it perpetuates infection in a herd; it causes all treated animals to react temporarily or permanently thus lowering their sale value and rendering impossible eradication methods based on the agglutination test. Finally it is a doubtful palliative measure constantly offered as a substitute for other methods of control known to be successful.

Is there natural immunity to infectious abortion?

Yes. Some cows cannot be infected by ordinary methods of exposure. After being bred they become low reactors, temporarily, (when exposed) but they rapidly overcome the infection and soon cease to be carriers or reactors. Unfortunately the percentage of such animals is not high.

Are reacting cows always poor property?

No. A great many chronic reactors become satisfactory breeders and milk producers. These animals, however, represent the residue of a much larger number, many of which have had to be sold because of breeding deficiencies.

Do cows that become infected acquire immunity as a result?

Strictly speaking very few cows acquire complete immunity as a result of natural exposure to the disease. A great many acquire tolerance to the infection in a degree which prevents actual abortion, but most infected animals of breeding age become permanent carriers of the infection and permanent reactors.

If tolerance as a result of infection actually exists why not depend on it and maintain a herd resistant to the disease?

This is exactly what breeders have been doing for several decades but they still have Bang abortion disease in their herds; it still exacts its heavy tolls, and the reacting cows still pass the disease on to the heifers. Another trouble is that a high percentage of infected cows become sterile instead of developing the desired tolerance.

Does douching the uterus of the cow aid in the control of Bang abortion disease?

As a means of cleaning the individual cow and placing her in condition to breed it is of great value when carefully done. In determining which cases need such treatment and in applying it effectively the services of a skillful veterinarian are required. It has very little influence on the cow to cow spread of Bang abortion disease, and it is never to be recommended as a routine treatment for every female in a herd.

Do cows recover from Bang abortion disease?

There is every evidence that they do. Recoveries are frequent in animals that have not reached breeding age but rel-

atively rare in females that once have become pregnant and high reactors.

Is it possible to sell Bang abortion disease out of a herd?

Yes, but only by using the agglutination test as the basis for the sales. Selling only the cows that actually abort, which seems to be the usual practice, is almost never successful. This is because a cow may calve at term and actually be infected and just as dangerous a spreader as the one which aborts. In other words selling only the aborters removes just a portion of the cows which are capable of spreading the infection to their associates.

May recovered animals safely be placed in clean herds?

The work to date strongly indicates that they may, provided they have shown several clean tests and provided the animals are not pregnant when introduced into the clean herd. Because of their immunity such animals will usually do as well in an infected group as in a clean one. Therefore it is seldom necessary to return them to the clean unit.

Why does Bang abortion disease sometimes appear suddenly in herds to which no animals have recently been added?

Chronic reactors sometimes remain for years in a herd without showing marked outward evidence of being infected. These animals are carriers of the germs, which are localized in the lymph glands, in the udder or elsewhere in the body. When one of these individuals becomes a true spreader, particularly at calving time, the ground is prepared for an "abortion storm" among her associates.

Is Milk Production Influenced by Weather Conditions?

OBSERVATIONS on the influence of temperature and humidity on milk production were recently conducted at the Walker-Gordon Laboratories by research workers from the N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station. Results from these observations indicate that no correlation exists between temperature and milk production when the temperature is in the average range of 60 to 80 degrees. Humidity, however, will affect milk production. If the humidity is above 75 for any length of time on a given day, a drop in milk production is very likely to follow on the succeeding day. It is believed that humidity may have an indirect effect on production, due to the fact that milking animals tend to go off feed because of the enervating effect of the humid air. A humidity range between 40 and 60 seems most normal for dairy cows, according to the observations made. It is further believed that high producing

(Continued on Opposite Page)



CUSTOMER—Say! What's the idea o' pullin' my teeth? Ain't this a barber shop?
JUDGE.

cows milked three times daily are more susceptible to humidity variations than low producers. Although no experimental work has been done to counteract the influences of humidity in the dairy, there are good reasons to believe that principles in feeding can be worked out to keep up the herd's appetite even on the most humid days, and thus forestall any slumps in production.—A. K.

Where Is the Center of Production in the New York Milk Shed?

ONE of the most interesting facts about this business of producing milk for New York City is the way the center of production keeps going further away from the city. Time was, not so very many years ago, when Orange and other nearby counties produced nearly all of the milk the city used. The milk in the rest of the present milk shed then was used largely for manufacturing purposes.

The increasing demands for more and more milk on the part of the city kept extending the zone until the center of the milk shed was 200 miles from the city ten years ago, and this "201-210 mile zone" has been used in recent years as the so-called basic price zone.

Recently, however, Professor H. A. Ross, representing the New York State College of Agriculture, cooperating with the New York Central Railroad, has been making a study to find where the center of the milk shed zone is at the present time. This center of production was found for 1927 to be 266.7 miles from New York. For any one month, however, the center of production varies because of seasonable variations in different parts of the milk shed. The weighted average distance ranged from 246.3 miles in January to 280.2 miles in July and August.

Center of Production Will Be Farther Away

According to Professor Ross's figures, the weighted average freight rate per 40-quart can is 49.8 cents, and 27.2 per cent of the dairymen in the milk shed living 200 miles or less from New York City receive a freight premium, while the 70.4 per cent of the dairymen living 211 miles or more from New York City receive a freight reduction, and 2.4 per cent of the dairymen living within the present 200-210 basic price zone receive the basic price, with no premiums or deductions for freight.

The obvious conclusion is that the 201-210 basic price zone now used should be extended further from New York City to coincide with the present center of milk production.

It is also interesting to speculate as to where the future center of production for New York City will land. Professor Ross says: "Even though there should be no actual extension of the milk shed, the approval of surplus milk now manufactured within its borders will increase the weighted average distance."

Of course, if the milk shed limits are extended to include milk shipped from other sections, then the center of production will be still further and more rapidly extended.

Facts You Should Know About Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication in N. Y. State

THE eradication of bovine tuberculosis on the area plan is now in progress in all but six of the sixty-two counties in New York State and these counties are now in the process of organization. In the following counties all cattle have been tested one or more times:

COUNTIES MODIFIED ACCREDITED LESS THAN 5 OF 1% TB—Essex Steuben, Allegany, Hamilton, Warren, Schuyler, Yates, Tompkins, Livingston, Greene, Monroe.

COUNTIES ALL CATTLE TWICE TESTED—Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Wyoming, Oswego, Clinton, Genesee.

COUNTIES ALL CATTLE ONCE TESTED—Columbia, Rockland, Albany, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, Richmond, New York, Bronx, Sullivan, Saratoga.

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Anyone who has ever used Larro Dairy Ration or Larro Poultry Mash will tell you that they are the most profitable of all feeds for Dairy Cows and Poultry. Month in and month out they are built to the same ideal—founded on the inseparable alliance of health and profit.

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Chester and Berkshire cross, or Chester and Yorkshire cross. Our pigs are from registered boars and high grade sows. These pigs are large, growthy and blocky and will make large hogs.

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Will ship in small or large lots C.O.D. or send check or money order to MISHAWUN STOCK FARM, Mishawun Road, Woburn, Mass. (Crating Free).

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Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$4.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

BIG TYPE PIGS OLD RELIABLE STOCK

Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed. Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old \$3.50 each. Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old. \$5.00 each. We ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

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Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire Cross

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8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.00 EACH

Will ship any number C.O.D. Keep them 10 days and if in any way dissatisfied, return pigs at my expense and your money will be refunded. No charges for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

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Yearling Bulls

FISHKILL HENGVERVELD PIEBE—A son of the noted show bull KING PIEBE 19TH, whose dam, SOLDENE BEETS DEKOL, has a record of 33.43 lbs. butter in 7 days and 1,113.83 lbs. butter in 365 days as a five year old. On the dam's side this young bull traces back to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA, one of the best sons of that greatest of all milk sires, COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD. A great combination of producing families. Born Sept. 15, 1928

FISHKILL MAID HENGVERVELD—A son of DUTCHLAND INKA COLANTHA MAID. One of her daughters, FISHKILL INKA LADY DEKOL, made a record of 11,741.8 lbs. butter at 2 years, 11 months. This was the highest two year old fat record in America in 1927 and 1928. Born June 6, 1928

FISHKILL PIEBE BEAUTY—a son of the great KING PIEBE 19TH, a great show bull and a son of a 33 lb. cow and a grandson of ROSE DEKOL WAYNE BUTTER BOY, who holds a 365 day record of 1,213.81 lbs. butter in 365 days, being the only cow to hold such a record and at the same time have four daughters that have produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in a year. This young bull's dam traces twice to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA. Born Oct. 15, 1928

FISHKILL PIEBE INKA—The dam of this young bull made a record of 12,500 lbs. milk in 365 days on twice a day milking. She traces twice to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA. This young bull's sire is the famous KING PIEBE 19TH, whose entire pedigree is rich in blood lines of high producers and comes from a family of show ring ribbon winners. Born Oct. 25, 1928

FISHKILL FANNIE INKA DEKOL PIEBE—A son of the great proven show bull KING PIEBE 19TH, who combines the blood of two famous animals—ROSE DEKOL WAYNE BUTTER BOY the only 1,200 lb. cow that has four 1,000 lb. daughters, and KING PIETRTJE ORMSBY PIEBE, whose get have won more grand championships and first prizes at the greatest shows of the country than the get of any other sire that ever lived. This young bull's dam is from a line of high producers tracing twice to COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD. Born Nov. 9, 1928

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Raising Sheep in Northern New York

(Continued from Page 3)

Merinos make good sheep. As your number increases the need for Merino blood to make them run together in large numbers and keep healthy, becomes more imperative. All Down breeds are good for their particular purpose.

I believe that I have touched on all your questions.

Fattening Old Ewes for Market

Have recently bought a bunch of sheep and have some old ewes I wish to fatten for market. They are probably broken-mouthed so I thought I might feed them some soft feed with corn meal as the main part. I have plenty of oats but must buy the rest. I can get dried beet pulp and alfalfa meal for about \$2.75 per 100 lbs. and have plenty of dry hay but think they cannot eat much of it. I would also like to know the ingredients and quantities for a good mineral mixture for sheep and cattle.

It is very seldom that it is necessary to grind grain for sheep. Broken mouthed ewes have defective front teeth but the grinders are usually good. My suggestion is: do not breed these old ewes and feed them a ration of corn and oats, increasing the amount of corn as the feeding period goes on. If you do not have a legume hay feed some wheat bran in the mixture. The main thing before you try to fatten these sheep is to be sure that they are free of worms. At the Michigan Experiment Station it was found at one time that dried beet pulp compared favorably with corn meal for fattening sheep. If I could get good alfalfa hay, I would prefer it to alfalfa meal for sheep. My opinion is that you cannot beat the old mixture of corn and oats with a little wheat bran in it to keep the ewe's system in good condition.

A Good Mineral Mixture

I have fed a mineral mixture sold under an open formula with the ingredients marked on the label which contained—25 lbs. bone meal, 27 calcium carbonate, 5 charcoal, 25 sodium chloride, 5 sulphur, 5 glaubers salts, 5 copperas, 5 tobacco. I believe that makes a hundred pounds.

If your hay was cut fairly green the sheep will do much better on it. Mature timothy makes poor sheep hay but if timothy is cut when the heads begin to shoot the ewes will do quite well on it. Alfalfa and clover hay is what they need. You can readily tell if these ewes are broken-mouthed if they still have some front teeth, do not condemn them too quickly. Good productive ewes that have raised lambs this year will look hard oftentimes at this season of the year, the poor producers will look better and dry ewes will be fat. Of course, ewes to go through the winter should not be emaciated and should be in good heart even if they are thin."

Pigs Have a Cough

I have pigs that cough a good deal for a day or two. One did not eat much. They seem all right except the cough. Would appreciate it if you could tell us what is the trouble. J.W.McC, New Jersey

THE very meagre symptoms you give, strongly suggest intestinal parasites. One phase of the internal parasite which infects the intestines of small pigs, affects the lungs. The cough is usually dry and apparently very irritating. Pigs frequently assume a rather emaciated condition for some time and dysentery is quite common.

The condition seems to be irritated by the presence of dust and the like in the quarters, and the control of this dust by oiling would seem to be one of the first moves to make.

I would prepare to treat these pigs for intestinal worms. They should be

taken off feed for about 18 hours and then given a limited drink in which has been dissolved the proper number of grains of Santonin. Pigs from 20 to 30 pounds in weight should receive about 2 grains of Santonin per pig, while pigs from 50 to 70 pounds in weight can handle 3 grains of Santonin each. It would be well not to give the pigs anything else but this drink until it has had a chance to work about six hours, then they may be given a little feed in which about a dessert spoonful of Epsom Salts to each pig has been dissolved.

If the pigs had worms, you should be able to see evidences in the manure on the following morning.

To prevent re-infection, make sure that these small pigs do not follow in pastures in which old pigs have been running previously, unless these pastures have been tilled and cropped for one year.—PROF. R. B. HINMAN.

Buckwheat for Feeding Sheep

"Due to a very wet spring I am forced to give a large portion of my farm to buckwheat. Would you recommend the feeding of buckwheat to sheep? C.M.J.,

BUCKWHEAT in moderate amounts makes fair sheep feed. Usually buckwheat sells for a price sufficient to make it good business to sell the buckwheat and buy oats for sheep feed. Two dollars per hundred is often paid for buckwheat and oats, soon after threshing, frequently can be had for fifty cents a bushel and often for less in the oat producing sections.

Sheep relish buckwheat straw but there is very little real food value in it. Some sheepmen, when feed is scarce, will put in a crop of buckwheat and feed it unthreshed—this can be fed once a day. Buckwheat grain can be mixed with oats and fed but I would not feed a great deal of buckwheat alone for any length of time. Buckwheat would have to be considered a sheep feed of secondary importance but can be used with fair results when fed in conjunction with other feed.—MARK J. SMITH.

How to Treat Warts

CATTLE are troubled with two kinds of warts. One kind occurs as a sort of thickened area on the skin, and is rather rough on the surface. Another variety occurs on long stems.

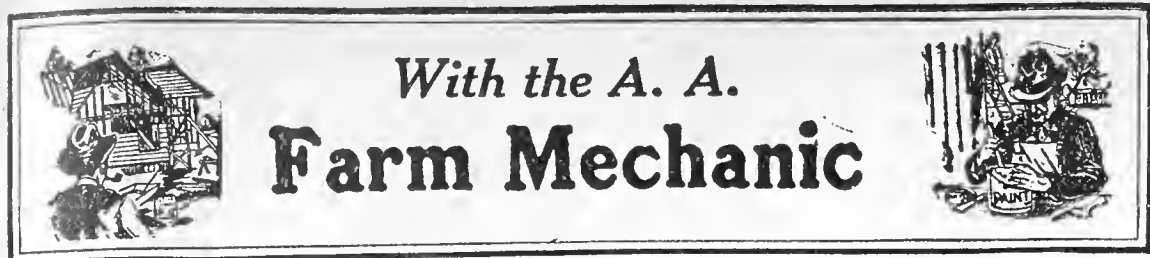
Where the warts are small and have a stem they may be snipped off with shears and the stump touched with nitrate of silver. Where they appear as thickened portions of the skin they may be dissected out by a veterinarian and the wound cauterized if necessary.

It is also possible to remove warts that have stems by tying a strong cord around the base of each one as close to the skin as possible. The warts will soon drop off. If they start to grow again touch the spot with nitric acid on a glass rod. Very often warts will disappear if they are kept soft with daily applications of sweet or olive oil.

To Cure Horse Pulling At Halter

I USE two discarded inner tubes of an auto which I split and roll tightly together. I then wind them with a stout cord or fine wire and place a snap in each end. The result will be an instrument of cure for a horse which pulls at the halter. As the horse pulls back, the tubes will furnish retake enough until the animal strikes the wall when the cord will gradually tighten and draw the unruly horse back to place.

After a horse tries this treatment a few times, it will be willing to submit to the regulation halter.—J.W.



Home Made Stitching Horse

THE accompanying photo shows a very handy harness mender which any one who can use a saw and hammer can make in a few minutes. With the use of this stitching horse, one can sew most any part on a harness quick with a sewing awl.

It is made of hard-wood throughout, with one stationary jaw and one hinged jaw, which makes it easy to tighten or



release. It is made after the pattern of the manufactured ones, and is especially recommended for stitching harness tugs. By WALTER SCHOLZ

Fall the Best Time For Farm Painting Work

FAVORABLE weather, good drying conditions, and the fact that the farmer has some spare time, all combine to make the fall season a good time to paint farm buildings.

The average value of buildings on farms is fully half the value of the entire farm. This offers the strongest kind of an argument for the spending of time and money in painting, which is a big factor in preserving farm buildings. Furthermore, painting improves the appearance of buildings, and in so doing increases the farm's sale value.

The farmer is usually his own painter. If done every four or five years, painting is a simple job consisting of brushing off the walls and then applying the paint. A little repairing where needed, and putting cracks and nail-holes, also materially increases the effectiveness of the job. The old red barn paint is losing in favor. It is cheap but also less durable. Other colors are more attractive.

Prepared paints are very convenient and, in the hands of many are fully as good as home mixed oil and lead paints. The choice will depend upon experience. For wood shingle walls or roofs a preservative usually a creosote or similar product is better than paint. On composition roofing bituminous or tar paint is good. All paint is best applied in warm weather, but this is especially true of roofing paint. The most important thing, however, is to paint.—N. Y. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Cleaning Out Rusty Pipe

IN a recent issue I noticed directions for cleaning rust from water pipes. If E. S. will connect a force pump that develops at least 100 pounds pressure on whichever end of his pipe is easiest to get at and pump a few barrels of water through fast, he will have no trouble to clear his pipe from rust and sediment. I have cleaned out a pipe 560 feet long this way. I wish someone who has had experience will tell me if water will run freely through a one-half inch

lead pipe 1000 feet long. I know it will through 560 feet. I have one that length that has run over 40 years.—L.M.D., New York.

Says Philadelphia Plan Will Not Work

(Continued from Page 3)

pounds he is penalized and must accept surplus price for all over 110 pounds.

If the market demands 200 pounds, and there are two producers, if one furnishes 90 pounds and the other 110 pounds, each receives fluid milk price. But if one furnishes 85 pounds and the other 115 pounds each would be penalized when there was no shortage or surplus. Therefore, under this plan, farmers would be at times penalized for surplus when there was none. There even might be an actual shortage. Likewise, he might be penalized for a shortage when there was a surplus.

The adaptation of the Philadelphia plan to New York City, with the extra supply of over 10 per cent leeway sold for what it will bring on the open market with the naming of the price for a year in advance in the hands of the dealers, could only end in disaster for milk producers in the New York milk shed.

In considering or contemplating any change in the present method of marketing or a new plan, great care should be exercised to guard against creating a surplus in fall and winter as such would defeat any plan. The application of the basic production idea to the present multiple price plan perhaps is worth considering.

The widespread discussion of the basic production idea merits a thorough and careful consideration of the application of it. The following I believe would be as nearly equitable as is practical in the light of information we now have.

How It Would Work

For example, take as a basic amount the lowest production of a producer during the year and all he produces over that amount to be considered as surplus to be disposed of at the best advantage. Let this surplus be pooled with the surpluses of other producers.

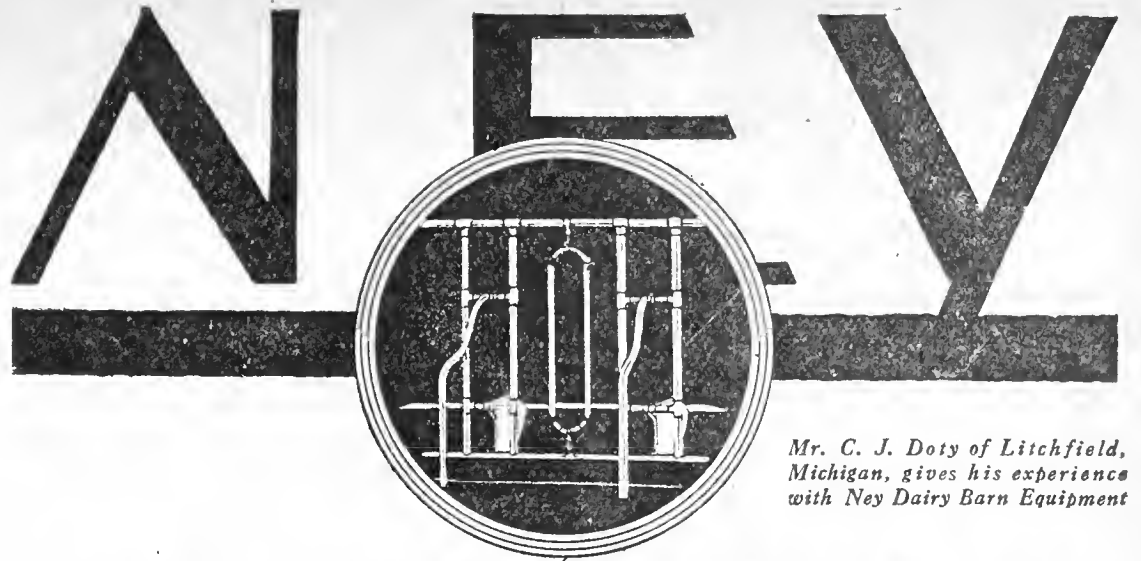
To illustrate, a producer's lowest production is five cans a day, for which he will receive Class I price, all over five cans to be pooled with the surplus of other producers. From the amount over five cans, supply the Class I market with as much of it as is required, disposing of the remainder in the lower classes, as the League now pools.

The argument is that the minimum production of any one producer is all of the Class I market to which he is entitled, for if he is producing only five cans and the Class I market requires more than his five cans, the additional amount must be bought from someone else. When the producer receives his check it will be for five cans at the Class I price plus the amount over five cans times the pooled price.

Such an application of the basic production idea should remove the objection of winter producers, to sharing the burden of surplus created by others. All would share in the burden of surplus only when and to the extent to which they themselves create it.

Of course, organization in some form is necessary to carry out effectively any plan. The installation and operation of such a plan would be comparatively simple and easy for well organized groups such as the League and independent cooperatives.

Perhaps the above necessarily brief outline of an application of the basic production idea to the multiple price plan might be a common ground upon which all could unite.



Mr. C. J. Doty of Litchfield, Michigan, gives his experience with Ney Dairy Barn Equipment

Farmer Finds Bigger Profits In Barn

"I consider them the best investment on my farm."

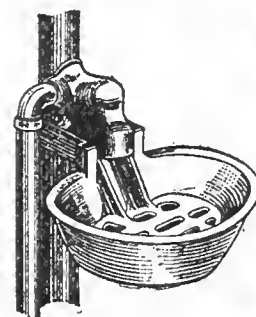
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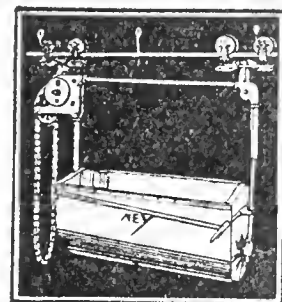
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Farm News from New York

Publisher of A. A. Declines to Act as Head of Loose Milk Dealers Association

ALTHOUGH a lot of milk sold in the Metropolitan area is sold in bottles, there is approximately an equal business in the sale of so-called loose or bulk milk. It is estimated that over 74,000 forty-quart cans of milk are distributed daily by all the dealers handling bulk milk. This goes to restaurants, hotels and grocery stores who dip the milk into containers brought by their customers. Naturally, this loose milk can be sold at a lower price than bottled milk, but for several reasons it has long been a source of contention in the city market.

In the first place, of course, there is more chance for adulteration and lack of sanitation in its handling than there is with bottled milk. Then again, there are a larger number of dealers handling this loose milk and in the spring of the year they find it possible to go out and buy it at a relatively low price. For several years there has been a tendency in the spring to cut prices until it has been claimed that in some cases dealers have actually sold milk for less than it cost them merely to hold their trade on the chance that they might be able to make their losses good at a later date.

A Field for Organizers

Due to this situation, the loose milk business offers a fertile field for organizers. Recently, Health Commissioner Wynne of New York City uncovered a situation to which he has given some attention in an effort to correct certain alleged abuses. It seems that a Mr. Larry Fay who, we understand, has had more experience in operating night clubs than he has in distributing milk, formed an organization which included a number of dealers in loose milk. It has been claimed that pressure was brought to bear upon dealers to induce them to join the organization. So far as we know, these claims have not been definitely proven, but it is alleged that several dealers who refused to join had some of their milk trucks involved in rather serious traffic accidents under suspicious circumstances soon after their refusal.

The trial of Louis Horowitz, said to be one of the organizers of the New York Milk Chain Association, will be held next month. Horowitz, Dr. Wynne was informed, was indicted by a grand jury in the Bronx on a charge of coercion in connection with the distribution of milk. He forfeited his bail of \$10,000 last June and was rearrested and now is held in \$15,000 bail.

Must Not Exploit Dealers

It appears that Fay levied a certain tax on each can of milk handled by members which in the aggregate amounted to a large sum of money. Dealers who were asked why they paid this money replied that since Fay's organization had been in existence there was less price-cutting and that conditions in the business were better for them than they had been previously. After an investigation of the situation by Commissioner Wynne, Fay agreed to give up his association with the milk dealers. Dr. Wynne in a letter to milk dealers, stated that the Health Department would welcome any organization for the purpose of eliminating trade abuses and adjusting difficulties, but that such organization must be under the leadership and direction of disinterested, high-minded persons who had earned the confidence of the public and who would not exploit milk dealers for their own private profit.

Dr. Wynne emphasized the point that it is not necessary for any milk dealer to join any organization and pay enormous sums of money in so-called dues or assessments. Insofar as the powers of the Health Department will allow, the Commissioner promised protection to milk dealers who were fearful of the consequences that might follow leaving any such association.

Payment of moneys by milk dealers in so-called dues, levies or as-

sessments, to any such organization", wrote Dr. Wynne, "should be more properly applied toward the reduction of the cost of milk or for the increase of profits of the dealers and not go into the pockets of the individuals who pretend to provide protection which is not within their power to give."

Dr. Wynne suggested that if milk dealers felt the need for a legitimate organization, that such organization be legally incorporated with persons of public standing as officers and directors and that the books and accounts be open to public scrutiny. He expressed the willingness to meet the dealers or a representative committee to assist in its organization.

Publisher Declines Offer

Following the receipt of the letter from the Commissioner, the committee representing the wholesale loose milk dealers called at the Commissioner's office and asked for help in cleaning up the entire situation. Commissioner Wynne then asked Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* and chairman of the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission, to head the new association which is being formed. Dr. Wynne stressed the point that this invitation was not only from him personally, but was given at the earnest solicitation of the leading loose milk dealers in the association.

After careful consideration Mr. Morgenthau decided that it would be impossible to act as head of this association of wholesale milk dealers. There were several reasons for this decision. In the first place, Mr. Morgenthau feels that his principal interest is with producers of milk rather than with distributors. Then again, the time required for managing his farm at Hopewell Junction, publishing *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* and acting as chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission will not permit

him to take on further responsibilities at this time. Mr. Morgenthau, in his letter to the Commissioner, says:

"I am sorry that I cannot comply with your request to head up an association of wholesale milk dealers in New York City. The citizens of New York City are certainly to be congratulated on the splendid effort you are making as Health Commissioner to clean up the loose milk situation. There is no one that I would rather work with than you, but unfortunately, as Chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, I find all of my spare time fully occupied and it is for this reason that I cannot offer you my services."

Senate Defeats Flexible Tariff Provision

OUR Washington correspondent reports that organized agriculture is making plans to fight vigorously in the Senate for additional tariff increases on a long list of products of the soil, including not only products similar to those now grown in the United States but competitive substitute products as well. For example, the dairy interests are very much interested in securing adequate tariffs on vegetable oils that compete in oleomargarine and other substitutes for dairy products.

The National Grange and the Farm Bureau are fighting to get some of the industrial schedules reduced because they claim that these high tariffs will make the supplies which farmers have to buy unreasonably high.

President Hoover and his supporters have tried to retain in the new tariff bill, the provision giving the President the power to change tariff rates within the limit of 50 per cent. This power which the President now has, allows him to increase or decrease any present tariff rate by not more than 50 per cent.

On October 2, the Senate over-rode the

President's wishes and voted by 47-42 to remove the flexible provision from the tariff bill. This vote was obtained by a combination of democrats and fourteen insurgent republicans. For some time there has been a question as to whether the present tariff bill will pass Congress and the action of the Senate in rejecting the flexible provision has increased this doubt. It is suggested, as he is evidently unsympathetic with many of the proposed tariff changes, that President Hoover may choose to veto the bill, assuming that it is passed by Congress, and to make such changes in the present tariff under the flexible provision as he feels necessary for the relief of agriculture and other hard-pressed industries.

Truck Drivers in City Market Threaten Strike

A THREATENED strike of 2,000 teamsters and truckmen in the New York City market has caused considerable concern. If the strike should materialize it will seriously interfere with the movement of fruits and vegetables into New York City. In fact, fear of the strike caused a number of commission merchants to cancel orders for the shipment of perishable fruits and vegetables.

On the other hand, Ward W. Smith, president of the Fruit and Produce Trade Association stated that means will be found to operate trucks even though a strike is called and that the needs of the 15,000,000 persons depending upon the New York produce market area will be taken care of. The union of teamsters and chauffeurs is demanding an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime.

All Aboard for St. Louis

RESERVATIONS are coming in for the American Agriculturist-New York Central special train to the National Dairy Show. The party will leave the Grand Central Station, New York City, on Sunday, October 13, at 5 P. M. Those taking the trip from upstate will board the train at the stop nearest their home. Stops will be made at Harmon, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and St. Louis.

Two 4-H Club boys from New York State were recently awarded valuable prize trips to the show which were offered by the New York Central Railroad. The winners were: Gordon Cairnes, South Kortright, Delaware County; and Wilson Plankenhorn, Hyde Park, Dutchess County. Stewart Ackley of Franklin, Delaware County, was chosen as alternate. The four prize winners of the 4-H Club dairy cattle judging contest at the New York State Fair will also go to the National Dairy Show, where three of them will comprise a team to enter the judging contest in competition with club members from other states. These prize winners were first, Sidney Spring, Warsaw; second, Kenneth D. Cross, Auburn; third, Howard Hills, Bloomville; and fourth, Lisle Clark, Baldwinsville.

Albany Becomes a Seaport

THE steamship, *Munsomo*, of the Munson Line, recently left Albany for an ocean voyage to Mississippi. This event was the inauguration of ocean service at the Port of Albany. This was made possible by deepening the Hudson River and the construction of a port at Albany at a cost of some ten million dollars. It is expected that the result of this joint action by the Federal Government and the cities of Albany and Rensselaer will insure a big industrial development in that vicinity.

New York Gets Its First Snowfall

Dispatches from Western and Northern New York state that the first snow of the season has fallen. Word comes from Jamestown that a snowfall was sufficient to whiten the ground on October 4. On the same day Malone reported that roofs of buildings and the ground were white with snow and the covering lasted well into the morning before the heat of the sun caused it to disappear.

NOTHING EVER WILL GROW IF THEY KEEP PULLING 'EM UP ALL THE TIME



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DARLING in the Herald Tribune, New York



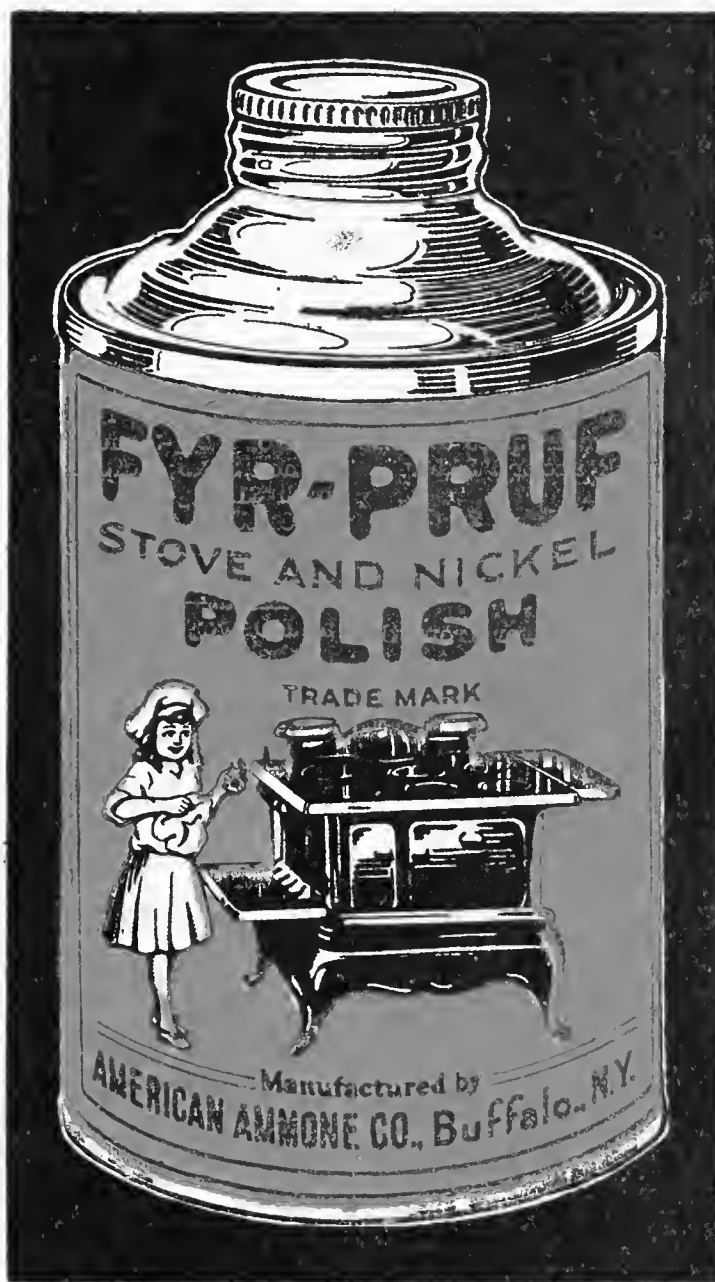
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

October Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.42	3.22
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.71	
Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.30	2.10
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%.

Held Butter Depresses Prices

CREAMERY	Oct. 4, 1929	Sept. 27, 1929	Last Year
HIGHER than extra	46 1/2-47	47 1/2-48	49 -49 1/2
Extra (92c)	46 -	47 -	48 1/2-
04-91 score	40 -45 1/2	40 1/2-46 1/2	43 -47 1/2
Lower G'ds	39 -39 1/2	39 -40	42 -42 1/2

One of the large chain stores swung from fresh to held goods during the past week and it seemed to have a very depressing influence, for many small jobbers followed suit. As a result, prices on fresh goods were depressed to the extent that ninety-two score butter sold as low as 45 1/2c. It was necessary to cut prices in order to coax some of the trade to again use fresh butter.

Cheese Prices Unchanged

STATE FLATS	Oct. 4, 1929	Sept. 27, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	25 1/2-26 1/2	25 1/2-26 1/2	27 1/2-28
Fresh Av'ge			24 -25
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	
Held Av'ge			

There has been no change in the cheese market during the past week and we looked for none. The steady advance that the market has been making brought prices up to a point where they were fairly comparable with last year. The surplus over last year's storage holdings in the ten largest cities is only about 2,000,000 pounds which is not considered burdensome especially when we consider the fact that the make in Wisconsin and New York State is falling far short of last year's figures. At present the market is holding steady and here and there we hear of more difficulty being experienced in obtaining figures at inside quotations.

Egg Market Slows Up

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 4, 1929	Sept. 27, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	61-66	61-66	61-65
Average Extras	55-60	55-60	54-60
Extra Firsts	47-53	47-53	40-48
Firsts	40-45	40-45	33-36
Undergrades	38-39	38-39	31-32
Pullets	38-43	38-43	33-38
Pewees	30-35	28-33	29-30
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	53-60	55-60	46-55
Gathered	38-52	38-54	33-45

Between adverse weather and the Jewish holidays the egg market has lost a lot of its snap and go. High retail prices

have started to have a very decided influence for there is an unmistakable swing on the part of consumers from the high priced top grades to mediums. Those intermediate classifications are now realizing a better margin over last year's prices than any others. Of course, this is no excuse for shippers to let down on their vigilance but it is an indication that the market is still doing somebody some good. There are those who cannot possibly satisfy the exacting demands of top grades. It is these folks who are now profiting by the swing to cheaper eggs. In spite of the temporary situation the egg market still holds steady. We are 500,000 cases short of last year's reserves in the ten cities making daily reports, and our out of storage movement is slightly in excess of a year ago.

Holiday Poultry Market Satisfactory

FOWLS	Oct. 4, 1929	Sept. 27, 1929	Last Year
Colored	28-31	27-32	27-30
Leghorn	18-23	22-24	20-24
CHICKENS			
Colored	20-30	22-32	25-30
Leghorn	21-27	22-25	25-28
BROILERS			
Colored	28-35	28-30	
Leghorn			
OLD ROOSTERS	-18	-18	
TURKEYS	45-50	40-45	
DUCKS, Nearby	22-30	24-30	26-30
GEESSE			

At this writing October 5, the live poultry market is as dead as a door nail. Not a thing stirring. As we said a couple of weeks ago, the best market would undoubtedly be on the 2nd and 3rd and it was. On those days fancy colored fowls sold up to 34c with fair to good stuff from 28c to 32c. Average Leghorns varied from 20c to 23c with fancy Leghorns from 24c to 25c. Spring chickens covered a wide range. Rocks brought from 25c to 32c, while the larger Reds seldom brought more than 27c. Leghorn chickens ranged from 22c to 25c. Broilers brought anywhere from 29c to 35c. Some Rock pullets brought 36c. On the 4th, the market showed a decided slump, as will be noted from the quotations above, as there was practically no wholesale trading, most of the business being of a retail character.

Potatoes Steady But Unchanged

Potato prices show no improvement over last week but the trade seems to be holding a little more steady. This is encouraging for there are plenty of potatoes on the market and lots of them ready to rush in the minute a price jump takes place. Maines in 150 lbs. sacks are still quoted at from \$3.85 to \$4.25, while Long Islands in the same size package generally bring \$1 more. Bulk goods from Maine range from \$4.50 to \$5 per 180 lb. while Long Islands range from \$6 to \$6.25 and Western New York around \$4.50.

Briefs on the Vegetable Trade

Cabbage closes slightly stronger. Danish is bringing from \$25 to \$40 with white domestic from \$30 to \$32. Heavy receipts of cauliflower from the

West have cut into the trade enjoyed by the Catskill Mountain district, and have been responsible for lower prices. The best arrivals are quoted at \$3, but most of the Catskill Mountain stock brought around \$2.50.

Tomatoes are slipping. Six basket carriers generally bring from \$1 to \$1.50 although some brought \$2. Green tomatoes generally sold from 75c to \$1.25. Quality has been slipping and prices have trended downward.

Purple top white turnips have generally been bringing from \$1 to \$1.25.

Orange County onions, store sales have been bringing \$1.75 to \$2.25 for yellows and \$2 to \$2.35 for reds, with Western New York stock from 25c to 50c lower.

Bean Market Quiet

The bean market is quiet. Pea beans are bringing from \$9.25 to \$9.75 while Red Kidneys bring from \$9.50 to \$10. Limas generally sell at \$15.25 to \$16.

Apples Going Into Storage

Apple receipts were rather liberal this week from all sections of the State. McIntosh apples were in generous supply, especially from the Lake Champlain district and prices steadily declined. Many carloads were finally stored rather than accept prices offered by jobbers.

APPLES—Hudson Valley Section (store sales) bushel baskets: Hubbardston U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.50-1.75, 2 3/4 inch \$1.75-2.00; Jonathan U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.00-2.50, 2 3/4 inch \$1.75-2.25; Kings U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.00, 2 3/4 inch and larger \$2.00-2.50; Northwestern Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.25, 2 3/4 inch \$2.00-2.50; McIntosh U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.50-3.00, 2 3/4 inch and larger \$3.00-3.50. (Cartons) U. S. Grade No. 1 various sizes, \$3.00-3.50; Rhode Island Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.00-2.50, few \$2.75, 2 3/4 inch \$2.25-2.75, 3 inch \$2.75-3.00; Wagener U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.00, 2 3/4 inch \$2.00-2.25; various other varieties, U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/2 inch and upward ranged from \$1.75-2.50, and unclassified 2 1/2 inch and upward from \$1.25-1.75. Western and Central New York Sections (pier and store sales) bushel baskets: Alexander U. S. Grade No. 1 2 3/4 inch \$1.37 1/2-1.50; unclassified 2 3/4 inch \$1.25; Northwestern Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.00-2.50, 2 3/4 inch \$2.00-2.50, few \$2.75; McIntosh U. S. No. 1 2 3/4 inch \$2.75-3.00, 2 1/2 inch \$2.50-2.75, 2 3/4 inch \$1.75-2.25; unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.50-2.00, 2 3/4 inch \$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.25-2.75, 2 3/4 inch \$2.00-2.25; unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.25-1.75; Wealthy U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.00-2.25, 2 3/4 inch \$1.25-1.50, unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.25; Twenty Ounce U. S. No. 1 2 3/4-3 inch \$2.00-2.50, unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.50; Wolf River U. S. No. 1 2 3/4-3 inch \$1.50; unclassified 2 3/4-3 inch \$1.25; Hubbardston U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.37 1/2-1.50. Various other kinds, U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/2 inch and upward \$1.50-2.00; unclassified 2 1/2 inch and upward \$1.25-1.50.

PEARS—Western New York Sections and Oswego County (store and pier sales) bushel basket: Anjou \$1.75-2.00; Bartlett, none; Duchess \$1.25-1.50; Clapps Favorite, none; Clairgeau \$2.00-2.25; Seckel \$3.25-3.75; Sheldon \$1.75-2.25. Kegs, Seckel \$3.50-5.25; Sheldon \$2.75-3.25. Hudson Valley: (store sales) bushel basket: Kieffers \$1.50-2.00; medium to small 75c-1.25.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Oct. 4, 1929	Sept. 27, 1929	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.33 3/8	1.35 1/2	1.18 3/4
Corn (Dec.)	.97 1/4	.96 7/8	.83
Oats (Dec.)	.53 1/4	.53 3/4	.43 3/8
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.42 3/4	1.42 5/8	1.65 3/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.14 5/8	1.16	1.23 1/8
Oats, No. 2	.61 1/2	.61 1/2	.54
FEEDS		Sept. 28, 1929	Oct. 6, 1928
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats		37.50	37.50
Sp'g Bran		33.50	30.50
H'd Bran		35.00	33.00
Stand'd Mids.		36.50	32.00
Soft W. Mids.		40.00	39.00
Flour Mids.		38.50	40.00
Red Dog		41.00	46.00
Wh. Hominy		41.50	37.50
Yel. Hominy		41.00	37.50
Corn Meal		44.00	44.00
Gluten Feed		40.50	43.50
Gluten Meal		51.50	51.75
36% C. S. Meal		42.50	46.00
41% C. S. Meal		47.00	49.00
43% C. S. Meal		49.50	52.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal		56.00	52.50

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Hay Market Still Firm

Light receipts of hay were well cleared by the moderate demand this week leaving the market very firm. Invoices indicate that we are going to be short of No.

1 hay, and we look for higher prices next week on that line. Most of the offerings are from No. 2 down. Timothy No. 1 brings from \$25 to \$26 with No. 1 mixtures at \$2 less. No. 2 grades are generally from \$1 to \$2 under No. 1.

Trend of the Markets

(Special to American Agriculturist from Market News Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture).

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—Grain and feeds were the weakest market features near the first of October because of slack demand, but hay tends higher, owing to the short crop. Live stock, butter, fruits and vegetables show little net change in prices. The sharp variations in supply at this season cause irregular price action in many farm products.

Domestic grain markets continued unsettled around the first of October, with the weakening influence of heavy wheat stocks and lower foreign prices more than offsetting the effect of an improved domestic demand for that grain. Prospects for late corn have improved, but frosts have occurred in the northern part of the corn belt and have caused some damage to the late crop.

The stronger situation which has developed in the hay market during recent weeks reflects the shorter supplies in prospect for the current year and the continued active demand for good quality.

Wheat feeds were relatively weaker than high protein feeds, although prices of linseed meal were being reduced in order to move current offerings. Cottonseed meal and gluten feed prices held steady, but hominy feed declined at most markets, reflecting the weakness in the corn market.

The fall poultry marketing and dressing season is now well under way. While only fragmentary information is available, as yet, it is thought that more poultry is being dressed out than a year ago. Thus far, market receipts have exceeded last year and into storage movement has been considerably heavier. All these things substantiate the earlier reports of increased hatch last spring and increased numbers of birds available for market this fall.

The Boston wool market showed irregularity both in demand and in price trends. Graded combing wools of 58's, 60's and lower qualities held firm, while the 64's and finer qualities tended slightly lower.

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Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City.
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Admits Healthful Ultra-Violet Rays of Sun—Which Ordinary Glass Does Not.

A prominent consulting chemist, Dr. Morse of Connecticut said: "Flex-O-Glass makes hens lay because the ultra-violet rays which penetrate it make hens healthful, chemically active and increase the oxygenating power of the blood."

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A Square Yard (Formerly 50c Sq. Yd.) On 10 Yds. or More POSTPAID

A 10 yard roll covers 90 sq. feet; 20 yards cover 180 sq. feet; 30 yards cover 270 sq. feet.

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The Manitoba, Canada Exp. Station found that chicks under Flex-O-Glass gained 1 1/2 lb. each more than chicks under ordinary glass in a 12 weeks test. The Iowa State College found that Flex-O-Glass prevents leg weakness in chicks and it holds in heat better than glass. The British Illuminating Society found that a flock of hens subjected to ultra-violet rays produced 373 more eggs than hens not so treated—in 16 weeks, proving the value of the Ultra-Violet Rays that are admitted by Flex-O-Glass.

Brought Back \$6 For Every Dollar Invested

Herbert Zurbuchen of Riley, Wis., secured a \$30 increase in eggs after applying a 55 roll of Flex-O-Glass to his hen house—a 6 to 1 investment. He says, "I give all the credit to Flex-O-Glass. This is the first winter we got enough eggs so that we could sell some. On the coldest day when the sun shines, the sun parlor for my hens is as warm as if I had a stove in there."

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You can actually use Genuine Flex-O-Glass 30 days before you decide to keep it. Send your order for 10, 20 or 30 yards at the price of 29c per yard, postpaid. Use it and if it does not produce results, take it off, return it and your money will be refunded without question. This offer good for a short time only. We pay postage on 10 yards or more. Less than 10 yards add 3c per yard for postage. West of Rockies and in Canada price is 32c per yard. Twelve hour service. Free book, "Prevention of Poultry Diseases" sent with each order.

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Find enclosed \$..... for which send me..... sq. yards of FLEX-O-GLASS 36 inches wide, postpaid. It is understood that I can use the FLEX-O-GLASS for 30 days and if then not absolutely satisfied, I may return it and you will refund my money promptly without question.

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POULTRY
FARMER



New York City Gets Few Eggs from New York State

THE problem of the New York State poultryman in marketing his eggs is complicated by the fact that New York State supplies only about 10 per cent of the needs of New York City.

During 1928 New York City received 7,287,739 cases of eggs and of this number 665,601 cases came from New York State. Other nearby states figure in the picture to about the same extent. For example New Jersey, in spite of its reputation as a poultry producing state, supplies only 180,471 cases to New York City and Pennsylvania sent 191,310 cases. The state of Iowa sent more eggs into New York City than any other single state with well over one million cases. Second in the list comes Illinois with approximately 868,000 cases. New York State ranks third with figures already given and the state of Washington comes fourth with 661,000 cases. We hear much about egg production in California yet this state ranks fifth in shipments to New York City with 589,000 cases.

Various conclusions might be reached from these figures. It appears to us that the first point which might interest nearby producers is that there is a chance to expand production in nearby sections, provided it is done on a basis that will allow competition with points farther west. Although the transportation charges on eggs do not represent as high a percentage of the value as with some other products, it is nevertheless true that eastern producers have an advantage in this respect which, however, is off-set in some measure by higher feed costs.

These figures also emphasize the difficulty of working out effective grades which will be fair both to consumers and nearby producers. For example under the old law which required that cold storage eggs be labeled it was required to stamp the word "cold storage" on cases of eggs which were put into storage in New York State. Cold storage eggs which come into New York City from other states were not required to be stamped in those states but were supposed to be labeled before being offered for sale. The result of this was that the old cold storage law was badly violated.

If New York State and other nearby states could supply the entire needs of New York City for eggs it would be much easier to work out a solution of this problem of egg grades.—H.L.C.

Remodeling An Old Poultry House

I wish to re-side an old building that is now sided with matched pine in good condition. Which will make the building the warmest, to nail the new siding tight to the building with paper between or leave an air space between. The building is intended for poultry and is to have a ventilation system.—M. S. J., New York.

WHEN remodeling any building for poultry, the question of expense must necessarily come in. If you build too expensive a house it adds to the fixed charges against the flock and makes it more difficult to show a satisfactory profit.

We, of course, do not know how warm the building is at present, but many poultry houses in New York State are made by putting one layer of matched siding outside the studs and then covering this with a good grade of roofing. Possibly this would be the most satisfactory method of fixing this building considering cost.

Another possible suggestion is to line the inside of the building with one of several insulating materials which have lately come on the market. This insulating material comes in big sheets about one-half inch thick and some poultrymen that have used it report good results.

Answering your question directly, a

The INTERESTING STORY of 243 MAY-HATCHED PULLETS



A farm flock conditioned for laying with Pan-a-min

YOU DON'T get your full share of poultry profits unless your hens and pullets are conditioned and early in laying trim.

One egg laid in the fall is worth two laid in the spring. The real poultry profits come from flocks that are laying in earnest in the fall and winter months when prices are high.

Thousands of poultry keepers, famed for their profit-making flocks, will rely on Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min to put their hens and pullets in laying trim this fall.

The White Leghorn pullets shown in the picture represent a typical Pan-a-min conditioned farm flock.

This flock had no special breeding and no exceptional care—just comfortable quarters and good feed. But it was conditioned with Pan-a-min regularly.

From the first day of November to the 31st day of March, this flock of 243 May-hatched pullets laid 18,139 eggs.

The eggs were sold for \$622.42.

Their feed cost during that time was \$261.

During the farmer's "lean" months, when the average poultry raiser was struggling to make ends meet, this little flock earned \$361.42 above the cost of their feed.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min (formerly called Pan-a-ce-a) makes hens hungry, and helps to promote good health and good feeling.

Remember, Pan-a-min does not take the place of feed, and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-min. Whether you prepare your own or use a favorite commercial feed, you will always get better results if you add Pan-a-min to the ration.

Feed no other minerals when feeding Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min.

Feed Pan-a-min now to condition your pullets for egg production during the fall and winter months when egg prices mean the most profit to you. Get a penny's worth for each hen to start with. Mix 3 pounds with every 100 pounds of mash. See the Dr. Hess dealer,

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dead air space of course, adds to the warmth of any building, but in our opinion, unless you figure closely it would be likely to add to the cost of the building more than would be warranted. Most good poultry houses, of course, do have a tight compartment around the roosts so that the hens at night do have a double wall around them.

Capons Do Not Crow

I have a few capons. I caponized some Rhode Island Reds with quite large combs and one of them crows. Is he a capon or is he one that has gotten mixed in with the capons as I had some large roosters. I wanted to ship these but I want to call them capons and do not want to have roosters mixed with them.

WHENEVER cockerels are caponized there is likely to be a certain number on which the operation is not entirely complete. These birds are commonly called "slips" and develop certain characteristics of male birds. These should not be included in any shipments of capons as it will lower the price you are likely to get from them. The only way we know of is simply to keep out any which crow, and have developed combs or any which resemble male birds.

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2556

Who Shall Harness Our Water Power?

(Continued from Page 1)

increasing the amount of electricity until we put ourselves in shape to use it, and until electrical equipment is available in large quantities at low cost.

The St. Lawrence power alone, if developed, would be four times that at Muscle Shoals, and two and one-half times the power now produced at Niagara Falls, on the American side. This comparatively cheap power would greatly increase the number of industrial plants in New York State. In New England, every dollar expended in the building of hydro-electric power plants has been matched by the expenditure of eight dollars for industries. If the same ratio were followed in New York, we could expect an investment of almost a billion dollars in additional manufacturing enterprises in this state. This would greatly increase the taxable property, provide employment for thousands, and result in general prosperity for all.

It should be pointed out, however, that the development of the St. Lawrence water power might not greatly reduce the cost of household lighting bills. Probably the most that could be expected in this respect would be a general reduction of electric lighting costs in homes of from 6 to 10 per cent. Even this much would, of course, be well worth saving, but the greatest gain, as pointed out above, would be in increased prosperity through greater manufacturing enterprises.

It is said that approximately 4,000,000 horse power are available in New York from water power, of which 45 per cent, or nearly half, is developed, leaving unused 2,200,000 horse power. Of this there is probably a considerable portion which never will pay to develop.

The two chief sources of undeveloped power are at Niagara Falls and on the St. Lawrence River. Everyone who has seen the tremendous force of water rush down through the Niagara gorge has probably thought of the tremendous amount of power going to waste. It is estimated that the wasted power at Niagara still available amounts to 760,000 horse power, and that of the St. Lawrence 1,000,000 horse power.

The St. Lawrence proposition is much more important. In order to understand it, you will need to remember that the St. Lawrence River drains the Great Lakes and therefore furnishes a steady source of power the year around. The river extends for approximately one hundred miles along the northern border between New York and Canada and the flow is swift and steady. The ownership of the water power is very much in dispute and is very much misunderstood by the public. Private interests own the land on both sides of the river. The Province of Ontario in Canada owns the bottom of the river bed to the center of the river. New York owns the bottom of the river to the center on the southern side. But the United States and the

Dominion of Canada also have certain navigation rights over the river, over and above all other interests.

Engineering and Political Difficulties

It is proposed to build a dam across the St. Lawrence River to back up the water and harness the power. This would be one of the most difficult and gigantic engineering feats that the world has ever seen. In order to do it, the vast flow of the river must be taken care of during construction. The situation is made more difficult by the winter ice with its great power for destruction.

If the federal government should determine to build a ship canal by way of the St. Lawrence, then it would become a nice legal and political question as to who would own and control the water power that would be generated by federal government construction.

But the physical and engineering difficulties connected with harnessing the St. Lawrence are as nothing compared with the political and economic obstructions. Foreseeing the possibilities of water power in the St. Lawrence, farsighted business men connected with the public utility companies have been keen enough to buy up large tracts of land fronting on the river. Most of this land just lies idle. In case a dam were built, much of it would be under water.

Now these private interests claim, as stated above and with some legal backing, that the State can do nothing with the St. Lawrence power because they—these private companies—own the river banks. They maintain further that while the State has a right to condemn land for public purposes, there is a limit to this and that before so doing the State must first prove that the condemnation really is in the end for the public good. The private companies think they could defeat the State in a lawsuit on this point.

Furthermore, these private interests also think that they could build a canal or canals drawing the water for power from the St. Lawrence, out of the main river bed and that the State then would have no rights whatever in the matter.

Summary of Arguments For Private Ownership

Those who believe that private interests should develop the power instead of the State make the following claims:

1. If the State seizes and condemns private property for the purpose of developing and distributing electricity, it will be "socialism."
2. Private business enterprise is always more efficient than government

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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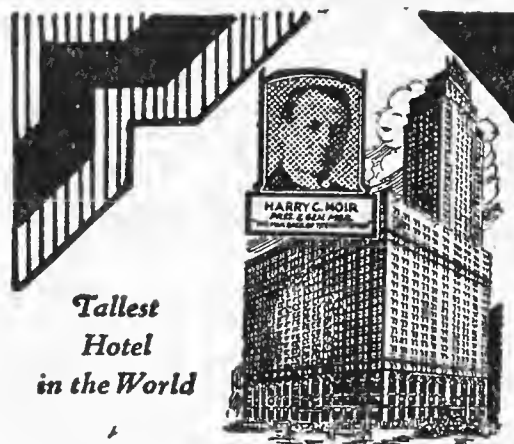
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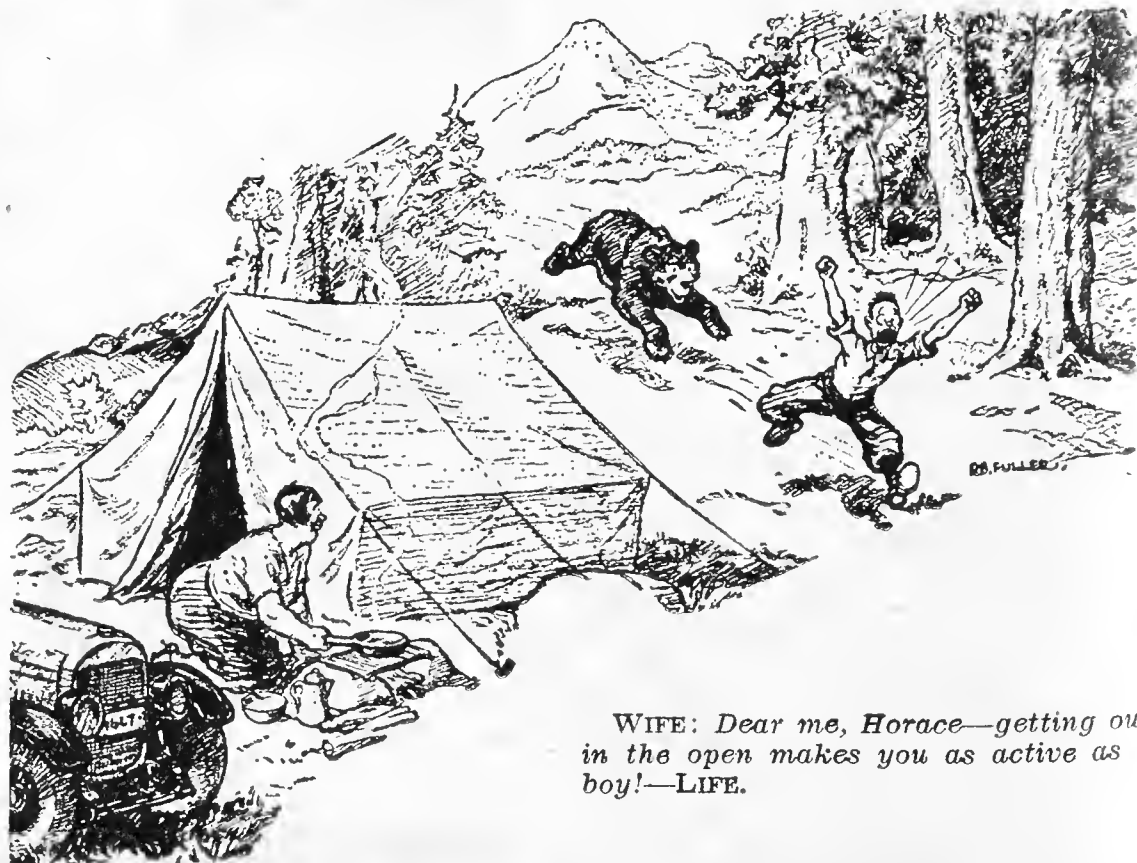
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WIFE: Dear me, Horace—getting out
in the open makes you as active as a
boy!—LIFE.

enterprise, for the reason chiefly that persons always work better for themselves than they do for somebody else.

3. The utility companies already own many of the lines and the equipment and have the experience for developing and distributing electric power and light.

4. The State cannot develop the St. Lawrence anyway because they own nothing but one-half of the river bed and have no right to condemn the privately owned property on the river banks.

5. Those who are advocating State development are agreed that the Public Service Commission is not working efficiently or in the people's interests in the present situation, where they are only supposed to control the utilities. Would the Commission, or any other public body, do any better where the responsibilities are greater with a State owned proposition?

Summary of Arguments For Public Ownership

On the other hand, those who advocate State development of water power resources give the following arguments:

1. It is unwise and unsafe to give any private company or corporation a lease for fifty years of the vast natural water power resources of the State, because it is impossible to predict the influence that may be exerted by a private corporation controlling for fifty years this enormous power.

2. There are great risks of construction of the St. Lawrence proposition. Therefore, the power companies should not object to the State undertaking the risk, building the plant, and selling the power for distribution to the private companies at a fair price under a contract which will provide for fair rates to the consumers.

(This seems to me to be poor argument, for if the private interests are willing to undertake the risks of construction, why should we worry? As citizens, why should we not be more worried when the State undertakes the risks?)

3. Industry is dependent upon power, and any corporation which controls enormous amounts of power can exert a powerful influence on hundreds of dependent industries. On this point, Commissioner Farrell says: "A group exercising control over the St. Lawrence power tied in with other power resources of the State, would be a dominant factor in controlling the industry of the State and the question now is whether the State wants to make a grant of this vast power."

Can such a powerful corporation ever be controlled by a Public Service Commission, or any other State body?

Fifty Years Means Forever

4. Mr. Farrell also says: "It has been the history of all grants of natural resources that although granted for a temporary period, they actually work themselves into grants lasting forever. No one can plan for fifty years ahead. Witness the two cent per mile provision in the charter of the State to the New York Central Railroad later overthrown by the Interstate Commerce Commission. There are many other similar situations in our State history."

5. "Although the Public Service Commission functions well, it cannot be gainsaid that it does not function automatically, promptly and efficiently in every instance. It costs money to make a fight before the Public Service Commission. The utility groups have this money and an individual consumer has not."

6. "With a State owned plant, the public could be protected from paying excess rates by contractual agreement with the owners of the transmission lines preventing them from charging rates giving a return on more than the money actually to be invested in the new transmission lines."

7. "A publicly owned plant of this magnitude would act as a check on the private companies and would provide a definite standard by which to measure the effectiveness of our regulatory system."

8. "The State in building the plant

would be able to secure money at a smaller rate of interest than a private corporation, and this would be reflected in the cost of the power. Furthermore, the State would not have to charge any profit on the venture and this saving could be passed on to the ultimate consumer.

State Ownership Not Costly

9. "It may be argued that State construction and operation would be more costly than private construction and operation. However, in this State the letting of public work by contract has reached such a stage that the State is now receiving a fair return for every dollar spent. This is evidenced in our highway and other construction work. The operation at a modern power plant requires but a comparatively small number of men and I believe that the State could secure competent help for this work. We find no difficulty on that score in the operation of our Crescent and Vischer Ferry plants."

10. "In our country, there are certain activities which because of their magnitude or because of the large public interest, are undertaken by governmental agencies. The federal govern-

ment operates the Postal Department; the Panama Canal was entirely a federal project; the \$125,000,000 Boulder Dam power project has recently been authorized by Congress as a governmental job. In this State the highway, the canals, the grade crossing eliminations, the State hospitals, the vast building program now under way are all built by the State. Cities build and operate their water and sewer systems. These things all have a wide public interest and no one questions the propriety of government operation."

It is impossible, of course, to give all of the arguments on both sides within the limited space of one article. I hope the above discussion, however, will give you a bird's eye view of what the water power and electrical argument is all about. The matter is evidently going to be much before the public during the coming year, and we will try to keep you informed. My own personal opinion is that it does not matter so much who does this job of harnessing the St. Lawrence so long as the job is done soon. While we argue about it, the power continues to flow away.

We are all agreed, of course, that

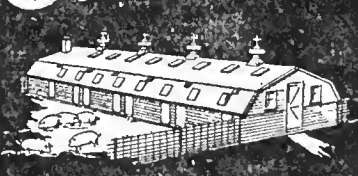
whatever method of development of water power resources is used, it is highly important that the people, so far as is practical and possible, keep control of the proposition. There is no blinking the fact that one of the most important economic and social problems ever faced by the people of any nation is the rapid mergers of business concerns of every kind into ever larger and greater combinations. These great corporations have tremendous power both for evil or for good. Which will it be? The next few years will decide.

Announcement has been recently made that Professor Paul Sharp of Cornell University has discovered a new process for making milk sugar. This process yields a kind of milk sugar not formerly on the market. While this sugar has been produced as a chemical curiosity, its cost was estimated at about \$100. a pound. Professor Sharp's discovery will make it possible to produce at a cost not to exceed one dollar a pound. Cornell University has announced that a patent has been requested in the name of the University, covering this product.

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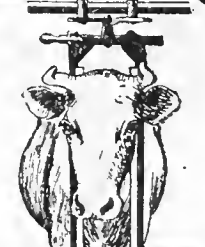

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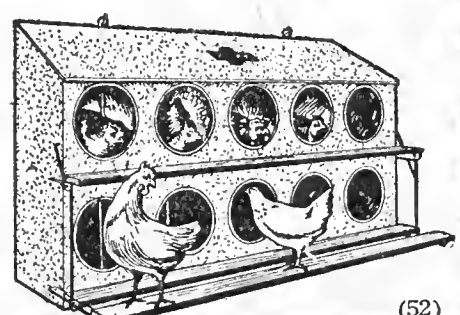
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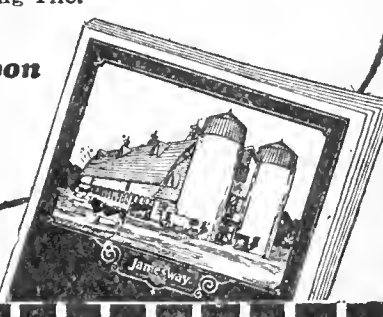


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A Cornfield Social

The Hallowe'en Party Calls for Originality

POSTER invitations may be decorated with Jack o'Lanterns and corn stalks, the following verse being lettered:

*Come to the cornfields where
witches abound,
Where ghosts and the sprightliest
witches are found,
Remember the date and the time,
and the place,
Come wearing weird costume and
please mask your face.*

As telling fortunes is an important part of the Hallowe'en social, tents or shacks of cornstalks may be arranged about the room, and in each, a fortune telling witch should preside. In the first wigwam the witch offers to tell

"Robert" indicating the name of her future husband. In the same way, choosing a number she finds out that he will be a dentist, she will marry in a year, and they will live in China. The fortune seeker of course, does not see the lists, but simply selects at random a lucky number.

In another wigwam may be a magic pumpkin on which are carved different letters of the alphabet. Each visitor must close the eyes, and touch the pumpkin for a lucky letter. From this the clever witch evolves a fortune, as for instance, a girl will marry Edward, an engineer, have an elegant wedding, receive a gift of emeralds, and live in Europe.

Laughs and Groans

is an amusing game for the Hallowe'en social. Have the guests sit in a circle. (There may be several circles if a large number are present). The leader holds in one hand a small jack-o'-lantern, and in the other a papier mache skull. When she holds up the jack-o'-lantern, all must laugh heartily, and when the skull is displayed, all groan dolefully. Whoever laughs or groans at the wrong time, must pay a forfeit.

Have the guests, (still masked) sit in a circle (or circles) and have the leader start some familiar song, in which all must join. Each tries to guess the identity of the next neighbor, and at the close of the song guesses are made. If these are correct, the persons who are thus guessed, must remove their masks. Other songs are started, till all the players have been guessed, and have unmasked. Hallowe'en refreshments should be somewhat substantial, small pumpkin pies, doughnuts and coffee or cider being a good menu for an informal social.—ELSIE DUNCAN YALE.

To Make Fruit Butters

FRUIT butters offer a legitimate means of using fruit culls and may be made by combining fruits or by

using one fruit alone. Since apples are rich in pectin, they give "body" when combined with such fruits as grapes and plums, yet they do not affect the flavor. For plum butter, use three times as many plums as apples, for grape butter four times as many grapes as apples.

To make any fruit butter, strain the cooked fruit through a fine sieve, measure the pulp, add two-thirds as much sugar as pulp and some spice if desired. This mixture is necessary, otherwise the fine flavor is lost and the color is dark and unattractive.

A perfect fruit butter is smooth, somewhat stiff, clear and rather glossy in appearance and retains the original flavor of the fruit.

To Start the Day Right

GETTING several children off to school, each with his own books, lunch, coat and rubbers may be made less of a tornado if each has his own place for his possessions and is trained to keep them there.

A clothes closet on the first floor could have shelves and books placed so even the little ones can reach them. Plenty of hangers, snap clothes-pins with the child's name on for rubbers or shoes, drawers with partitions for gloves or mittens are practical helps towards keeping things separate.

A shelf for the school books and a definite place in the kitchen to keep the lunch box will start many a day more brightly for the children as well as the mother.

To Clean Washable Gloves

1. Soak gloves for 15 minutes in lukewarm suds made of a mild soap.
2. Squeeze gently and transfer to another soapy water of same temperature.
3. Wash by squeezing and shaking in the suds instead of rubbing.

Princess Suggestion

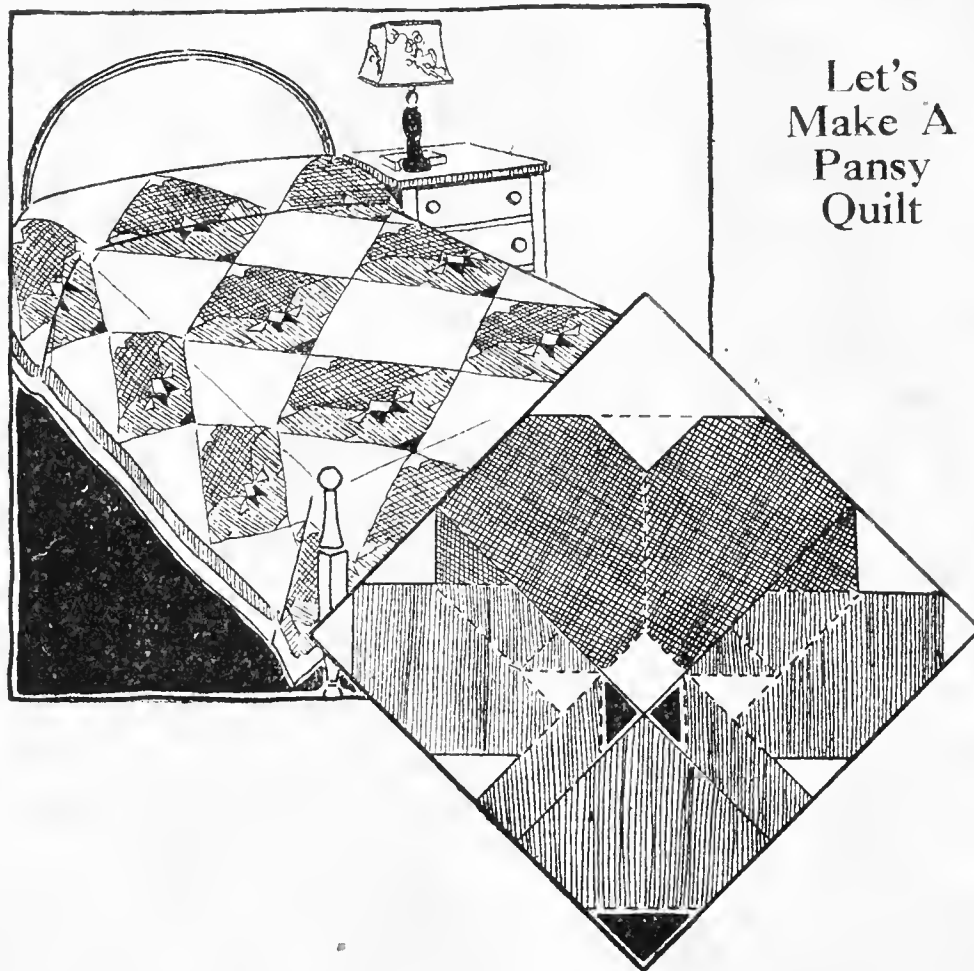


2961

DRESS DESIGN NO. 2961 with its suggestion of the princess style is both becoming and decidedly new in style. It is also a simple style for the home dress-maker to make. The great variety of printed silks with pretty combinations of color would make it easy to select a suitable fabric for interpreting this design. Style No. 2961 can be copied exactly in the medium size with $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 39-inch material, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 35-inch contrasting material and $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 35-inch bias binding for collar trimming. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust. PRICE 13c.

the name of a young man's future wife by mathematical calculation. She provides him with pencil and paper, and requires him to add, subtract, divide and multiply—any arithmetic sum may be used. Then after carefully looking over his work for possible errors, she writes the name of the future wife, "Mrs. John Jones" or whatever the name of the young man may be.

The wigwam of witch number two is provided with a large Book of Fate, which is simply the old form of fortune-telling boys and girls used many years ago. In a blank book is written first a numbered list of girls' names, (1-20) and a corresponding one of boys' names. Next a list of intervals of time, varying from one week to twenty years to "never." Follow this with a list of occupations for women, a similar one for men, a list of cities or countries. There may be numerous other lists. The witch will ask "Whom will you marry 1-20?" The visitor may, for example name "15" which may be



Let's
Make A
Pansy
Quilt

The pansy quilt, number M200, is pieced of lavender and violet with a bright little center in yellow and green. Sixteen pieced blocks with alternating white squares are enough for even a full sized quilt if borders are added as suggested in the small sketch. Cardboard cutting patterns of all parts with definite instructions and chart for making the block are included in order number M200 at 20 cents.

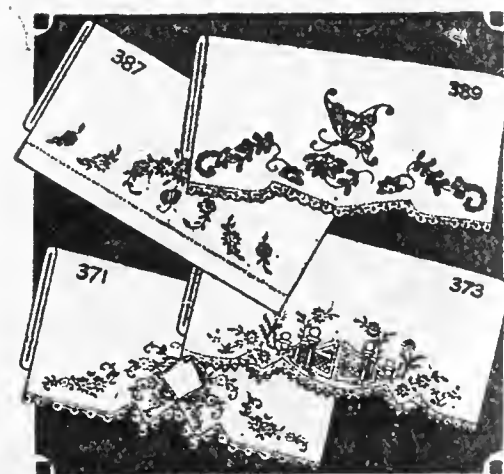
An assortment of best quality A. B. C. percales in exact colors for a 14-inch pillow may be ordered as number 200-B at 40 cents. This will include material for the front, back and boxing. However, it will not include the cutting patterns and it will be necessary for you to order them separately. It requires 6 $\frac{7}{12}$ yards of material to make the complete quilt, and this amount in proper color assortment will be sent in this beautiful fast color percale for \$2.55 postpaid. This is number M200-C.

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

4. Rinse in warm water.
5. Press between towels to extract moisture.
6. Puff into shape by blowing into the glove and gently pulling it, then hang to dry.
7. Rub gently once or twice while drying to keep pliable. Repeat if necessary after drying.

Plus Initials

When the Christmas money must be stretched to its utmost, and then some, I find that articles from the "five-and-ten" may be given an attractive personal touch, simply by embroidering initials. A face cloth with colored border may be embellished by the initials in a feather-stitched wreath, and a small Turkish towel may be given the same kind of a personal touch. A set of dishcloths with an embroidered initial greatly pleased a young housewife, while the ten cent handkerchiefs purchased for several of the "men-folks" were made "giftworthy" by a simple monogram in the corner. It is



Here is a collection of pillow cases in very attractive designs, stamped and hemstitched ready to embroider and finish. The cases are made of high grade pillow tubing and come in two sizes. 36x42 inches at \$1.25 per pair and 36x45 inches at \$1.40 per pair. The designs are as follows: C387, hemstitched hem; C371, hemstitched for crocheted edge and hemstitched diamond with place for initial; C389, hemstitched for crocheted edge, stamped for open work; C373, hemstitched for crocheted edge, design to be made in lazy daisy and outline stitches.

Fast color embroidery floss, 30c extra per pair. State number and size of pillow cases when ordering from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

very little trouble to work initials on gayly colored dusters and dishtowels for a bride. They may be thus "dolled up." It is just the little personal touch, that adds value to an inexpensive present, and cannot help but please the recipient.—A. B. S.

October Clinics for Foot Sufferers

- Oct. 15—Batavia, 1-5, High School, Miss Mead, nurse, Dr. Cleary, physician.
Middletown, 10-3, Elks Club, Miss McCarthy, nurse, Dr. Carr, physician.
Oneida, 1-4, Broad St. Hosp., Miss O'Farrell, nurse, Dr. Severance.
- Oct. 18—Chestertown, 9-12, High School, Miss Trotter, nurse, Dr. Craig, physician.
North Creek, 2-4, High School, Miss Trotter, Dr. Craig, physician.
- Oct. 21—Corning, 10-4, High School or Health Center, Miss Williams, nurse, Dr. Allaben, physician.
E. Aurora, 2-5, Health Center, Miss Davis, nurse, Dr. Cleary, physician.
- Oct. 22—Red Hook, 9-12, Nurses Office, Miss Havens, nurse, Dr. Carr, physician.
Hyde Park, 1-3, Methodist Church, Miss Havens, nurse, Dr. Carr, physician.
- Oct. 23—Saratoga Springs, 9-1, Saratoga Hospital, Miss Trotter, nurse, Dr. Craig, physician.
- Oct. 24—Cobleskill, 9-12, School Bldg., Miss Kenny, nurse, Dr. Craig, physician.
Central Bridge, 2-4, School Bldg., Miss Kenny, nurse, Dr. Craig, physician.
- Oct. 25—Schoharie, 9-12, School Bldg., Miss Kenny, nurse, Dr. Craig, physician.
Middleburg, 2-4, School Bldg., Miss Kenny, nurse, Dr. Craig, physician.
- Oct. 29—Riverhead, 10-4, School Bldg., Miss Owens, nurse, Dr. Carr, physician.
Attica, 1-5, High School, Miss Mead, nurse, Dr. Cleary, physician.
- Oct. 31—Liberty, 7, High School, Miss McCarthy, nurse, Dr. Craig, physician.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Trained, Intelligent Hands Are a Priceless Possession

AS I sat with the deft hands of the hair dresser speeding, oh, so easily and so efficiently at his task, I was prompted to reflect a little on the wonder of hands, hands that are intelligent, kind, deft, sure and swift. In the case of the hairdresser, he works all day on hair and heads. True, there are several things he does, trim, wave, shampoo, and things of that kind, but always he handles hair.

The home-maker must master the art of handling many materials. She does not have the opportunity to devote all her time to baking, or to sewing or to any one of the many things which ordinarily fall into a day's routine. Yet doing these things fairly often makes it easier for the hands to do their work smoothly.

I have a sort of notion that the way a person manages his hands indicates the kind of person he is. If he putters and his hands muddle things up, then it seems that the old brain isn't quite on its job. If he can't touch things

mixture, being careful to keep the beet so that it is surrounded by the cheese. Put in ice box and chill. Slice through the peppers making each slice about one third inch thick, arrange on lettuce leaves and serve, passing additional salad dressing if desired.—L. M. T.

The beets should be washed and dried very carefully so the color will not spread.

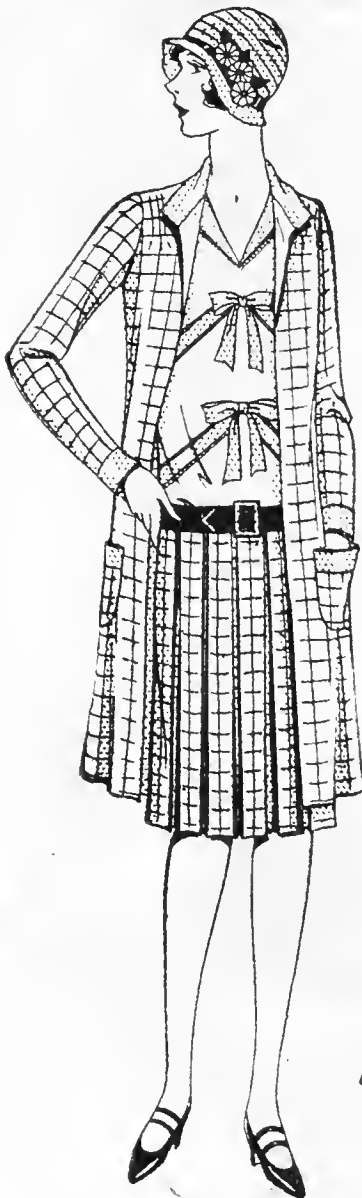
A Peanut Butter Hint

How many have discovered the way to make a creamy, delicious peanut butter spread? Put about half as much peanut butter as you expect to use into a dish and add a small amount of milk. Work this into a butter with a knife or fork and when all is absorbed, add more. Continue in this way until it is of the consistency you wish. (It will take up a large amount of moisture, and requires much stirring). This spreads so easily, does not stick to the roof of the mouth and has a moist delicious flavor like fresh peanuts.—L. A. C., New York.

Fish Sandwich

"No, thanks!" I replied to daughter one pleasant day at the beach, when she suggested that we "come up and have a fish sandwich". "It sounds messy!" I explained. But she had already taken my arm, helpfully pulled me up from the sand, and we were headed for the fish sandwich shop. The sandwiches proved delicious indeed. Large round rolls were split, and one side was spread with a pickle relish. On the

Youthful Ensemble



2963

ENSEMBLE SUIT NO. 2963 is wonderfully attractive and useful for those who wear sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch plaid material with 3 3/8 yards of 39-inch plain material and 1/2 yard of 39-inch contrasting. Autumn colors of brown and shades of brown are very suitable either in cotton or woolen tweeds with tuck-in blouse of flat crepe. PATTERN PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new fall fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

other was laid a piece of fillet of sea bass which had been dipped (I was told) in waffle batter, and then fried a crisp brown in deep fat. "These will be nice refreshments for a skating or coasting party" was my mental note, as I filed the recipe away in the back of my head.—E. D. Y.

Letters to Betty

MY DEAR LITTLE BETTY—Although my father has been taking the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for years, I have never found it as interesting as it has been since you started putting in little recipes.

Have you heard the old saying "It is



LAYETTE SET NO. 5202 of 4 pieces comes ready-made of dainty white mercerized batiste in the infants' size. It is stamped in lovely design for embroidery in delicate blue and white. Floss included. Price \$1.20 per set. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

never too late to learn"? Well, I am an example. I am almost twice as old as you, my dear, for I will be fifteen years old next month, and I am in the third year of high school. But still, I cannot cook as well as you. I should be ashamed of myself but it is not my fault for my mother is not like yours. Mother does not like to have me wasting her cooking materials as she says.

I think that cooking is a very important course of study and it should be taught in all schools. However, it is not taught in my school and therefore, I will have you teach me. Please find enclosed my ten cents for which you may send me one of the scrapbooks.

I have read your last recipes very carefully and I find that they are just fine and you are so small it doesn't seem possible.—Your big friend, E. S., New York.

* * *

DEAR BETTY—I am enclosing ten cents for one of the scrapbooks and hope I am not too late so that all are gone.

I am ten years old and have six brothers and sisters so you see my mother needs help so I wish to learn easy things first. I have tried two of the recipes printed in the paper and have had very good luck with them and all at the table liked them. That makes me want to learn more.

Thanks very much and will patiently wait for my copy of the scrapbook.—Yours truly, E. MCF., New York.

* * *

Dear Betty—Enclosed find 10c in stamps for which please send us your scrapbook for little cooks. We are two little girls aged 10 and 9 years old and we have four sisters and two brothers and we would like to learn to cook and bake so we can help mama as she has a lot of work to take care of us all.—M.&T.Y., N.Y.

Inexpensive Tracing Paper

When goods are charged at the stores, I am given a slip, the merchant keeps the carbon copy. Of course I retain these slips, and keep them till the bills come in, after which the small folks eagerly claim the aforesaid slips, as they make very satisfactory tracing paper.—A. B. S.



Transfer pattern for hooked chair seat NO. E777 is 17x17 inches and shaped to fit the ordinary bedroom or desk chair. Use a hot iron to stamp the design on canvas, then fill in pattern with yarn or very narrow strips of goods in harmonious colors. Price of transfer pattern 15c each. Order from Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York

without breaking them and hurts people every time he moves, then he must be just plain careless.

But just watch a clever dressmaker handle fine goods—the respect, the care, the love of her trade that shows in every motion she makes is a joy to behold. Every person who ever went to more than one dentist knows the difference in hands. And so it is with us home-makers. We either show our respect for our job in the way we handle things or we blunder and putter away, hurting people and injuring our property by careless or ignorant hands. Practice makes perfect, surely, and a joy in doing things well makes the practice that much easier.—AUNT JANET.

* * *

October 20 is the final date set to receive contest letters on the subject "My Ideal Home." 250 words will be permitted in which to tell the most important features of the house you consider to be best for your own purpose. \$3.00 will be paid for the best letter, \$2.00 for the next best and \$1.00 for all other letters printed. Mail to Aunt Janet, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Tested Recipes

Rose Salad

Cut off the stem ends of two green peppers and remove the seeds. Mix together one cupful cottage cheese, one fourth cupful minced olives, one fourth cupful chopped nut meats, one fourth cupful chopped lettuce, and two table-spoonfuls salad dressing. Cook small beets, remove skins and with a sharp knife cut grooves along the sides so that later when sliced the beet will have the shape of a single rose. In the centre of each pepper put one of the beets and fill around it with the cheese

You come first . . .

Save Yourself!

It's worth more than a few pennies to save yourself. And, remember, in Fels-Naptha you get . . . not more bars, but more help! The extra help of two active cleaners instead of one . . . Naptha, the dirt-loosener (smell it!), and good golden soap, the dirt-remover. Together, they pitch in and make your washing easier. Fels-Naptha is a real washday bargain. Buy it at your grocer's, today!

Nothing can take the place of

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[FREE—Write Dept. Z, 1-13, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for a handy device to aid you with your washing. It's yours for the asking.]

Transparent Electric Light Shields: Decorate your home; beautiful, practical gifts. Directions and materials for making one shield, 4x6 in., 75c., postpaid. For telephone screen, 10x12 in., \$1.10, postpaid. BAY STATE CRAFTS CO., Box 1, Newtonville, Mass.

YARN COLORED WOOL for Rugs \$1.15 lb. Knitting yarn at bargain. Samples FREE. H. Bartlett, (Mfr.), Box R, Harmony, Me.

BETTY'S SCRAPBOOK



ONCE each month American Agriculturist has a full page of Little Recipes for Little Cooks. The best way for the little girl or boy to keep these pages together is in Betty's Scrapbook of Little Recipes for Little Cooks. Lessons 1 and 2 are already printed in the scrapbook and there are 22 blank pages waiting to receive the recipe pages as they are printed.

When you have filled the Scrapbook with the pages of recipes, you will have a cookbook that even mother would be proud to own.

To make ordering easy use the coupon:

To Betty,
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461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

Please find 10 cents (coin or stamps) inclosed for one of your scrap books.

Name

Town

State

In care of

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

IT was this wild beauty and freedom in Jeems that Toinette had loved from the beginning, and which, because of its effect upon her, she had tried to force herself to hate. That she had made this effort seemed impossible now, for she realized that she had loved him since the day his face had gone so silently white at Paul Tache's insult in the bottom land.

She traveled easily in her moccasins. She was not as fragile as Jeems had thought when she had tried to keep up with him in her high-heeled shoes. Her slim body was strong and supple, her eyes quick, her feet sure. Shindas dropped back from man to man to see that all was well, and his eyes gleamed with satisfaction when he measured how lightly Toinette was following those ahead of her. He fell in close to Jeems, and the two talked in low tones. Even Odd seemed to have changed now that he was a part of those whom he had mistrusted and feared all his life. Shindas liked the limping beast, and twice he laid a brown hand on the dog's head. A bit at a time Jeems heard strange things from Shindas's lips and was anxious for an opportunity to tell Toinette of the young warrior's confidence.

To an observer, the passing of the Senecas would have revealed no sign of peace or mercy. Even the quietness of their dress added to the deadliness of their appearance. They were not painted in black and red and blue like most savages on the warpath, but had unadorned skins coloured only by the sun and the weather. They were not naked and did not wear rings of brass wire in their ears. Each had two bundles at his side, in the smaller of which was food and in the larger a beaverskin blanket. Some carried hickory bows, and all had guns and hatchets. That it was a force chosen with care for a long and dangerous mission, there could be no doubt, and that it had met with success was equally certain. There were twenty-six scalps among its warriors, which was triumph in ample measure. Eighteen of these had been taken from men, five from women, and three from children.

At the head of the sinister line, Tiaoga stalked like a panther, and wherever the trail turned sharply, Toinette caught a glimpse of his face, in which unhappiness and cruelty seemed to have settled permanently. But the sight of his countenance did not chill her. Twice Tiaoga's eyes rested on her during the first few miles of travel, and twice she smiled at him and once waved her hand in cheery greeting.

She was not afraid, though she could not account for her feeling of security. She was not only unafraid of Tiaoga, but there was something she liked about the man whom others would have regarded as a monster. She was sure he would not kill her. She spoke this conviction to Jeems when he was at her side. But Shindas had said to him, "I have greater hope, for she travels lightly and well. She must keep up. If she fails, Tiaoga will kill her even though he has chosen her to take the place of Silver Heels."

The Indians had been traveling since dawn, and at noon they stopped for their first meal of the day. It was the simple repast of a strong breed of men who were never heavy eaters except at occasional feast times, and who ascribed their endurance to this fact. "Those of my braves who eat much will fight little," was the warning of Cornplanter to his powerful nation, and for centuries nature had been fitting the Indian stomach to the exacting necessities of a life where food sobriety was the great law of existence. From his provision pouch each warrior filled the hollow of one hand with

coarsely crushed whole-corn meal mixed with pea meal and a flavour of dried berry, which he ate slowly until the last crumb was gone. Toinette, whose border home had known the luxuries of civilization since she could remember, was moved by this scant fare of the warriors to offer Shindas one of the two apples which Jeems had placed in her lap. Shindas said something to Jeems, who translated his words by saying, "Shindas thanks you, Toinette, but he says that if he eats more he will not be able to travel comfortably."

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. Hiding in an abandoned house Jeems and Toinette see a band of Mohawk killers pass by. Later they are captured by a band of Senecas. Through his skill with the bow and arrow, Jeems gains the admiration of the Seneca chief Tiaoga, who takes Jeems as one of them. He also takes Toinette as his daughter to take the place of his own dead child Silver Heels. The Indians are on their way home to Chenufsio, the mysterious Hidden Town, the secret place of the Seneca Nation. They take Jeems and Toinette with them. They find a friend and comrade in Shindas, Tiaoga's nephew, whose life Jeems spared previous to his capture, when he could easily have slain Shindas from ambush.

Toinette kept from Jeems the fact that she was growing tired and that sharp pains had begun to shoot like needles through the overtaxed muscles of her limbs. She ate an apple and half of a turnip, and Jeems brought her water in a birchbark cup from the cold stream beside which they had stopped.

After Shindas had gone, he told her of the amazing adventure ahead of them. They were going to Chenufsio, which Shindas had said was three hundred miles westward as the crow would fly. He concealed his fear for her as he talked. Chenufsio, he explained, was the mystery place of the wilderness, the Hidden Town to which the Senecas had been taking white prisoners for generations. One of his Uncle Hepsibah's dreams had been to reach it, and twice he had failed. But his uncle knew what the place was like and they had talked about it for hours. Many white children must have grown up there with the savages, becoming savages themselves. Some day the governors of the Colonies would send an army of soldiers to free them. One of his own hopes had been to visit this barbaric town, and now it seemed inconceivable that the thing was actually happening. He then spoke of the fortunate circumstance which had saved them. A white woman had come to Chenufsio as a prisoner when Shindas was a boy. She had carried her baby all the way through the forests, and it was this baby, now a beautiful maiden, whom Shindas loved. Inspired by this love, Shindas had spoken in their favour outside the rocks and had asked that their lives be spared by his uncle, whose daughter, a girl of Toinette's age, had drowned while swimming in a deep pool only six months before. Tiaoga, whose wife was dead and who had no other children, had worshipped Silver Heels and had spared Toinette's life with the intention of giving her his daughter's place in his tepee.

Jeems assured her this meant safety for them both.

He did not tell her the darker news he had learned—that there had been a great slaughter of the French under

Baron Dieskau and that the southern frontier lay at the mercy of Sir William Johnson and his hordes of savages.

Nor did he tell her that because of trouble with a band of Mohawks, three of whose number had been left dead in a personal quarrel, Tiaoga planned to reach the Seneca stronghold in six days and nights.

He was heavy with doubt when the march was resumed, for he saw the bitter souls hidden in the breasts of the warriors. Hepsibah Adams had made him see the truth, and he knew

him to hold his tongue. It was not long afterward that the warriors observed Tiaoga limping slightly. This sign of physical difficulty increased in his walk until, furious because of his weakness, he drove his hatchet head-deep into a tree and paused to bind a piece of buckskin tightly about the ankle he had wrenched. Shindas felt something lacking in this rage of a man who had suffered every hurt that flesh could bear, yet he was not certain and helped Tiaoga with the offending joint. Progress was slower after this. It continued to slacken as the afternoon waned, until the hand of a spiritual guidance seemed to be working for Toinette. It was useless to attempt a concealment of her condition. Her strength was gone. Her body was racked as if it had been beaten. Another mile and she would have sunk to the ground, glad to have an end to her torture. But fate, and Tiaoga's hurt, intervened to save her. They came at last to a hardwood plain in which was a pigeon roost. It was this roost, where thousands of birds would come at sunset, that brought the Seneca to another pause. His warriors did not doubt he was in pain but were puzzled that he should reveal it.

He spoke to Shindas.

"We have been a long time without meat, Broken Feather. In a few hours there will be plenty here. We will feast and then sleep and will not travel again until morning."

Then Shindas knew the truth, but his countenance did not change.

He soon had a chance to speak to Jeems.

"For the first time I have discovered my uncle to be a great liar," he said. "His ankle is as sound as mine. It is for the little fawn he has pretended a hurt and stops here for meat. She is safe. He will not kill her."

When Jeems translated this Toinette bowed her head and cried softly. Tiaoga saw her. Crumpled on the ground with Jeems's arm around her, she looked like Silver Heels whose beautiful body had been brought from the pool with her long black braid falling over her shoulder. No one was conscious of the strain at his heart as he came toward her. Warriors, wide-eyed, saw that he did not limp, and in his attitude was a tigrish defiance of what they might think. He paused before the girl and dropped his beaverskin blanket at her feet. Toinette looked up through tears and smiled again as a strange softness stole over the savage face. She held up a hand as though it had been Jeems or her father who stood there. But Tiaoga did not seem to notice it. He gazed at her steadily, as if he were seeing a spirit, and said:

"Shindas is right. The soul of Soi Yan Makwun has come to abide in you!"

Soi Yan Makwun was Silver Heels.

Tiaoga turned away, and his warriors knew that his decision had been made. There would be no haste after this in the direction of Hidden Town.

On a couch made of the beaverskin and armsful of balsam boughs which Jeems had carried from the creek-bottom, Toinette rested while the Indians prepared for the evening feast. She smoothed and braided her hair as she watched them, and although every bone in her body seemed to have an ache of its own, she felt a sensation of complete relaxation stealing over her for the first time since the tragedy at Tonteur Manor. She had no desire to sleep, but only to rest without moving, realizing in this way the full reaction from the strain which had been imposed upon her. There was something in the movement of the young warriors which added to her peculiar serenity of

(Continued on Page 22)

these men owed nothing to the people of his race except loss and shame. Many times he had thought that, if fate had placed his fortunes among them, he would have hated with the grimness of their hatred. The freedom and pride which were once the heritage of their wide domains were no longer the controlling factors in their existence. Their wars had ceased to be wars which gave birth to forest gods and epics of unforgettable heroism. Their star was setting, and with its decline the white man had transformed them into common killers, and in this new calling it made small difference to them whether they slew enemies or those who posed as friends, as long as the skins were white. So the nobility which Toinette saw in their captors was poisoned for Jeems by what was concealed within their hearts. The greatest of all hates was not the hate of a man for a man, but the hate of a race for a race, and he knew that at a word from Tiaoga the men about him would be turned into fiends. Most of all he feared Tiaoga, for Shindas had told him that Tiaoga's father had been killed by a white man and his son by an English Mohawk.

Whatever their fate was to be, this day would bring it. He was sure Toinette could not keep up the pace much longer, and he strengthened himself for the moment when the Seneca chief would find himself compelled to give a decision. That Tiaoga had claimed her for his daughter gave him hope, but if in her frailty Toinette was condemned to die, he was determined that she should not die alone.

Shindas, whose place in the line was close behind his uncle, had more than one evidence that Tiaoga was pondering over the dilemma in which the presence of the girl had placed him, and his mind was not more clearly settled in the matter than Jeems's. When it was possible for him to speak to Tiaoga without being overheard, he referred subtly to the prisoner's gentleness and beauty and to her resemblance to Silver Heels. With sly artfulness he drew a picture of his uncle's lonely tepee again bright with laughter and happiness, and persisted until Tiaoga commanded



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COLLIE PUPPIES, cow driving parents. Bred females sold on time, continuous advertiser Agriculturist. PAINE, South Royalton, Vt.

BEAGLE HOUNDS and Springer Spaniels, shipped on approval. LAKE SHORE KENNELS, Himrod, N. Y.

MUSKRATS—We are raising them in pens. A few pairs pen raised for sale, live delivery and sex guaranteed \$10 per pair. LESTER BENNETT, Victor, N. Y.

BEAGLES READY to hunt this season \$20 each. Also coon dogs. Write for prices. GOMER DAVIS, Le Raysville, Pa.

HOUNDS—COON—FOX \$75 the best. Rabbit \$25-\$30. Guaranteed A. I. none better. Thoroughbreds, partly broken. \$15. DAWSON, Tuckerton, N. J.

90 VARIETIES POULTRY, dogs, hares, parrots, ferrets, pigeons, mice, etc. Price reduced. Description 60-page book 20 cents. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

Rabbits

RABBITS! Pedigreed New Zealand reds from registered Stahl's Gold Certificate foundation stock. 8 months buck \$5.00; 5-6 months bucks \$3.50; 3-4 months junior bucks \$2.50; 3-4 months junior does \$3.00. Eligible registry. LAKE VIEW RABBITRY, Ludlowville, N. Y.

NOTICE TO LIVE STOCK ADVERTISERS

Live stock advertising is not accepted in the classified columns. A special rate of 50c per line on the live stock page is now in effect. Minimum space is four lines or \$2.00. Turn to page 10.

POULTRY

Baby Chicks, Breeding Stock, Eggs

BARRON WHITE LEGHORN Pullets and Cockerels, large size, 306 egg strain. H. CLOSE, Tiffin, Ohio.

PULLETS, HENS, COCKERELS. Pure bred. Big type Leghorns. Trapnested tested foundation stock. 200 to 250 egg bred blood lines. Shipped C.O.D. to your express station on approval. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Zealand, Mich. Box 5.

WHITE LEGHORN HENS and males now half price. Thousands of laying pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed foundation stock, egg bred 29 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 320 eggs. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C.O.D. GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

PULLETS AND HENS. Leghorn and Red pullets. Eight weeks old 80c, twelve weeks old \$1.15. Good stock, good white leghorn yearling hens \$1.15. UNITED EGG FARM, Hillsdale, N. Y.

175 ANCONA PULLETS 12 weeks old \$1.18 each. 16 weeks old \$1.44. Cockerels \$2.75 each. R. HEIKE, Agr., Pontiac, Ill.

150 WHITE MINORCA, 150 Black. Also some Buff. 12 weeks old \$1.34; 16 weeks old \$1.55 each. Five months old \$1.80. Cockerels \$3.50. R. HEIKE, Agr., Pontiac, Ill.

SHEPARD'S ANCONA COCKERELS selected, 6 months \$2.50. HARDY ROSSIER, Bristol Road, Canandaigua, N. Y.

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

The More You Tell, The Quicker You Sell

ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

POULTRY

PULLETS AND COCKERELS. High-powered Leghorns. Farm range reared. New York Official R. O. P. Large healthy, superior egg quality. Illustrated announcement. EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

PULLETS FOR SALE. Early March hatches R. I. Reds, range raised heavy laying strain, combed and laying, weigh 5 lbs. each, price \$2.50 each; April hatched \$1.75 each; May hatched \$1.50 each. Also a few dark red breeding cockerels \$5 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. COLLINS FARM, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0839-R.

280 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 12 weeks old \$1.15 each. 16 weeks old \$1.34. Ready to lay \$1.50. Cockerels \$2.75. Satisfaction guaranteed. Copyrighted circular Free. Buff and Brown Leghorn same price. Yearling pullets \$1.50. R. HEIKE, Pontiac, Ill.

FOR SALE: White Leghorn pullets from certified and supervised stock. R. B. PEARSALL, Groton, N. Y.

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TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE. Guineas. Special Fall prices. Write your wants. Catalog. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

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PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth promoting food. Five gallons \$6.75, 10 gallons \$13, at New York. Special prices on barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, pot-grown and layer. Leading June-bearing and Everbearing varieties for September and October planting. Also Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Dewberry, Juneberry, Wineberry and Asparagus plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

STRAWBERRIES—Catalogue 40 varieties. GLADDAHLIA FARMS, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5.00; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Yellow Delicious and Blood Red Delicious apples. In small or large lots. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines, evergreens, shrubs. Free catalog. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

OLD-FASHIONED HARDY FLOWER Plants that live outdoors during winter, and will bloom next summer. Delphiniums or Hardy Larkspurs, Double Hollyhocks, Hardy Phloxes, Columbines, Canterbury Bells, Hardy Lupines, Oriental poppies, Bleeding Hearts, Gaillardias, Blue Bells, Japanese Bellflowers, Lilies, Cardinal Flowers, Hardy Carnations, Giant Mallows, Irises, Everlasting Sweet Peas, Japanese Anemones, Everblooming Sweet Williams and over 200 other choice Perennials for September and October planting. Tulips, Crocuses, Roses, Pansies, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants. Catalogue free. HARRY E. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, New York.

LATHAM (Red) Raspberry plants. 25, \$1.25; 50, \$2; 100, \$3; 500, \$10; 1000, \$20. Now is the time to plant. F. G. MANGUS, Maple View, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Fine new sweet potatoes, bushel hamper \$1.00, Delmar, EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Delaware.

TWO CARS CERTIFIED Rural Russet seed potatoes. Hollenbeck's Pioneer strain. Only one tenth of one per cent disease. Sack storage. DR. H. G. PADGET, Tully, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Carloads. Pay highest market prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

OLD PICTURES or prints with name (Currier & Ives) or (N. Currier) at bottom. RUSSELL SEEKINS, Ellington, N. Y.

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DEL-MAR-VA—THE MARKET BASKET OF THE EAST. Three to ten hours by motor truck to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets. Pennsylvania Railroad permeates Peninsula. Splendid productive land, farms, town and waterfront homes. Low prices. Good schools, low taxes. Very little snow and freezing. Handsome descriptive booklet. FREE. address 164 Del-Mar-Va Building, Salisbury, Md.

114 ACRES 15 miles from Phila. Tractor, 12 H.P. Engine on wheels, 2 horse market wagon, Buggy. GEORGE K. WILDMAN, Cornwells Heights, Bucks Co., Pa.

56 ACRE FARM on road, 9 miles from Saratoga Springs. 9 room house, large barn, chicken house, running water. 150 chickens, one cow & pig, all farm tools. Wonderful tourist trade. If interested in tourists write for particulars. ALEX VONDELL, Porter Corners, N. Y.

180 ACRES. Near city, splendid house, running spring water, furnace, large basement, barn, timber, apples, pears, wood, 8 cows, 1 horse, 85 tons of hay, plow, tractor, Reo truck, gas engine, buzz saw, wagons, sleighs, harnesses, all farm machinery and tools. \$5000. JOHNSON & SON, Norwich, N. Y.

BEEES AND HONEY

PURE HONEY CLOVER 5 lbs. pail \$1.00 prepaid. Price list free. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FINE QUALITY white clover extracted honey, 60 lbs. \$6.50; 120 lbs. \$12.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

A training school for cow-testing association testers will be held at the College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. October 21-November 2, 1929. Single men, farm reared, and with vocational school training preferred. Apply to Dairy Record Office, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

A PAYING POSITION open to representative of character. Take orders shoes—hostery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now for free book "Getting Ahead." TANNERS SHOE MFG. CO., 20810 C St., Boston, Mass.

MAN OR WOMAN Wanted with ambition and industry, to introduce and supply the demand for Rawleigh's Household Products to steady users. Fine openings near you. We train and help you. Rawleigh Dealers can make up to \$100 a week or more. No experience necessary. Pleasant profitable, dignified work. Write today. W. T. RAWLEIGH CO., Dept. J-53AGR., Albany, N. Y.

MEN WANTED to introduce over 100 household products to farm homes. Steady work, good profits. G. C. HEBERLING CO., Dept. AA, Bloomington, Ill.

FARMERS—Earn \$8.00 per barrel handling 100% Pure Penna. Motor and Tractor Oils. Full line paints and Roof Coating. Pay weekly. No experience necessary. Write MANUFACTURERS OIL & GREASE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. Est. 1885.

WOMEN'S WANTS

DRY GOODS 20 yards percales, ginghams, sheetings, etc. Our best quality and newest patterns. Pay postman \$1.95 plus postage. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

YOUR CHRISTMAS MONEY easily made selling our "Beautiful" Christmas cards 21 for \$1. Money back if dissatisfied. SOUTHWORTH'S, Milford, Conn.

DAINTY PRINT DRESSES! Fast color. Made especially for each customer. Send measurements with \$1.98 to BENNETT MFG. CO., Schuylerville, N. Y.

PATCHWORK—send quarter for old reliable Homestead package bright new Percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK CO., Meriden, Conn.

CLIPPINGS FOR PATCHWORK quilts. 6 lbs for \$1.00. Amoskag gingham from 3 yds. up, 10 yds. for \$1.50. Wonderful value. Pay postman on delivery, plus postage. Satisfaction or money refunded. SARTLER MFG. CO., Dept. 85, Whitman, Mass.

6 PIECE COTTAGE SETS Snow white voile 50c set. Cotton Batts 72x90. 98c. 3 lbs. plaid blankets \$1.00. 3 lbs. woollens \$1.00. Patchwork 7 lbs. percales \$1.00. 3 lbs. silks \$1.00. Woolen Jersey 58 inches wide \$1.00 yard. Cheese cloth 20 yards \$1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Large Package Silks or velvets 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

Additional Classified Advertising

On Page 22

By Ray Inman

SEED CORN SHOULD BE SELECTED WHILE CROP IS STILL STANDING, AND CURED BEFORE COLD WEATHER SETS IN



SELECT EARS THAT ARE HEALTHY, VIGOROUS AND EARLY MATURING



AVOID DISEASED STALKS. THE EARS ON THEM MATURE QUICKLY, BUT THEY CARRY THE DISEASE



THE EARS SHOULD BE HUNG WHERE THEY WILL RECEIVE A CONSTANT CURRENT OF WARM DRY AIR



The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 20)

mind. They were like housewives at work, making ready to light half a dozen small fires of dry, smokeless wood; cutting and peeling the bark from innumerable sticks about the size of arrows on which pigeons would be spitted and roasted; making receptacles of bark; bringing stones to be heated for the boiling and baking of wild artichokes and yellow pond lily roots, laughing and talking in low voices until the thought faded from her mind that they were killers whose hands were red from recent slaughter. This mental ease which came to soften her environment embraced her in such a stealthy way that she was unconscious of the moment when her eyes closed in complete surrender to the exhaustion which was claiming her.

The Seneca camp was some distance from the pigeon roost because of the unpleasant odour which rose from it, but it was within easy vision and Jeems could see the birds arriving before the sun was down. At first they came in small flocks which increased in size as evening approached until the swarming of wings above the roost formed an undulating cloud half a mile square. Not until it was totally dark did a dozen of the Indians leave for the kill, some with pitchwood torches still unlighted and others with long poles to be employed in knocking the birds from the lower branches of the trees. Jeems was not commanded to accompany the hunters, and with a feeling of relief he saw the last of their number depart. Later he caught the flash of moving tongues of flame in the forest, and it seemed less than half an hour afterward that the savages returned with their feathered meat. The bodies of the pigeons which had been swept from their sleeping places were piled within the circle of the six small fires.

Odd had attached himself in no uncertain way to Toinette since their capture, his loyalty to Jeems being not only divided but strongly in her favour. It would be unwise to assume that her greater frailty and her dependence upon the enemies who so completely encompassed them were in any way responsible for this change in his attitude, but that the change had occurred and was marked by an extreme devotion was apparent to them both. He lay at her side while she slept, watching with tireless eyes the activities of the savages about the fires. He did not move when the aroma of roasting flesh came to his nostrils, though he had fasted long and his stomach was empty. Not until Jeems returned from one of the fires bearing a stick on which a dozen of the cooked pigeons were spitted could the dog be induced to move a little from his position so that he might eat.

Jeems did not awaken Toinette, but after he had finished his meal, he broiled another dozen of the pigeons until they were as brown as chestnuts and stored them away with a roasted lily root and a few artichokes.

For two hours the cooking continued, and when it was finished, with the night's kill ready for future use, Tiaoga's warriors wrapped themselves in their blankets and lay down to sleep. Jeems was amazed that men who indulged in the extreme of every physical act should practice such temperateness in the employment of their food. It seems to him Tiaoga had scarcely eaten, while he—with his stomach trained by the gormandizing habits of culture and education—had disposed of six of the tender birds.

The camp was soon in silence, and for a long time Jeems sat meditating upon the change which had come into his life within the space of two days and nights. No spark of the fires was

left burning by the cautious Indians, but he could see his companion's face pillowed on her arm. He rejoiced that she slept, for these were hours in which time seemed to shorten itself, and anguish pressed upon him. That everything was gone and that they were the only ones left of those who had so recently made up their world seemed a monstrous exaggeration of fact. Toinette, sleeping quietly, forced the truth upon him, and from the racking visions of his thoughts he turned to her with a yearning to hold her closely in his arms. Her face was of childlike loveliness in the glow of the stars. Her hair lay upon her pale forehead and against her throat in a frame of jet which accentuated the exquisite fairness of her skin. So complete was her fatigue that dark dreams did not mar the solace of her unconsciousness. The spirit of the peace which had come to her crept into Jeems, and as the stillness grew deeper a sense of great possession filled him. When the night was half gone, he made a pillow of balsams, and before he fell asleep he drew Toinette's hand to him gently and pressed his lips against it. After that Odd watched the shadows and the burning out of the stars.

Dawn, another day, then night again. One after another they came and went in Tiaoga's march through the western wilderness. There was no haste now. In her first dawn in a Seneca camp Toinette had opened her eyes to see a tall dark form standing over her. It was Tiaoga. He saw her hand against the lips of the sleeping youth.

(To be Continued Next Week)

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of American Agriculturist published weekly at 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for October 1, 1929.

State of New York, County of Dutchess, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Edward R. Eastman, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of American Agriculturist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Editor, Edward R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Managing Editor, Edward R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Business Manager, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) American Agriculturist, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Edward R. Eastman, 139 Caryl Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; Elinor F. Morgenthau, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Henry Morgenthau, 1133 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and his affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Edward R. Eastman,

Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September.

(Seal)

Elizabeth Campbell.

(My commission expires March 30, 1931.)

HIGH YIELDS of Finest Quality reward the Farmer in CANADA

LAND—rich, low-cost land—is one of the secrets of Canadian farm success. The vast areas of Western Canada yield immense crops of the world's highest quality grains. Virgin Canadian land, much of which is near railroads, is free from the farmer's greatest enemy—noxious weeds. It is clean, strong land that will yield big, profitable crops right from the start, and it may be bought at prices as low as \$15 to \$20 an acre. Free homestead grants are still available in some localities.

Newcomers to this great Homeland find a ready supply of native grasses for their livestock right through from early spring. Canada's plentiful supply of timber provides building materials at moderate cost. Homes may be built quickly and inexpensively. Canada offers golden opportunities in any branch of agriculture—grain growing, mixed farming, stock-raising, poultry-raising, dairying, fruit growing, or market gardening.

Settling in Canada is as easy as moving to another part of your own state. Pioneer hardships have given place to modern life. Your nearest railway station is your shipping station. There are good roads, telephones, good radio reception, nearby market towns with modern stores, schools, churches, hospitals, theaters. The farmer's wife, his sons and daughters have every opportunity to make friends quickly and share in the prosperity of a new country.

Write for Free Booklet

which fully describes farm opportunities in Canada. Address your Canadian Government Agent, c/o Dept. C-47, listed below

C. E. S. SMITH
38 Niagara St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

CANADA The Land of Opportunity

Write Today to the Canadian Government Agent, c/o Dept. C-47, at the address above. Please send me free booklet on Farm Opportunities in Canada.

Name

Address

Additional Classified Advertising

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. Also steel stalls, stanchions, and partitions. Water bowls, manure carriers and other stable equipment. Tell me what you are most interested in, and I will save you money. WALLACE B. CRUMB, Box A, Forestville, Conn.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

INSTRUCTION

AVIATION—Employment available now in Milwaukee for men who desire to earn while learning Aviation. Training is in our shops, classrooms and on the airport. No experience necessary. Write for information without obligation. AERO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Employment Department MD, 63 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

BE AN AUCTIONEER. Earn \$25-\$100 daily. Send for large illustrated catalog, also how to receive home study course free. REPPERT'S AUCTION SCHOOL, Box 45, Decatur, Indiana.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO, thirty-six 10c Chewing cuts \$2.50; thirty-six 10c packages Smoking \$2.50; fifty Cigars \$1.85. Pay when received. Satisfaction Guaranteed. NATIONAL TOBACCO CO., Dept. B, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed best quality. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50, 10 pounds, \$2.50. Smoking, 10 pounds, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps before 1871 bought. Old inlaid mahogany furniture bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade. Highest prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

SEASON'S CLEANUP SALE of Garden Tractors. Write us your needs and save money. GOLF & TRACTOR EQUIPMENT CORP., Syracuse, N. Y.

Write DR. SPENCER, Savona, N. Y., for free catalogue. Bull Tamer, Staff Tie, Rings, Cow Pokes, Leader, Weaner. Try 30 days.

WOOL AND SHEEP pelts wanted. I specialize in Wool and pelts. Hundreds of satisfied shippers. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

ATWATER KENT RADIO cheap. Write GARNET SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30, 6 1/2 in. \$1.50 postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

FOR SALE: Lane saw mill 22 H.P. Witte engine in good condition. Price cheap. FRED INMAN, Norfolk, Conn.

CONSIGN YOUR HAY and straw. Write for weekly market letter. GEORGE E. VAN VORST, INC., 601 West 33rd St., New York, N. Y.

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED 5c roll. Prints 5c each. Trial offer. Beautifully mounted 8x10 enlargement 40c. Overnight service. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

Buy the Advertised Article!



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



Tipster Sheet Operators in Trouble

INDICTMENTS were recently returned against Eugene and Rudolph Sachs, and Joseph R. Baucot for their activities in putting out a tipster sheet from an office at 109 Wall Street, New York City. The men are accused of obtaining practically worthless stock and then advising investors to buy at high prices.

At present, there is an unusual number of persons attempting to sell stock of questionable value to investors. In fact, the same promoter frequently succeeds not only in selling such stock to a prospect, but actually in making repeat sales. This is done by exchanging stock for other stock supposedly of greater value, which of course, sells for a higher price. Inasmuch as neither stock has any value, the promoter is ahead to the extent of the extra cash which he has been able to get. In other

Received Check Promptly

I WISH to acknowledge the receipt of the check for \$14.28 and heartily thank the American Agriculturist for the service rendered.

We are glad that American Agriculturist has made it possible for so many people to receive protection.

Not only do I appreciate the aid but the promptness you have shown.

Wilmer Ketchum
Union, N. Y.

cases reports are made of a merger with other companies, which supposedly will increase earnings greatly. Investigate BEFORE you invest.

Words Do Not Kill Bugs

"There is a man around here in the town selling something to put in water and put it on the ground. He claims it will kill the grubs and insects that are in the ground and if used on potatoes the insects mentioned will not eat the potatoes nor the potato bugs will not be on the potatoes. It is to be put on in the late fall or early in the spring before plowing. He did not give any name for it. If it isn't any good I would like to know."

WE know of no scientific facts which would warrant any such claims for any chemical. Readers who are approached by agents who make claims out of the ordinary will do well to check up on the claims made before parting with their money.

A. T. Foster Alias Wade Taylor Under Arrest

IN our issue of September 21, we mentioned the activities of Mr. A. T. Foster, who has been taking orders for monuments and failing to deliver them. Since that time we have learned that Buffalo police detained a Mr. Wade Taylor, another name under which Mr. Foster does business, and asked him to explain a post-dated check, about which there was some question. Mr. Taylor explained this, and was released, only to be rearrested on the same day, following a complaint of an 87 year old woman who had made a first payment on a tombstone, which she

had not received. Mr. Taylor also was successful in explaining this, but as he left court he was met by some officers from Pennsylvania who promptly rearrested him for alleged jumping of a bail bond. Among his effects the Buffalo police found several "contracts", showing that he had accepted money from a number of people under the names of Wholesale & Retail Granite Company, Wholesale Granite Company, W. H. Meyers, and A. T. Foster. We understand that Mr. Foster is wanted in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, for five counts on charges of fraud.

Sending Good Money After Bad

I have been buying a phonograph on the installment plan, making payments since last August to Mr. E. Z. Ingold, of Monroe, Wisconsin. Up to date I have paid \$59.00 and it was to have been delivered within ninety days. I have not as yet received it, and do not want it any more. I am wondering whether you can secure the return of my money.

WE admit that we fail to understand how any person will continue to send money to any firm which does not live up to its side of the contract. In fact, we do not see why anyone should buy anything on the installment plan, and begin to make payments until the goods are actually received. Apparently in this case our reader had no information as to the reliability of the company with which he was doing business.

We find on inquiry that Mr. Ingold is not now in business in Monroe, Wisconsin, although there is a store there operated by his mother. Unless the son can be located, there is, of course, no hope that a refund of the money can be secured.

Home Work Schemes Profitable, But Only to Promoters

ALTHOUGH we have continued to warn readers against home work schemes, we find that they continue their activities, and seem to have no difficulty in finding prospects who are willing to send them money without any security for its return. The Franklin Embroidery Works of Philadelphia,

Check Lightens Misfortune

I WISH to extend to the North American Accident Insurance Company the very sincere appreciation of my husband and myself, for the prompt and courteous consideration which we have received.

The insurance draft for \$72.86 which I received today has indeed lightened my misfortune to a considerable extent.

We think this insurance is a wonderful thing for people of moderate means. I am not fully recovered of course but am able to do most of the indoor home work.

Mrs. Mary Erway
Harrison Valley, Pa.

Pennsylvania claim that workers can easily earn a dollar an hour or more by doing embroidery work on luncheon sets, bridge sets, towels, scarfs, etc. Workers are required to pay \$1.40 for first shipments of samples. So far as we know, this company has no established outlet for work which might be done for it.

It is estimated that at least a million dollars has been taken from the pockets of people who can least afford the loss, through the Classified Columns of American newspapers, by concerns ad-

vertising home work schemes. It was discovered in investigating one concern that \$50,000 was received since the company has operated, which covers six months' time. During that time \$7,000 was paid out for work done, and the expenses of the business were \$5.00, which apparently leaves a clear profit of \$38,000.

Agent's Returns Depend On Sales

WE have just received a letter from a subscriber who invested a considerable amount of money in a course in training, and who has posted a hundred dollar bond on the strength of promises that she would be able to

We are Glad to Help

WE wish to thank you for your help in getting a settlement on our claim for damages. We received \$125.00 and although it was two months before they settled, I do not think they would have done anything about it if you had not helped in getting a settlement.

make \$50.00 a week in taking orders for corsets put out by this company. Our subscriber writes:

I do not care so much about getting the money back, although I could use it, but cannot something be done to stop them misrepresenting the work, and taking money from poor widows and cripples. I am only one of many who have lost. One woman was just out of the hospital, was sick and hundreds of dollars in debt, and had no one to help her. She borrowed money and has lost it. Another, a widow with two children to support, put her last hundred dollars in this work."

We are publishing this case as an indication that considerable thought should be given to the matter before deciding to take up any work which involves selling. To be fair to this company, or any company for that matter, it is only right to admit that they can hardly be expected to hire agents without asking for a bond to protect them for goods advanced. At the same time it is only reasonable that prospective agents should receive some training before going out on the road.

On the other hand, it should be recognized that at present cities are overrun with agents, and that the average housewife is thoroughly tired of answering the doorbell only to find someone is trying to sell her something for which she has no desire. Everyone cannot sell. Once in a while a person has a gift for selling and can make the amounts which are mentioned by the companies securing agents. Any worker from door to door should discount stories about what the other fellow has made, and realize first of all that it is not easy to sell, and second, that the returns secured will depend entirely upon the orders which it is possible to secure.

Have Children for Adoption

THE Children's Aid Society of New York desires to place children in family homes for adoption. These children have been carefully trained and are bright and attractive. They are of all ages. Anyone interested may communicate with the Society's agent, Miss C. B. Comstock, 21 Collier St., Hornell, N. Y.

Send Claims Promptly

I have noticed in your Service Bureau Columns how you have secured settlement of bills for readers, so I will try you out as I have a bill against— for tomatoes sold him four years ago.

WE frequently receive letters similar to the one above. While it is the aim of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Service Bureau to help our readers in every possible way, we cannot impress too strongly that it is practically impossible for us to adjust complaints which have been allowed to run for years. Our readers can cooperate with us by calling complaints to our attention at the earliest possible moment.

Can't
Get
Along
Without

Old Reliable
The



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

First Mate Robinson of the MacMillan Expedition has ordered a dozen more Brown's Beach Jackets. When he phoned his order from Wiscasset, Maine, he said, "We can't get along without them." Just as popular in the Antarctic. Commander Byrd's Expedition also wears them. Made of strong wind-proof knit cloth with knit-in wool fleece lining. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

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BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts



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A New Exterminator that
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K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison**. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

Ask the Man WHO SELLS IT



M. E. Hopkins

SAYS: "During the two years I have worked for AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST it has been my pleasure to call upon innumerable A. A. subscribers. The friendly feeling that is shown towards the paper and its dependable Service Bureau, reminds me of why it is often called the 'Old Reliable.'"

"The insurance service has aided many in time of accident and is often praised by those whom we meet in the field."

"The Service Bureau sign is rightly called the 'Sign of Protection.'"

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Write today for this new book. It's FREE. It quotes Factory SALE PRICES. It saves you 1/3 to 1/2. It shows more stove, range and furnace bargains than in 20 big stores.

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SALE prices on furnaces \$59.80 up. FREE furnace plans. FREE service. Make a double saving by installing your own furnace, after buying at Kalamazoo Factory Sale prices. Thousands have. Exclusive Kalamazoo features include Hot Blast Fire Pot—new ring type radiators—easy shaking grates—upright shaker. Mail the coupon now!

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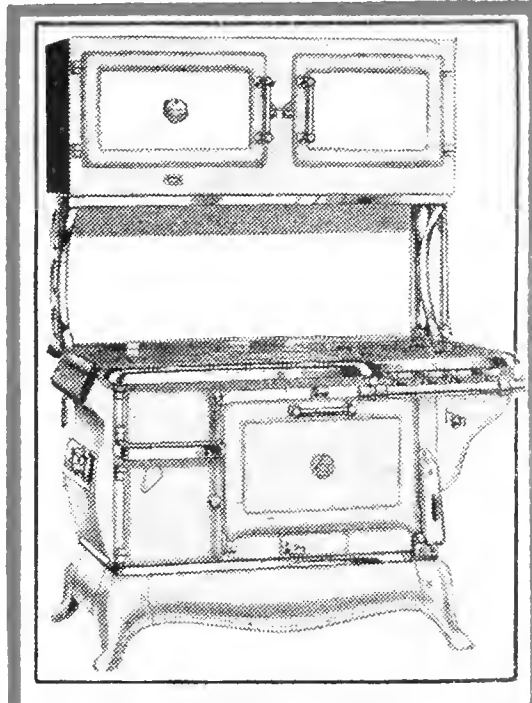
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15-acre factory. We make nothing but stoves and furnaces. Second, Kalamazoo has tremendous buying power—that means purchasing the best raw materials at lowest prices. Third, big scale production enables us to manufacture efficiently at extremely low cost. By selling direct, eliminating all "in-between" profits, you get absolute rock-bottom factory prices.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

October 19, 1929

Published Weekly

Farmers Face Serious Market Condition *Growers Denied Right to Unload Produce at Commission Houses*

By H. L. COSLINE

Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

AS a result of an agreement entered into by the Market Truckmen's Association and New York City commission men, producers of fruits and vegetables in New Jersey, the Hudson River Valley and other nearby sections, are facing an exceedingly serious situation. If this situation does not arouse the fighting spirit of all producers of perishable products who are sending their produce direct to New York City in trucks, we do not know what will. In effect it denies a producer the right to sell his fruit and vegetables to a commission man and deliver them



H. L. Cosline

in his own truck. We believe it is up to producers to unite and take definite, aggressive action to change this situation.

These two groups, namely the Market Truckmen's Association and commission men, have agreed that nearby producers of fruits and vegetables are no longer to be allowed to bring their products in their own trucks or in trucks hired by them and unload them at the door of the commission house. Instead, they will be required to deliver the produce at a spot on West Street in New York City commonly spoken of in the market as "The Farm," sometime between the hours of 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. and then notify their commission man that they have some produce for him whereupon the buyer will get in touch with a member of the Market Truckmen's Association who will go to West Street, transfer the farmer's load to his own truck and deliver it to the commission man. The joker in the whole proposition, so far as the producer is concerned, is that a charge will be made of so much per package for this delivery and that the producer will be the one who will have to foot the bill.

In order to understand the situation it will be necessary to review first, the method of handling fruit and vegetables in New York

City and second, the events leading up to the recent strike of truck drivers and the agreement by which the strike was settled. About

On October 10, Commissioner Pyrke of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets sent telegrams to the Fruit and Produce Trade Association and the Market Truckmen's Association, asking that they suspend the agreement whereby farmers are required to have their loads delivered by a member of the Market Truckmen's Association, pending a conference Wednesday, October 16, in the offices of the Port of New York Authority. This action was taken following a discussion of the situation at Albany by Acting Governor Lehman, Commissioner Pyrke and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission. Late Friday afternoon the commission men and truck owners agreed to Commissioner Pyrke's request.

6.8 per cent of the fruit and vegetables delivered in the downtown market section in Manhattan, have been arriving by truck while about ninety-three per cent have

been arriving by rail. This percentage, of course, varies by months and at times the percentage arriving by truck is much heavier. It will be seen that the percentage handled in this way is not heavy, yet thousands of producers of fruit and vegetables in nearby sections deliver one hundred per cent of their produce in this manner. Sixty-seven per cent of the 6.8 per cent arriving by truck comes from New Jersey and is valued at from fifteen to eighteen million dollars annually. To New Jersey growers the new agreement is a calamity.

Fruit and vegetables arriving from the west and south come into the yards on the New Jersey side where the cars are run on to barges and ferried across the Hudson River to piers along the west side of Manhattan. A commission man, however, is not allowed to drive his own truck on to one of these piers to get produce. It is delivered to him on the street by a member of the Market Truckmen's Association. This method of delivery was started during wartime in an attempt to reduce congestion on the piers.

The cause of the recent strike was a demand for more wages and shorter hours by the truck drivers and was purely a matter between the owners of the trucks and the union drivers hired by them. There were rumors of a strike for a week before it was called, which allowed all concerned to prepare for it as far as was possible.

On Monday, October 7, the strike was called at which time there was approximately six million dollars' worth of produce piled up on the piers. It was claimed that these fruits and vegetables were depreciating at the rate of one thousand dollars a minute. Estimates of the losses involved vary widely and have been placed all the way from one-half million dollars to five million dollars. Just before midnight on October 7, six railroads coming into New York City, finding that their terminal facilities in New York were swamped, declared an embargo on perishables pending a settlement of the strike. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday, October 8,

(Continued on Page 26)



Fruit piled up on one of the piers along the Hudson River in New York City. During the recent strike of truck drivers it is estimated that six million dollars' worth of perishable produce depreciated at the rate of a thousand dollars a minute.

6 Beautify Your Home at Small Cost

EVERGREENS
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FOR FALL DELIVERY
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Two Trees, \$1.10

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Large flowering, fragrant; all colors; field-grown; 10 plants \$1.10

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BELLADONNA—Light turquoise blue
BELLAMOSUM—A dark blue type
Very decorative and lasts for years; 10 plants for \$1.10

WEIGELA ROSEA
Deep pink blossoms which are borne in wonderful profusion and make a great show. 2 shrubs, \$1.10

RHODODENDRONS (Maximum Rosebay). Large plant with dark evergreen leaves and large clusters of pink flowers; 2 plants (one to one and a half ft. high) \$1.10

Colorado Blue Spruce The glory of the Blue Spruce is in its foliage, which is an intense steel blue. Heavy foliage of a rich, glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you can form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous Tree. With culture directions. Selected 5-6 years. Extra bushy. 1 to 1½ feet high. Each \$1.10

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A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO PROFITABLE DAIRY FEEDING

Sent free

Tack this chart up in your barn and start the indoor feeding season right!

THE Linseed MEAL MASTER FEEDING CHART											
BARN RATINGS						PASTURE RATINGS					
DAIRY COWS						BEEF CATTLE					
Ground Corn	200	200	200	200	200	Ground Corn	200	200	200	200	200
Hominy, or Barley	200	200	200	200	200	Hominy, or Barley	200	200	200	200	200
Ground Oats	200	200	200	200	200	Ground Oats	200	200	200	200	200
Wheat Bran	200	100	200	100	100	Wheat Bran	200	100	200	100	100
Linseed Meal	300		200		100	Linseed Meal	300		200		100
Ready-Mixed Dairy Feed	350		250		250	Ready-Mixed Dairy Feed	350		250		250

BARN RATINGS (Separate formulas for using either Linseed Meal or Ready-Mixed Feeds)											
Hay Fed with Corn Silage			Timothy or Prairie			Mixed Clover & Timothy			Clover		
DAIRY COWS											
Ground Corn	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Hominy, or Barley	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Ground Oats	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Wheat Bran	200	100	200	100	100	200	100	200	100	100	100
Linseed Meal	300		200		100	300		200		100	100
Ready-Mixed Dairy Feed	350		250		250	350		250		250	200

It pays to feed a balanced ration. You know that. But do you know how much protein concentrate to mix with your home-grown feeds for a balanced ration that will produce milk profitably? One glance at the Linseed Meal Feeding Chart will tell you — no matter what roughages you are feeding.

For years, successful dairymen have balanced their rations with

protein-rich Linseed Meal. Its slight laxative effect keeps cows in prime condition. Every ton adds nearly \$20.00 worth of fertilizing value to manure.

Send for this Free Chart and a free copy of the new book "Practical Feeding For Profit." Mail this coupon today.

If you buy ready-mixed feeds, note carefully what quality of protein you are getting. Look on the label for Linseed Meal.



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Send me the free Linseed Meal Feeding Chart, and the free book No. R-10 Practical Feeding for Profit.

Name.....
Address.....

"Seeing Is Believing"

The Sixth Adirondack Forestry Tour

"SEEING is believing." Those

By J. A. COPE

months to four years. Here are to be

residents of New York State who took advantage of the opportunity offered by the Conservation Department to take part in the 6th personally conducted forestry tour through the Adirondack region the last of September had an excellent opportunity to prove anew the truth of this age old maxim.

Five years' experience in conducting this tour has enabled the Conservation Department officials to crowd into three and a half days, the whole story of reforestation, from seed to saw log, and also give an insight into what the State itself is doing in this important problem of submarginal land utilization. And all the time the tour guests were getting this intimate and detailed picture of reforestation, they could not lose sight for one moment of the magnificent setting in which the picture was placed. To those who are familiar with the bold rugged outlines of the Lunas or Cascades, the softened rounded contours of the Adirondacks may seem quite unmountain-like; and yet there is a distinct appeal in these less rugged outlines. One remembers the Adirondacks were towering peaks long before the Cordilleras of the West were born, and now having weathered countless eons of geologic time, they breathe forth the calm and peace of an age old maturity.

Then the red maples are scarlet flames in the swamps, and the sugar maples on the uplands are a note of orange and red and gold, their colors made all the more vivid by the sombre background of dark green foliaged spruce and pine. And as if not to surfeit our guests with the more intimate beauty of the autumn foliage—there came in the course of the tour such never to be forgotten experience as that of climbing up and up through the Chapel Pond Pass—then plunging down on the other side to the head of Keene Valley. The cars stopped here for a brief space and bare-headed we viewed that magnificent sweep of encircling mountains. In such a spot those words of Robert Service are indeed appropriate,

"I have stood in some mighty mouthed hollow—
That's plumb full of hush to the brim."

Certainly from a scenic standpoint this trip is worthwhile.

The Saratoga Nursery

Very properly, the tour started at the beginning of things; that is, at the seed beds where little forest trees are born and where they spend the first two years of their lives, before being sent out and set out in a cruel harsh world—the Saratoga Nursery, where the cars assembled at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, September 27th, is located about two miles south of the city of Saratoga Springs, on the Saratoga-Ballston Spa road, and is the largest forestry tree nursery in America. In it at this time are approximately fifty million trees, ranging in age from four

found white, red and Scotch pine, while and Norway spruce, white cedar, European larch and black locust, the last three being post wood species.

After leaving the nursery the next high spot in the tour is a visit to the famous Luther preserve owned and operated by Mr. T. C. Luther, who justly deserves the title of champion tree planter in the United States. Practically every year Mr. Luther sets out a million trees on what was once wheat land but now is valueless for annual crop production. Some of Mr. Luther's early planting is now showing up effectively, particularly a nice block of the Riga strain of Scotch pine. This was set out eleven years ago in cooperation with Cornell University and now averages fifteen feet in height. All the Scotch pine now being planted at the State nurseries is of this particular strain.

An Eleven Year Old Planting

After lunch at Glens Falls the tour guests had an excellent opportunity to see the value of tree planting in relation to water shed protection, under the leadership of the engineer of the Water Works Department of the City of Glens Falls, a tour of their many hundreds of acres of plantations was made. Glens Falls municipal plantings are only exceeded by New York City and Rochester. The Scotch pine planting on the exterior slope of the dam was of particular interest. The dense cover presented by this eleven year old plantation precludes any possibility of soil erosion.

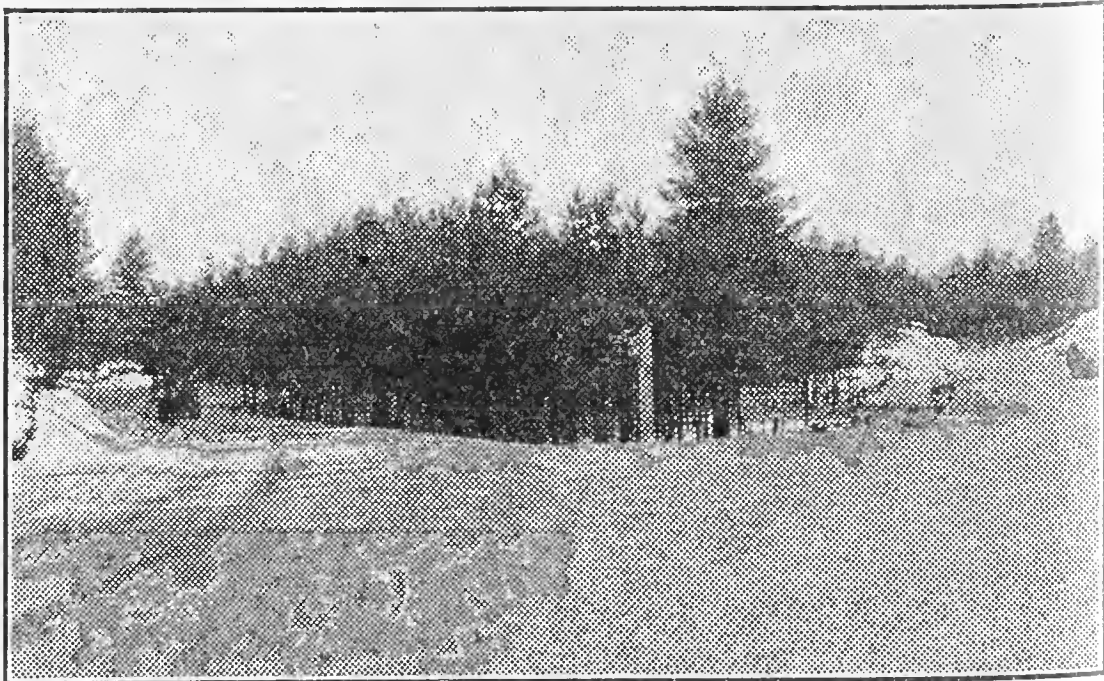
The Chas. Lathrop Pack Demonstration Forest, owned and operated by the New York State College of Forestry, on the Glens Falls-Montreal Highway, was a stop of more than usual interest. Here are preserved some unusually magnificent specimens of native white pine. One monarch that was inspected, measured thirty-nine inches in diameter and had a total height of one hundred sixty feet. We may not be able to keep the trees we are planting now two hundred years to make such a growth, but it is well to recognize that white pine can reach such proportions if only given time.

In the Adirondacks

Saturday took us to the heart of the Adirondacks around Saranac Lake, where we saw some of the excellent plantings of spruce and pine made by the State during the early years of the century.

Sunday weather was not at all favorable, especially for seeing the mountains, but it did not prevent the group from seeing "Goldsmith"—not the author of "The Deserted Village," but such a deserted village itself, evidence of what always happens when forest resources are completely depleted. The State has planted up a large area of white pine that is growing rapidly.

(Continued on Page 26)



—Photo, Courtesy N. Y. S. Conservation Department.
A state owned plantation of Scotch pine at Chubb Hill, N. Y.

When We Put the Cows Up

Practices in Winter Dairying That Mean More Money

By E. R. EASTMAN

NOW that the time to put the cows in the barn for the winter is here, it may be well to review some of the fundamental principles of good winter dairying practices. As has been pointed out many times, it is especially necessary for dairymen in this milk shed to use all ways and means to get the highest milk production in the next few weeks, so while some of these principles may seem rather simple and elementary to old, practical dairymen, yet it does no harm for any of us once or twice a year to check over our practices to see if we are doing the best we can to increase profits.

What about this barn, in which your cows spend the greater part of the long year? Is it all that it should be for good milk production?

Let us stop right here to say that it is very easy to have too good a barn so that the interest on the capital invested in it eats up any small profits to be made from milk production. A dairy barn does not have to be, and should not be a palace, but for best results it must be:

1. Well ventilated.
2. Well lighted.
3. Clean.
4. Handily and reasonably equipped for doing chores.

Take the subject of ventilation. I am firmly convinced that one of the chief reasons why dairymen for many years have been plagued by the scourge of TB and other cattle diseases is the bad air in which the cows live for the greater part of the year.

The old scrub cows of olden times never had TB. They lived for

the greater part of the year outdoors or under open sheds, and you could throw a cat through almost any of the old-time cow stables. The cow had to use up so much energy keeping warm that she had little left to produce any milk, but at least she was fairly healthy.

There is something the matter with the ventilation where moisture collects on the walls, or where the air is rank and heavy when you go into it in the morning. It is not the purpose here to go into the principles of good ventilation, but most stables can be ventilated either with a purchased system or home made equipment at not too great expense. Sufficient to say here, cows or any other animals, including human beings for that matter, that do not get good air are not going to do their best.

The question of enough light and sunshine

in the stable is closely allied to ventilation. More and more we are learning the necessity of sunshine to maintain the health of all animals. Cows in the sunshine in summer give milk with more vitamins in it than they do in closed stables in the winter.

It is not suggested that you should tear your stable all to pieces or go to much expense, for improvements have to be made as dairymen can afford to make them, but most farmers are handy enough to put in a few more windows which will lighten the whole place up.

I think, too, there has been too much resistance on the part of farmers to the idea of whitewashing the stables frequently. It is certainly common sense that a cow is going to produce more and keep in better health in a well ventilated, well lighted and whitewashed stable than she would in the old-time stables that most of us remember when we were boys.

What holes some of those places were! Dark and gloomy, with cobwebs, and the hay seed hanging in great festoons from the ceiling, and a good coating of manure over all the side walls. What a depressing place for the animal and the man to live and to work in!

A year or so ago I was in a dairyman's barn and was much interested to notice that every time he fed the cows hay, he had to go out of the door in the basement, through a muddy barnyard, open the barnyard gate, and travel around to an outside door on the second floor in order to throw the hay down to the

(Continued on Page 19)

One Way To Save Thirteen Miles Of Steps

OF course, it is not possible for many farmers to change barns already built, but the table below, taken from a bulletin published by the New York State College of Agriculture and written by I. F. Hall, shows what a lot of work and time can be saved doing chores if your horses can be kept in the same barn with the cows. If you figure this out, you will find that a farmer whose horses are in a separate barn travels on the average thirteen miles more in a year just to take care of his horses than he would have to if they were in the same building with the cows.

Possibly a little planning and work might enable you to keep them there at least during the winter.

Distance Traveled and Time Required Per Day to Do Chores When Horses are in the Cow Barn and When Horses and Cows are in Separate Barns

Arrangement	Number of Farms	Average Distance of Horse Stable from Cow Barn (feet)	Distance Traveled per Horse per Day (feet)	Time Required per Horse (minutes)
Horses in same barn with cows..	32	.....	292	25
Horses in a separate barn.....	38	163	479	33

More Money for Your Products

Four Points That Will Help You Get a Fair Profit

By GILBERT GUSLER

Standard Farm Paper Analyst

IT is more difficult to develop skill in marketing than in production. Growing crops, feeding and caring for live stock, and the duties of a citizen and head of a family often fill the farmer's days so full that he has neither time nor energy left for proper study of the selling side of his business. And, "study", it seems to me, is the keynote of success in this activity. Markets are constantly changing and it is in the adjustment to take advantage of these changes that some farmers are more skillful than others.

Opportunities to enlarge farm profits by greater study of markets and by the use of the increased fund of market information lie principally along four lines:

1. Adjusting the volume of production to meet future market conditions.
2. Producing the qualities and grades wanted.
3. Planning to sell when prices are most likely to be satisfactory.
4. Marketing in such a way as to obtain full commercial value for the product sold.

The crop and live stock production program should be based on the outlook for prices several months to several years ahead, rather than on current prices or those received for the previous year's output. Nature causes part of the variation in production, especially of crops. But, a really disastrous oversupply rarely develops except in years when an excessive acreage, for which farmers themselves are to blame, and a high yield per acre occur together.

The list of sources of information which farmers can use in deciding their production program is long. First comes the "Outlook for Agriculture" issued in mid-winter each year by the United States Department of Agriculture. Personal judgment enters into its conclusions to

some extent but in that respect, the staff of men who prepare the report deserve high rating. In the past, the forecasts of future conditions given in these outlook reports have been better than 90 per cent correct.

Besides the annual "Outlook for Agriculture", which covers all farm products, the Department issues from time to time special outlook reports covering individual products. Surveys of planting and breeding intentions, numbers of live stock on feed, growing condition of crops, and foreign production and demand conditions help the individual adjust his program in accord with later developments. Many of the agricultural colleges are also endeavoring to help farmers plan their production schedules. They can take account of the extent to which local conditions may justify a departure from the policy suggested by the national outlook.

Some farmers endeavor to work out a well-balanced system of farming and then adhere to it closely every year, fearing that if they try to change because of temporary market conditions they will be thrown off their stride. Much can be said in favor of this view. Wide changes from year to year in the production program are unwise. But, moderate changes can be made without greatly disturbing the crop rotation and the live stock enterprises. The careful driver will yield a little more than half of the road if necessary to avoid a collision with the reckless one, and the farmer with a fairly definite farming plan can modify it slightly if he sees that others are going to overproduce wheat and potatoes, but that an undersupply of certain other crops which

he can grow is probable. Producing the qualities and grades wanted, the second step in improving market returns, rests on the same logic as attempting to produce the quantities desired. In modern agriculture, production is principally for the market rather than for the farmer's own use. If he produces something either in quality or quantity which the world does not want him to produce, he can not expect a satisfactory price.

Two chief faults in the character of farm products offered for sale are the high percentage of low grades or inferior qualities and the lack of uniformity. Weather and other influences over which the farmer has little or no control sometimes lower the quality of crops and live stock but the trouble often arises through the use of inferior seed or breeding animals, improper handling and storage of grain, and faulty preservation of products which are subject to rapid deterioration.

After the product is brought into being, the time at which it will be sold must be settled. Products such as eggs, milk and cream as well as certain highly perishable fruit and vegetable crops must go to market about as fast as they are ready. But the great staple crops and live stock can be held back or pushed forward to some extent as conditions dictate.

Since farm production is seasonal, prices of each commodity tend to be low during certain months and high during other months. The amount and regularity of these seasonal fluctuations vary considerably with different products. In all, abnormal conditions often throw the seasonal trends askew so that they are not highly dependable. Hence, other conditions in each particular season must also be considered in trying

(Continued on Page 20)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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A Glance at the Market

MUCH of the following information is furnished by "The Agricultural Situation", published by the United States Department of Agriculture on the first of October.

General The nationwide drought cut the total production of grain below average, took toll of other late crops, and reduced crop yields as a whole so that they will probably run about 6 per cent below the recent ten-year average. The drought, by shortening the pastures, also curtailed milk production sharply throughout the East and created a serious winter feeding problem for livestock in the West. The condition of pastures generally on September 1 was the poorest in fifteen years.

Potatoes Growers who have potatoes for sale this year are in luck. With production of only about 349,000,000 bushels, the per capita would be less than 3 bushels. Maine is the only section where there is a good crop. According to the September forecast, the potato production is the lightest in ten years. Good fall growing conditions may increase this estimate a little. During September potatoes have been selling at around \$2.00 per 100 pounds in the West and considerably above that in most producing sections of the East and Middle West.

Onions Although the onion crop is much larger than it was last season, dealers are expecting a good winter market and are paying liberal prices for quality stuff.

Cabbage Production is larger than last year and the supply caused the market for the northern crop to start on a lower level than a year ago. Production of the Danish type in seven late states will probably be about one-fourth more than in 1928, and the domestic type cabbage 15 per cent greater.

Apples Apple prices continue good. Shipments are much lighter than they were a year ago. Standard varieties have been selling from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a bushel in the large markets and not far from that level in many producing sections. There seems to be plenty of Winesap apples in the Northwest and a good supply of Baldwins in the East. The apples are running small in size this year, and are very irregular. It is stated that the apple crop in Europe is larger

this season and that therefore the export market will not be so good.

City Truckmen Try To Drive Out Farmers

THE efficient marketing of farm products in New York City has received one of the most serious blows in many years by the settlement of the truckmen's strike. A detailed story telling just what happened is given by Mr. Cosline, associate editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, on our first page.

Briefly, the facts are that two thousand truck drivers, having a strangle hold on the business of distributing food products from the terminals to the retailers and the commission merchants in New York City, went on strike. Their announced reasons for the strike were, for a shorter day, and greater wages. Their real reason, it is claimed, was to shut out or collect toll on all farmers' trucks in which farmers within a radius of from fifty to one hundred miles of New York have been delivering their own products direct to the commission men.

Under the new arrangement entered into by the truck owners, and the commission men, a farmer now, when he delivers a truckload of squash, for example, or any product, cannot take it directly to the business place of the commission man and unload it. He must first take it down to lower New York to a place known as "The Farm," and notify the commission man that it is there. Then it must be loaded on the truck of a city truckman belonging to the union, and carted to the commission man's place of business.

All of the charges for this extra and unnecessary handling and reloading must be borne by the farmer. Nothing more un-American has come to our attention in many years.

It is figured that approximately ten per cent of the city's food supply, amounting to \$16,000,000 annually, is trucked in directly from the farms to the various metropolitan markets. At least half of this truck business goes direct to the Island of Manhattan, and under this new order must go through all of this extra cost of reloading and rehandling.

The order affects many thousands of farmers in the Hudson Valley of New York and especially in New Jersey, and you can imagine what the present strike of the truck drivers together with this new order of rehandling has meant and is going to continue to mean to all of these nearby farmers who rely upon trucks for the delivery of their products.

Moreover, the situation could not have developed in a worse time of year, from the farmer's standpoint, because the crops are being harvested and must be delivered.

Immediately following the announcement by the commission men and the truckmen of these new rehandling rules, Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, held a conference, with others interested, in the offices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST to see what could be done in the interests of the farmers and consumers to prevent carrying out the truckmen's agreement.

It was the opinion of those at this conference that the agreement between the commission men and the truckmen was illegal and in restraint of trade, and that the matter might be settled either by the State revoking all of the commission men's licenses to do business or in prosecuting the commission men and the truckmen for their illegal agreement.

In New Jersey, public officials and farm organizations are busy on the same problem, and conferences to take the necessary steps to protect farmers' rights are being arranged at this writing among all of those interested in preventing this outrage.

Another serious angle to the problem is the

fear that the city truckmen in the union may try to intimidate farmers bringing in produce from the country by threats of violence and by other illegal methods.

This whole marketing situation on the Island of Manhattan is absurd anyway. Farmers know that it costs more to deliver produce from the New York City terminals to the consumer than it does to bring their products all the way from the farms to the city. Commissioner Pyrke, Mr. Morgenthau, the whole staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and all others interested in the welfare of rural people are much concerned over this whole city market proposition and are determined to bring every agency and help to bear to improve market conditions.

"Hicks From the Sticks"

AS a rule, we do not believe in making criticisms of either the city or the country at the expense of the other. Under the skin, we are all "just folks", and much alike, no matter where we live.

Nevertheless, it does make us angry when some small, narrow-minded city person makes a remark like the following, taken from a clipping of a newspaper sent in by a friend:

"In his summation, Mr. Moscovitz said that the scheme said to have been used to swindle Weber could be 'pulled off on even an intelligent man. You don't have to be a farmer to fall for it.'"

As a matter of fact, one of the richest fields in the world for swindlers is right among the so-called big business men of a large city. Witness the three large New York City banks that were swindled recently out of several hundred thousand dollars by a man from one of the western cities.

Take two average citizens, one from the country and one from the streets of a large city, and we will guarantee that in a large number of the cases the country man knows infinitely more about the city and the world at large outside of his own community than the city man knows about the country, or affairs beyond his own city lines.

Women and Farming

"I have wanted to write your paper for a long time. It has been coming to our home for some years, and in fact has become of great importance in the home. I believe I read it more than the men folk, and if I consider some things of importance I call their attention to it, and we enjoy talking farm matters over as we sit at our table."—Mrs. F. A. L., N. Y.

THIS is typical of the expressed sentiment that we often get from women readers. No business in the world is so closely tied to the home as is farming, and so it follows that no farmer can make a real success without the interest and cooperation of his women folk. Therefore, we make a great effort to write the old AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST as to make all of it of interest and value to our women as well as our men readers.

Eastman's Chestnut

PROBABLY I ought not to tell this, but it is too good to keep.

One of hardest working men in the State of New York is A. R. Mann, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture. There just is not time to go around in the Dean's day, so, like many another in this modern speed age, he has to hurry from one job to another as fast as he can.

The other day he came down to New York City, left the railroad station in great haste, dashed into a taxicab, and shouted to the driver:

"Drive fast! Drive fast!"

Up one street and down another they went, lickity-split, until the Dean called out to the driver:

"Are we nearly there?"

"Darned if I know, mister," said the driver. "Where are you going?"

Farm Relief by Electricity

Suggestions to Hasten the Day of Electric Current for Everybody

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, JR.

OF all the multitudinous schemes for Farm Relief which are abroad in the world, I know of none that is as concrete, simple and understandable as that involved in a policy of bringing to the rural homes of the state that will-



Jared Van Wageningen, Jr.

ing slave, the electric current. There is one respect in which the great majority of farmers are still handicapped. Today practically every farmer has a car, almost everyone has a telephone and a large percentage have a radio so that they can choose between the A. A. market reports—or say a jazz orchestra from Chicago. A good many farmers—as I do—live beside a concrete road where every day all the world goes by. In truth the old time picture of the dreadful, soul-destroying isolation and loneliness of farm life has no longer (if it ever had) any real basis of fact. But it is true that outside of a fortunate minority



Photo, Ewing Galloway

Electric power lightens work in the home as well as on the farm.

who live close to the edge of villages or perhaps along certain trunk line highways, the mass of farm people are still dependent upon kerosene for the living room lamp and the barn lantern. It is too bad that this should be so for electricity is something that does wonderful things not only to promote comfort and gracious living in the home but is also a source of the most dependable and flexible power known to industry.

Electricity Welcome on Farms

Farmers appreciate the advantages of current and are eager to avail themselves of it even when there seems to be no hope of a public transmission line. The writer has had a good deal of experience in fussing with a make-shift electrical service. That experience began a full quarter of a century ago when rural electrification was almost wholly a dream of the future. So anxious were we for current that we went down the road 3700 feet to an ancient mill dam on a brook, and there installed a little 3½ horse power plant. I am not going to try to tell the story of our worries and troubles. We used first a turbine and later a steel overshoot water wheel. We were shut down in very dry weather and again if there was a flood. The belt would break or run off at critical moments and this was only one of many accidents that might occur, and it seems to me that during the eleven years that we maintained this nightmare, I must have

gone over the road a thousand times for repairs and adjustments.

Some fourteen years ago, commercial current came to Lawyersville. We scrapped the old plant for a small fraction of its cost and electrically speaking—like the ending of the fairy story “We have lived happily ever after.” Not all little water power plants are so unfortunate but our experience was bad enough.

* * *

Now everybody says that they want to help the farmer. The State of New York has set in motion some very definite projects looking toward farm relief. I am going to boldly venture to suggest some policies which may perhaps hasten rural electrification and thus increase the pleasure and satisfaction of life on the land.

As almost everybody knows we have in this state, by legislative statute created, a regulatory body known as the Public Service Commission. It is a body clothed with almost boundless and on the surface at least, autocratic powers. Their rulings have “The effect and force of law.” You cannot build a railroad or a trolley line or establish a bus line or start a ferry service or distribute electric current without their approval. Moreover, once you are doing any of these things, you cannot even stop doing it without their permission. A railroad cannot abandon an unprofitable branch line, do away with a station or even close a crossing without their say so. Moreover, this commission will tell you how much you must charge—and this means neither more or less. You may not even reduce the price without their blessing. The humblest citizen of the state who may deem that he has a grievance against our greatest public service corporation may demand a hearing and his complaint will have attention. This Commission being granted such almost despotic powers, I assume that any scheme of rural electrification must above everything else have their cordial sympathy and approval.

Where Moral Support Will Help

I feel to begin with that just this moral support—their encouragement—not their demands—would do a great deal to promote the extension of rural electric lines. I don't know how much truth there may be in this picture but in imagination at least I can hear the Commission saying to the directors of a great electric corporation, “We would like to urge upon you people the desirability of extending your service as rapidly as possible to the remote parts of your territory. We are not at this time going to tell you just what you must do. We are only asking that as far as possible you carry your service to the farms even if it is not evident that such extensions will be immediately profitable.”

Now I don't know that the Commission ever talks this way but I just now think they might if they knew how badly the farmers want electricity.

This would be moral but not mandatory support but I have every confidence that it would go infinitely further than any “pressure” that could be brought to bear by outside petitions or other means of influencing corporations.

Then there is a second plan by which it seems to me, rural electrification may be hurried up and this is by relaxing the specifications for line construction and installations. In making these suggestions, I offer them with some hesitancy and lack of assuredness because I realize they are questions of technical engineering where the layman has small right to join in the discussion—but here goes.

Admittedly big corporations have high engineering standards. Where for example our Highway Department bridges a creek, I observe the bridge is commonly twice as long and four

times as high as necessary. Our electric transmission lines are undoubtedly fine examples of substantial and permanent erection. They are cedar or chestnut poles—so long—so many feet in the ground—so far apart—so guyed—etc. Now construction of this kind may be ideal but it is very expensive. If it goes down a village street where every four rods is a consumer, it doesn't greatly matter if the construction cost is high but if John Doe has to have a mile of line of this character built before he can enjoy the blessings

Put Rural Electric Problems On Your Grange Programs

WE are devoting considerable space lately to the subject of electric lines and rates in the rural districts because the next great development in country life, in our opinion, is going to be through the increased use of electricity both for lighting and for running farm machinery.

The article this time is written by your old friend, Jared Van Wageningen, Jr., who discusses from actual experience some common sense angles of the subject.

We hope you are saving these articles on electricity, that the matter will be talked over in your grange or other farm meetings, and that you will be ready to cooperate with Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission and with the Legislature when this important subject comes up for discussion in the next few months.

of electricity, he is apt to pursue his studies by the yellow gleam of oil for a good many years.

In a word what I want to suggest (with apologies) is this. The recognition of a sub-standard type of construction. I quite realize that this does not all appeal to the engineer. His reply is that the best is not too good and that he does not want to be bothered with repairs every time the wind blows hard or the wires load up with ice. On the other hand, it cannot be disputed that the standard type of construction is almost prohibitory in cost when it comes to bringing electricity to a majority of the homes of a scattered countryside. I have talked with a number of representatives of electric service corporations regarding the per mile cost of transmission lines and while the estimates vary rather widely the lowest of them seem unreasonably high. I think I have met no one who thought that an approved line could be constructed for less than \$1000 per mile.

Now on the other hand if the aforesaid John Doe can be allowed to go into his backwood and cut some hem-

lock poles and set them after the fashion that a good farmer sets a heavy gate post and then if a lineman will nail an oak insulator pin on each of two sides of the pole and run a circuit of say No. 8 weatherproof copper wire, charging against the job only the actual cost of labor and materials, John will have a pathway for the mystical force at only a small fraction of the cost involved when the line is constructed according to the official surveys and blue prints. Suppose it is of a temporary nature and will need rebuilding at the end of a half dozen years. One thing is certain. If John has once enjoyed the service he will demand its continuance no matter what the cost and it is quite possible that meanwhile he will have so increased the consumption of current that the company will be glad to give him a more substantial line.

Perhaps we may take a leaf from the earlier history of the telephone. If farmers had been obliged to wait until they were reached by standard telephone line construction the great majority of our people would still be driving to town when they wanted to ask somebody a question. Fortunately we had a perfect epidemic of local rural telephone companies. The lines they built were cheap and flimsy and the service was poor but at its worst it was infinitely better than no telephone at all. Now one by one, having blazed the trail, these little companies are being taken over by the big corporations and no one need regret their passing because their work is done.

Even so, I believe that in the beginning it was fortunate for the spread of the idea that these new lines were projected and financed by farmers and blacksmiths and country store-keepers rather than by engineers. The engineer would have done a better job but he would not have carried his work so far.

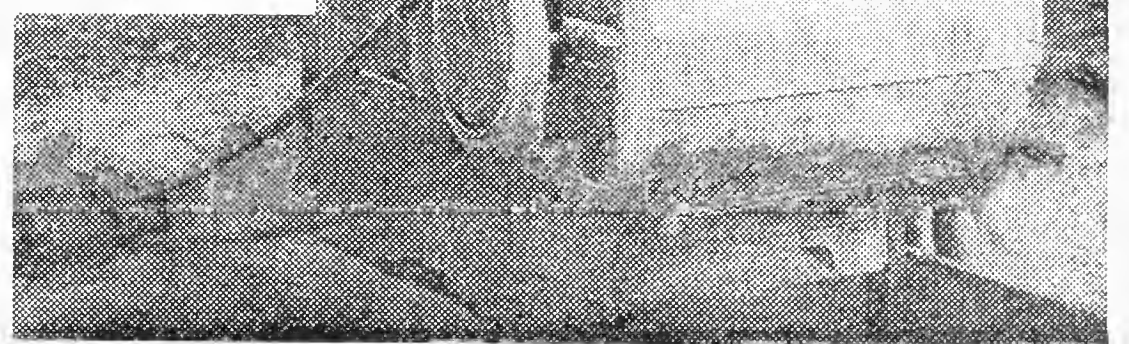
If this sort of sub-standard construction is to come to the field of electric distribution it will need encouragement from the Public Service Commission. It will mean that the Board of Fire Underwriters must waive some of their more fanciful requirements and most of all perhaps it will mean that the service corporations must come to accept the idea and to approve of it as an emergency measure.

Then one thing more. Assuming that taking electricity to isolated farms is expensive and that of necessity the farmer must expect to pay the extra cost of such distribution, the state might at least do this. It might provide for a system of finance whereby this added cost may be spread over a considerable period of years. In other

(Continued on Page 20)

Cleaning oats with a one-half horsepower motor. This is only one of many farm jobs that can be done with electric current.

Photo, Ewing Galloway



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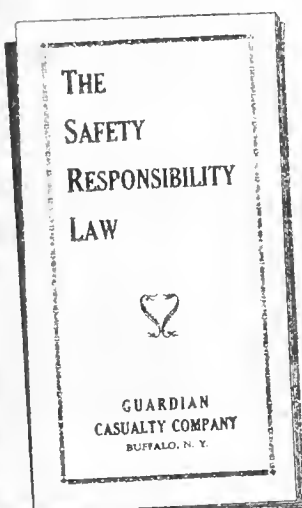
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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Before the Open Fireplace

By M. C. BURRITT

THE tang of fall is in the air and the growing season is rapidly drawing to a close at the end of this first week in October. More sharp frosts this week froze ice in shallow, exposed places and



M. C. Burritt

even crusted the surface of loose, bare ground slightly. New corn, potato and bean foliage has been burned even in protected places. Some damage has been done to potatoes and beans by killing the tops before they were fully ripe. The second heavy soaking rain since May first fell on October third, the other being July twenty-fifth. The ground is again thoroughly wet with puddles standing in places. Cisterns have been replenished and even wells helped out in some cases. Except for late cabbage, however, this last rain was too late to help this season's crops.

Less Wheat This Fall

Comparatively little wheat has been sown in this particular locality. This is probably due to two reasons. There is a growing conviction—confirmed by cost accounts—that due to low yields and low prices, wheat is a very unprofitable crop and many have decided not to grow it longer. And the early dry fall which did not permit plowing so delayed preparation of the land that many others failed to get ready in time. Some are still preparing fields since the rain and wheat will be sown up to October 10, which is the deadline in this region and risky at that. The utilization of land, a supply of very useful straw and a medium for clover seedings are the only reasons for continuing to grow wheat in much of Western New York.

The late cabbage movement is starting now and the outlook is fairly good. Most of the early or domestic cabbage has moved out but it is still being harvested—mostly second cuttings of fields, however. Good, small to medium domestic cabbage is still bringing from sixteen to twenty dollars per ton. The first cars of Danish are moving as high as twenty-five dollars, although most sales are two to four dollars less. I know of one sale involving seventy-five to one hundred tons at twenty dollars per ton from the field. From thirty to ninety cars of New York cabbage are moving daily with a total cabbage movement ranging from one hundred to two hundred cars daily. Wisconsin, which again promises to be quite a factor in the market, is shipping thirty to fifty cars daily.

Apple Prices Firm

Apple prices continue firm and about as formerly reported. Tree run sales are at three dollars or a little more for Baldwins, while U. S. No. 1, 2½ inch Baldwins have brought as high as five and a quarter dollars per barrel. Other sales are in proportion with Greenings and McIntosh topping the list at six seventy-five per barrel. Two sales of Kings have been made at one-fifty per bushel unclassified, buyer furnishing package and packing. A very high east wind

accompanied the rain on October 3, and blew off a good deal of fruit.

There is something about the fall that always appeals to me strongly. Spring with its unfolding of buds, its growth and its promise for the future is a pleasant time of optimism. It is pleasant to plan ahead, to anticipate, but after all great uncertainty and much work and anxiety as well as the promise of harvest lies ahead. But the fall is a time of realization and reward of effort, good and bad. And while the result is often unsatisfactory and disappointing, at least it is definite and measurable and it produces a settled feeling. Looking back one sees both his good planning and work and his lack of it and his mistakes. I like the fall jobs because they finish rather than begin or continue an enterprise. And the sense of cleaning up, finishing and making ready for winter on a farm is a pleasant one.

A Few of the Rewards

Not the least of the pleasures of this time of year are the long winter evenings with their opportunity to spend long hours with the family and reading. If I were asked to name one of the most satisfying situations in life I would certainly name, as one, evenings before the open fire-place with the fire crackling and taking the tang off the fall air, a good book or magazine to read and apples to munch as one reads. There is plenty of hard gruelling work and disappointing returns in farming, but fall and winter evenings at home with the children doing their school work, reading and playing games, a generous woodpile and a cellar well stocked from one's own fields and orchards, go a long way to offset them. —Hilton, N. Y., October 6, 1929.

Florida Experiments With Vegetables

THE statement is commonly made that nitrogen, phosphorous and potash are the only three elements which need to be added in fertilizer. Some work recently done in Florida, causes one to question whether this statement is always true. Beets were grown in sandy soil and the usual application of commercial fertilizer made to a part of the field. To another part of the field a small amount of manganese was added with surprising results. While those grown without the manganese were small and practically valueless, the beets where manganese was added were vigorous and of excellent size.

It is probable that elements other than nitrogen, phosphorous and potash are needed in relatively few cases, but this experiment indicates a possible reason for the failure of certain crops to grow on soil that apparently had everything needed for crop growth.

Alfalfa makes a well-balanced ration for horses when fed with corn alone.



CROSS-COUNTRY TRAMP (striking road in isolated district)—'I'll hang on 'ere, an' wiv a bit o' luck I ought to git a lift soon.—HUMORIST.

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“See them hills over thar? ... we’re goin’ to git on top o’ them”

THAT is what the old mountaineer said to the perspiring and leg-weary tenderfoot. A homely statement—but it illustrates how success in life can be attained.

There are always peaks beyond. The best can be better, old achievements surpassed, two dollars made for every one. But a man or a firm must be forward-looking. When the old idea or method is superseded by a better one, it should be discarded. And better ideas are always being conceived.

Your Gran’dad would have laughed if he had been told that some day cows would be milked by machinery. He would have thought you were crazy if you had said that he could buy a better feed in a store than he could mix himself.

There was some justification for his attitude. He couldn’t know that scientists and chemists would devote their lives to the subject of animal nutrition. The dietary needs of dairy cattle and poultry had yet to be studied in detail; the proportions of grains, and mineral balance had yet to be calculated to a nicety; buttermilk and fishmeal, proteins, vitamins, minerals and many other things had never been considered. All that was far in the future. So Gran’dad “rolled his own” by hard labor and guesswork.

His life would have been a whole lot easier and his business more profitable if he could have bought the commercial feeds preferred by the progressive dairyman of today.

Simply by going to his local dealer, he could have obtained complete feeds neatly packed in bags—feeds that would have given him milk production and profits beyond his greatest dreams . . . at less cost and labor . . . tested by scientists and proven on the Park and Pollard experimental farms.

That is what the forward-looking dairyman does today. And because The Park and Pollard Company is forward-looking too—continually experimenting with new formulae and new ideas—it shares in the success it brings to others. The far-away hills possess a beckoning lure that cannot be resisted.

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust
Dry Mash • Red Ribbon Scratch
• Growing Feed • Intermediate
Chick Feed • P & P Chick Scratch
• P & P Chick Starter — Dairy
Rations: Overall 24% • Milk-
Maid, 24% • Bet-R-Milk 20%
• Herdhealth 16% • Milkade
Calf Meal — Other Feeds: P & P
Stock Feed • Bison Stock Feed •
Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration •
Pigeon Feed • P & P Horse Feed •
Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

The Park & Pollard Co
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To be sure of profit-making feeds—look for a Park & Pollard dealer

CHAMPION Spark Plugs— Maximum Performance and Dependability

THE importance of spark plugs in modern engines of all sizes and types cannot be over-emphasized. In farm service particularly, where cars, trucks, tractors and stationary engines must always give unfailing dependability, it is imperative that spark plugs be the best.

Champion Spark Plugs are the unqualified choice of the great majority throughout the world.

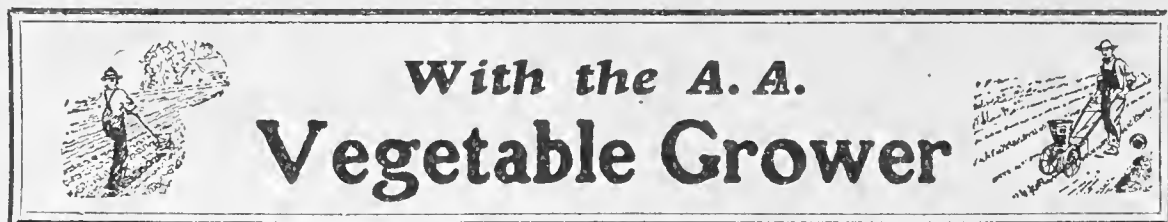
By constant research, intensive experiments and tests, Champion has always anticipated engineering needs. The universal preference Champion enjoys is the result of superiorities so pronounced that it is obviously the better spark plug for every engine.

The exclusive Champion Sillimanite insulator is recognized by ceramic science as the finest known. Champion owns and controls the only known mine of Sillimanite, the greatest of all insulating materials. Special analysis electrodes which resist pitting and burning to the utmost, and insure a hot spark of uniform intensity for all engine speeds. The solid copper gasket seal retains the manifold advantages of Champion's two-piece construction with the added advantages of being permanently gas-tight.

Champion Spark Plugs assure maximum performance and dependability for every farm engine. Your dealer stocks Champions in sizes and types specially designed to exact the utmost in power and economy from your engine, whatever the make.

CHAMPION Spark Plugs

TOLEDO, OHIO
WINDSOR, ONT.



Controlling the Carrot and Parsnip Maggot

"Can you advise me what to use on my garden in which the root vegetables such as carrots and parsnips become wormy? The worm seems to be a sort of wire worm. Our Swiss Chard leaves also were wormy last year, but the worm differs from the one in the root vegetables.

"Also can you tell me what kind of a worm it is which is about an inch long when straightened out but it is usually curled up tight. It resembles a wire worm only it is larger around and nearly black in color. We find lots of them every morning in warm weather in our cement water tank and around the pipe. We dispose of them but the next morning there will be just as many there. They eat into our melons on the side which lies on the ground and we also find them in decayed spots of other vegetables."—G. M., New York.

IT is becoming more and more difficult to grow carrots and parsnips in gardens or on a field commercial scale because of the injuries inflicted by the maggots of a small fly known as the carrot rust-fly. This fly is a European insect first noticed in New York State in 1901. Thus it is only about 28 years old as an inhabitant of our State. From the reports, however, that we have of the work of this fly and from the injuries to carrots which we have seen we are bound to say that the fly has improved every shining hour of those 28 years in New York.

Life History of the Fly

The first flies in the spring appear in late May and continue through June. In a few days after appearing each one begins to lay its white eggs on the soil or in crevices of the soil about the bases of the carrot plants. Here the eggs hatch and the small white maggots burrow through the root of the carrot. By the latter part of July most of the maggots become grown and transform to brown pupae in the soil. The second brood of flies is present from the last week in July through August into September. Thus flies are present ready to lay eggs on carrots and parsnips twice during the summer, once during late May and nearly all of June and again during all of August. These periods are important and should be kept in mind.

Methods of Control

The work of Gaines and Glasgow indicate that in growing carrots there are, at least, two methods of circumventing the fly and preventing its injuries.

1. Grow the crop of carrots during a period in which the plants will escape the egg-laying of the flies of the first brood which occurs during the last days of May and first half of June.

To do this, sow the seed the very last days of May or first two days of June. The flies will not lay their eggs on these small plants and will die without providing for a second brood.

Seed sown at this time will produce plants large enough for most marketing purposes by the second week in September and should be pulled then. If they stand longer they are liable to be injured by the maggots of the second brood if a second brood of flies appear in August.

2. For garden crops sow the seed at the time indicated in 1 and treat the plants in August with calomel (mercurous chloride) mixed with gypsum in the proportion of one pound of calomel to 24 pounds of gypsum. Apply this dry mixture by hand to the plants in the row taking care to cover completely the soil about the bases of the plants. Make the first application on August first, and follow it with at least two more applications at weekly intervals.

In growing parsnips the second method will be preferable because this vegetable is usually left in the ground much longer than carrots. In order to protect parsnips under these conditions from the maggots of the second brood

flies which appear in August the plants should receive the treatments of calomel and gypsum.

Millipedes

From the description I judge the "worms" eating into the melons and other vegetables are the small brown millipedes which are so common in gardens. No very satisfactory method has been discovered of controlling these pests. They may be trapped under pieces of boards or slices of vegetables laid on the ground, then collected and destroyed. They may also be kept away from the melons by distributing lime or tobacco dust about the fruit as it lies on the ground.—GLENN W. HERRICK, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Results of Fertilizer Experiments on Canning Crops

BY C. B. SAYRE

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following information was presented at the recent meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association. We are printing it for the benefit of the many vegetable growers who were unable to attend.

FERTILIZER experiments comparing 150 lbs., 300 lbs., 600 lbs., and 1200 lbs. per acre of 4-16-4 fertilizer have shown that with tomatoes and likewise with cabbage, the highest net returns were secured from the heaviest rate of fertilizer. With snap beans, and also with beets, the highest net returns were obtained by using 600 lbs. per acre. With sweet corn, 300 lbs. gave the best results, and with peas, 150 lbs. gave the best results. Phosphorus is by far the most important fertilizer for tomatoes. Adding a complete fertilizer to the soil of flats or pots for tomatoes hastened the growth and development of the plants, but adding nitrogen, phosphorus, or potash singly did not give as good results as an unfertilized composted soil.

In comparing the seeding of peas at 3, 4, 5, and 6 bushels of seed per acre, the highest net returns were secured for all varieties from the five bushels of seed per acre. All canning varieties of peas, both wrinkled and smooth-seeded may be planted as early as the ground can be worked, and, in general, delay in planting reduces the yields. Peas, and particularly beans, may be considerably injured and the yields reduced if fertilizer is drilled in with the seed. On the other hand, drilling in the fertilizer in a separate operation just before planting will increase the yields. With beans, this is likewise better than drilling in the fertilizer between the rows as the beans are being sown.

Golden Bantam corn gives the highest returns when planted in hills 30 inches each way, with four plants per hill, or in 30 inch drills with the plants eight inches in the row. Early Ever-

green gives the best returns from hills spaced 3 feet apart each way, with four plants per hill.

If tomato plants are held for some time under crowded conditions, such as 100 plants per flat, the seed should not be sown too early. Seeding canning crop tomatoes on March 25th gave better results than seed sown March 10th or April 10th. In spacing tomatoes in the field, largest returns were secured by spacing 3x3 ft., but the largest net return for a canning crop was obtained when the plants were set 3½x4 ft. John Baer was the best canning variety. Marglobe was of excellent quality, but lacking in yield.

Peas grown on the same land without rotation were a total failure the third year and thereafter, while peas grown in adjoining fields in a 4-year rotation have produced satisfactory crops each year. Tomatoes grown on the same land without rotation for four years are yielding thus far as well as tomatoes grown in rotation. Care is taken to plow under completely all tomato plants in the fall in each case.

Fertilizer Helps Control Root Rot of Peas

ROOT rot of peas, which is a fungus disease, has caused considerable loss to New Jersey growers. In studying methods of controlling this trouble, Dr. C. M. Haenseler of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station found that a liberal amount of fertilizer properly applied so as to prevent seed injury was the most effective means of reducing these losses. The report states that the disease cannot be prevented by fertilizer but that the infection can be retarded, resulting in good yields on fields heavily infected with this trouble. Tests were made on a one-acre field on which peas had previously been a total failure. The best results were obtained by using 1,000 pounds of 0-10-6 placed in the row and the nitrogen given as a separate side application after the plants were up. The plot receiving this treatment made an excellent growth and yield at the rate of 135.5 bushels per acre.

Rotate Crops to Control Bacterial Canker of Tomatoes

BACTERIAL canker, a disease of tomatoes, has been troublesome in Erie and Niagara Counties for the past several years. This disease usually appears after the plants have blossomed and the first symptoms are the wilting, rolling and browning of the leaves on one side of the plant. Sometimes there are yellowish streaks on the stems and later these may crack open. In some cases the entire plant dies in a short time.

Up to the present time there is no sure control of this disease. It is recommended, however, that only seeds from healthy plants should be used and that any tomato refuse should be plowed under or completely destroyed before the plants are set out. It helps to rotate the crop and tomatoes should not be grown on the same land oftener than once in three or four years. Seeds should be treated before they are planted in order to kill any disease organisms.

Paul Work.



With the A. A. FARM MECHANIC



Safe Water for Batteries

"Would like to ask whether water caught in a glass jug from the outlet of a field tile is suitable for use in either light plant or car batteries."

NO, DECIDEDLY not. There is no telling what mineral hardness and organic impurities this water may have absorbed in running over and through the soil, which might at once neutralize the acid in the electrolyte and ruin the battery. I doubt if there would be one chance out of a hundred that such water could be used without damaging the battery.

The only really safe water to use in batteries is distilled water purchased from a good battery station. Water caught out in the open in a glass or earthenware vessel is reasonably safe if caught after it has been raining a few minutes to wash dust and gases out of the air. Snow water caught under the same conditions is fairly safe; but neither snow off the ground, water from artificial ice, nor snow or rain around a large city can be safely used. I. W. Dickerson.

Galvanized Tank Will Sweat

"Would you advise putting a galvanized tank in an upstairs room as a supply tank for range boiler? What can I do to keep such a tank from sweating? Will such a tank be likely to cause dampness in the room?"—O.E.N.

A GALVANIZED tank is probably as satisfactory as anything you can get to use in the attic or an upstairs room. A wooden tank would not sweat so much but would be very likely to leak. There is no very practicable way to keep a galvanized tank from sweating, and the safest thing is to put a good deep drip pan under it to hold any moisture which does collect and run down, or any water which might slop over. In the attic, a drain pipe from this drip pan could be extended out through the wall and this might also be done from the upstairs room. The dampness will hardly be troublesome.

The best solution for such a problem is to put a small pressure tank in the basement, as this gets away from nearly all the objections to the upstairs tank. Not only will it be better, but will probably be cheaper in the long run.—I. W. D.

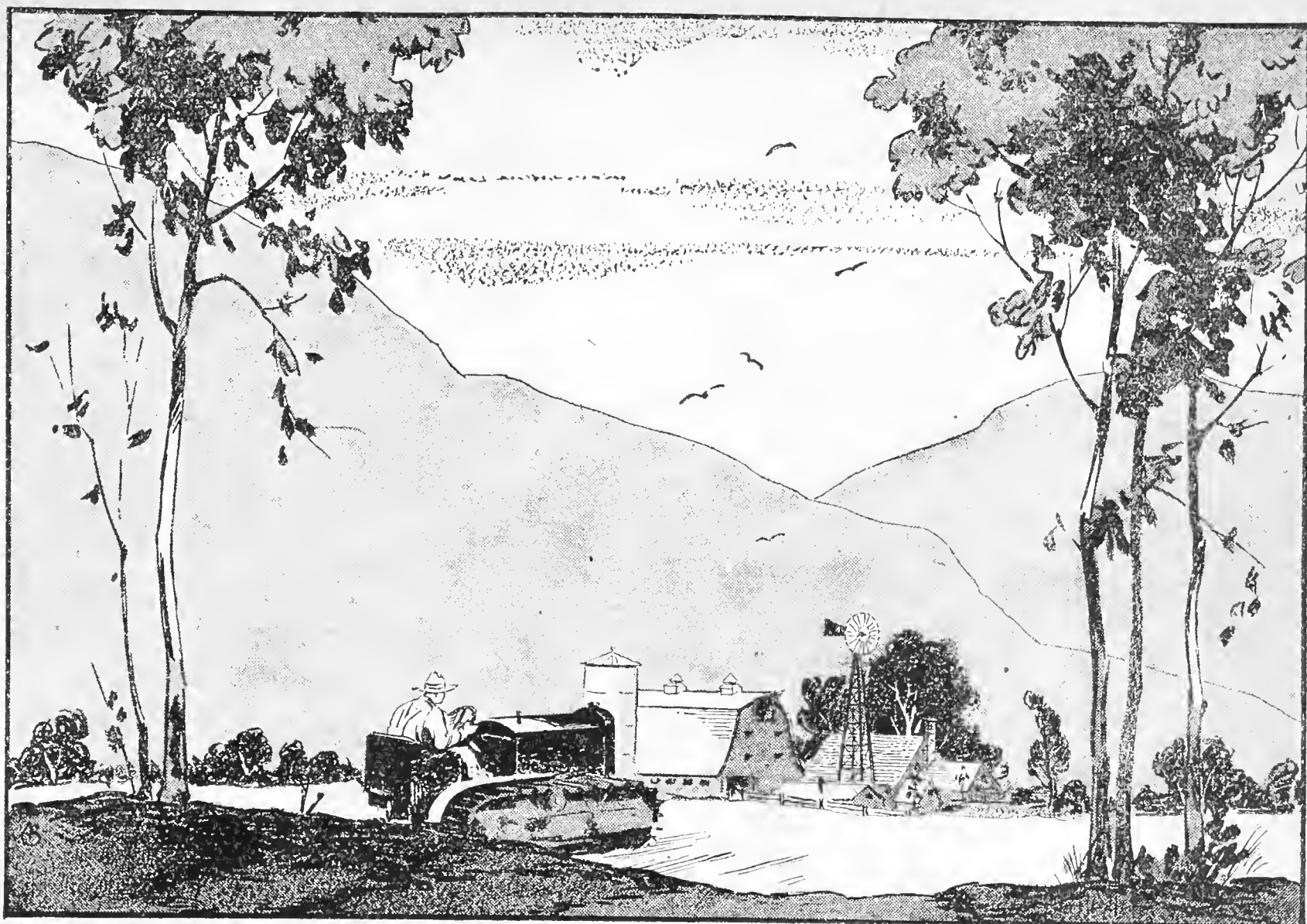
Woodlot Gives Good Returns

THE returns from forest plantings are ordinarily considered to be very slow. Where the area is reforested little returns are expected for at least 20 years unless it be from the sale of Christmas trees and little marketable lumber is expected for a still longer time.

The State College of Agriculture, however, has found that the proper management in the farm woodlot shows good returns. During the past winter demonstration improved cuttings were made on 20 farm woodlots in New York State. The cuttings were made to furnish fuel and at the same time to improve the growing conditions in the woodlot. The average returns were at the rate of \$59.30 an acre. This was based on the value of the fuel after it was cut and piled after all items of expense had been deducted.

What Paint For Metal Roofs?

IT IS important at this time that galvanized steel and other metal roofing be properly painted, though an inquiry among sheet steel manufacturers shows that roofing experts do not always agree on what is the best method. In general manufacturers recommend that galvanized roofing or siding be allowed to weather from three to five months before it is painted, as by that time



WHY TRACTOR OWNERS USE SOCONY SPECIAL GASOLINE *plus* ETHYL

THE conditions under which tractors are operated make their engines carbon very quickly.

These deposits sometimes so raise the temperature and compression of the engine that "knocking" develops, power is lost, and you have the trouble and expense of cleaning out the cylinders—not to mention the time lost during the tilling season.

Now with Socony Special Gasoline plus Ethyl, carbon deposits become a benefit. For Socony Special plus Ethyl is a knockless fuel. It burns evenly

under all conditions. Consequently the extra pressure created by the deposits is transformed into added power.

With Socony Special plus Ethyl your tractor can drag more plows or other agricultural implements—which means more land cultivated at lower cost.

Socony Special plus Ethyl makes gasoline engines of all kinds perform more efficiently. Use it for your tractor, for your truck, for your passenger car. The first tankful will convince you of its superior quality.

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Standard Hand Separator Oil

Socony Gasoline & Special Gasoline

Dendrol Dormant Spray Oil

S T A N D A R D O I L C O M P A N Y O F N E W Y O R K

the surface will be in condition to receive and hold the paint; while tin and black roofing or siding should be painted immediately after it is erected. In either case the surface should be thoroughly dry and free from loose dirt or dust of any sort. If it has a coat of dust on it, then it should be swept or rubbed with a rag to get it clean. For galvanized roofing the first coat should be rather poor in linseed oil. To make it this way add more dry color, such as good bright red iron oxide. The regular paint should then be applied after the first coat has dried. If a good paint is used, these two coats should last for five years without any further attention, and then they should be painted again with one good additional coat and one more such good coat should be given approximately every five years.

For many years the standard prac-

tice has been to use linseed oil and iron oxide or Venetian red for the cheaper grade of painting; while for better work, the priming coat was of red lead and linseed oil, followed by any desired color of lead and oil.

Asphalt Paint Recommended

A few, however, recommend the application of a good asphalt paint in preference to iron oxide and oil, and this recommendation is borne out by many roofing contractors. One of these is a roofing contractor at Coldwater, Mich., who does a large roofing business running into hundreds of squares each season. His advice is never to paint a galvanized roof until it begins to show slight signs of rust. He recommends nothing but pure asphalt paint and states that any kind of tar paint will corrode the sheet steel.

Another report comes from a roofing

firm at Fremont, Ind., who also does a large business in steel roofing. They recommend to use nothing but pure asphalt paint, painting to be done after the first rust appears. These men have jobs painted with asphalt paint which are still good after ten years, and they guarantee their standing seam steel roofs when so painted.

Both of these firms have tried iron oxide and oil and found them much less satisfactory than the asphalt paint. We should be glad to hear from other contractors who have had several years' experience with steel roofing as to the type and brands of paint they have found satisfactory. Also of recoating paints for prepared roofs which they have found satisfactory. I. W. Dickerson.

Keep pullets fat to prevent early winter molt.

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Go to your dealer and get a supply of Gold Medal Vitamin Dairy Ration. Switch over gradually from the feed you're now

using and feed about one pound of Gold Medal Dairy Ration for every three pounds of milk.

Watch their coats get sleeker, and their eyes brighter. Watch your milk production come up and your milk check grow.

Gold Medal Dairy Ration has proved that it can get better results on thousands of farms. Why shouldn't it? Made from the highest quality ingredients, from a "Farm-tested" formula, in mills that have a world-wide reputation for quality and uniformity. Gold Medal Vitamin Dairy Ration is bound to do a better job for you than anything else you can feed.

Besides, every bag carries the famous Gold Medal Guarantee—it must satisfy you or your money back.

It's our risk, if Gold Medal doesn't make you more money. Why not look for a Gold Medal dealer today?

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With the A. A. Dairyman



4-H Club Boys Win Dairy Show Trip

GORDON Cairns of South Kortright, New York and Wilson Plankenhorn of Hyde Park, New York, have been awarded the New York Central Railroad 4-H Dairy Club Prizes. John Cherry, Jr. of Red Hook, New York and Thomas Hollier of Skaneateles, New York, won similar prizes also offered by the New York Central for boys and girls most outstanding in their 4-H General Livestock achievements. To encourage better livestock club work, a total of \$200.00 in prizes was offered. The money prizes won by the 4-H Dairy Club boys will be used to defray their expenses to the National Dairy Exposition to be held at St. Louis, Missouri. In the division for 4-H General Livestock members, the same financial provisions have been made but to be used by the winners in making the trip to the international Livestock Show to be held at Chicago, Illinois.

In making the awards, the committee commended Stewart Ackley highly for his 4-H Dairy work and likewise in the General Livestock work Arthur L. Traver of Troy, New York received honorable mention.

Earning As They Learn

Gordon Cairns a Guernsey calf club member in Delaware County for the past five years has made an enviable record. Gordon is now a proud owner of a herd of 24 Guernseys and has been making a very creditable showing in 4-H club and open classes at local fairs and round-ups. Gordon is a good club member and has been active in his community. He is a graduate of a four-year High School and contemplates studying agriculture at the New York State College of agriculture before entering into his intended life's work of breeding Guernsey cattle.

Wilson Plankenhorn is the owner of eight purebred Holsteins having been a livestock club member for four years. Wilson has a record very similar to that of Gordon Cairns. His achievements have been along similar lines but not quite so extensive. Wilson has been a fine club member and booster. Before taking up farming, Wilson expects to study agriculture in Delhi Academy but in the meantime he will continue with his club work.

Will Attend International Live Stock Show

John Cherry of Red Hook, New York is a rather young livestock club boy in length of service. During his two years in club activities, he has proved himself to be a very successful feeder of beef cattle, a showman and a leader. John showed the second prize heavy steer at the 1929 Eastern States Exposition. Other accomplishments equally as important stand out in his favor. John will appreciate a trip to the International Livestock Show. Thomas Hollier of Skaneateles, New York has been New York's outstanding pig club member since 1924. He started with one purebred sow pig and now owns a herd of 22 head. To me sure any farmer breeder could be proud of such a herd. Tom's noteworthy achievements, include community livestock work and show ring prize winnings in local fairs and state fairs including those of New York, West Virginia and Illinois.

Articles of greater length could be written concerning the New York Central Prize winners and also of those who have not been mentioned. It is certainly encouraging to see the New York Central Railroad and other organizations offer financial assistance and encouragement toward agricultural education for our future livestock farmers. In the future, we hope that a greater number of boys and girls will

take advantage of similar inducements that may be given by those appreciative of club activities for livestock improvement.—H. A. WILLIAMS.

Crossbreeding Wrong Way to Improve Test

I have a herd of Holstein cows and would like to improve the test. Will you please advise me if it would be wise to buy a Guernsey bull? I would like to know the result of crossing these two breeds.—J. L. G., New York.

WE CERTAINLY would not recommend the crossing of any two breeds of cattle. The common idea is that those who do this will get the good traits of both animals, but it is quite as likely that such a cross will result in getting the poor traits of both breeds.

For example, instead of getting the high milk production of the Holsteins and the high test of the Guernseys, you will quite as likely get the low test of the Holsteins and the lower average milk production of the Guernseys.

If you need to produce milk with a higher test, there are several ways in which you can do it. You can buy in a few Guernseys or Jerseys in which case, of course, it will be necessary for you to maintain two herd sires or else arrange with some neighbors to own a sire in partnership or to hire his use. Another means of increasing the percentage of fat is to breed for this characteristic. This, of course, is slower and there is a limit to it. It is possible to increase the average production of a Holstein herd over a period of years by paying close attention to the butterfat test.

Raised Herd Record 5,000 Pounds Per Cow

THE average production per cow in a herd owned by K. Bradley and Giles Cartright of Tioga County, New York, was raised 5,000 pounds in one year by the employment of modern methods. During the testing year 1928-29, this herd produced 11,856.4 pounds of milk per cow and 408.5 pounds of butterfat.

Gordon Holley, Dairy Herd Improvement Association representative who tested the herd, comments upon the exceptional increase in production over the previous year as follows: "This herd produced 5,000 pounds more milk per cow this year than a year ago. The increased production can be accounted for by: (1) better feeding and general management, (2) water buckets, (drinking cups), (3) better ventilation and more comfortable stalls."

Pennsylvania Fights Abortion

IN 1920 the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture, adopted what is known as the Pennsylvania plan for the control of bang abortion in cattle. Since that time a blood test has been applied to 2,700 Pennsylvania herds; 829 herds are now signed up under the plan and 230 certificates for abortion free herds have been issued.

Facts About TB Eradication

DURING the seven months period January 1, 1929, to August 3, 1929, 40,940 herds, representing 537,744 cattle, were tuberculin tested in the State of New York under the accredited herd plan; the number of reactors revealed being 27,232, or 5.07% of the total.

This is a decided increase from the number tested during the same period in 1928.



With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



Pullets Have Leg Weakness

WE HAVE been receiving numerous letters recently asking the cause of leg weakness and paralysis in pullets. It seems that this trouble is unusually prevalent this fall and that it is causing considerable loss. In the majority of cases this trouble is caused by a disease known as coccidiosis. The following account of the disease together with the treatment for it is given by Professor Roy Jones of the Connecticut State Agricultural College.

Coccidiosis was at one time considered a disease of young chicks, but this is no longer the case. Coccidiosis may appear in several different forms at different stages of the chicks' development, but is not troublesome in mature birds except where birds receive a heavy inoculation while young and gradually break down due to an injured digestive system. Some flocks of pullets may appear to grow and do very well up to the time they are nearing maturity, when a few of the weaker individuals lose flesh and go lame or become paralyzed. In some cases lameness and paralysis occur without any great loss of flesh. Upon examination, such birds usually have an enlarged and very much irritated intestine—especially in or just below the duodenum loop.

With this type of coccidiosis or enteritis, the case may or may not be inflamed. The origin of such an outbreak usually dates back to a time in the brooding period when the chicks were severely crowded; when they were running out on a limited range that was allowed to become foul; or perhaps from drinking stagnant water around the chick range.

There is very little that can be done for advanced cases; but the flock as a whole can be much improved and in many cases apparently cleaned up by feeding a combination of enteritis powder and semi-solid buttermilk:

Formula for Enteritis Powder

8 ounces powdered Catechu,
2 ounces Sodium Phenolsulphonate,
2 ounces Calcium Phenolsulphonate,
4 ounces Sulphate of Zinc

Dose—1 heaping teaspoonful to each gallon of drinking water. Feed for one week, then discontinue for one day and give epsom salts at a rate not to exceed 1 pound to 100 mature birds or 1 pound per 400 lbs. of chickens in the case of young stock; then resume the enteritis powder treatment for one week longer. In severe cases two or three successive treatments allowing a few days between may be necessary. If the birds refuse to drink the water with enteritis powder in it, cut down the strength of the mixture. Enteritis will stain metal drinking fountains and although this apparently is not harmful, many poultrymen prefer to use cut-down lard tubs or candy pails during such treatment.

Semi-solid buttermilk fed in paste form, all the birds will consume, has given excellent results in connection with this treatment. Feed as purchased by pasting the milk on the inside walls of the brooder house, or on boards outside nailed on stakes driven into the ground. If the milk is too thin to stay on the sides of the boards, nail a 1 in. x 3 in. cleat along the bottom edge. If the milk is spread thin in this manner, it avoids wasting.

Flocks suffering from coccidiosis and enteritis frequently show scattered worm infestation; but it is almost useless to treat for worms until the digestive tract is restored to health—and after this is done, it is frequently unnecessary to treat for worms.

Soft Shelled Eggs

I have a flock of R. C. Black Leghorn hens two years old that are fed a commercial mash with scratch feed and green feed at noon and have shell and grit by them all the while. They lay soft shelled eggs. Could you suggest what is lacking. —B.H., New York.

THERE are several possible causes for soft shelled eggs. It has been found that the ability of hens to assim-

ilate minerals depends to some extent on the presence of sunlight or the feeding of cod liver oil. In other words it is possible to feed a hen plenty of oyster shell or limestone yet she may not have the ability to assimilate it and make use of it. The use of one per cent of cod liver oil in the mash will help prevent this trouble.

Other causes are lack of sufficient exercise, birds that are too fat and certain nervous disorders which however, are not common.

Pullets Eat Feathers

I have a flock of pullets 13 weeks old that are going through the usual molt. They have the habit of eating their feathers. I think they eat nearly all the feathers that fall excepting the larger ones. Is there anything I can do to rid them of this habit? They are nice pullets and do not act sick but they do not have the appetite to eat that they should have. Is it natural that they have less appetite when molting? I feed equal parts cracked corn and wheat with a balanced buttermilk mash.—E. M., Pa.

THE habit of eating feathers seems to be very common with growing pullets. So far as we know it is not due to a deficiency in the ration, although most people think so. It is usually found in pullets which are closely confined, more than in pullets on range. We feel that it possibly is due to the instinctive habit which chicks have of catching and eating insects or anything in motion. They see a feather floating in the breeze and seize it as they would an insect. In this way the habit is formed. Unless they get to the point of actually pulling feathers from each other there are no serious results from the habit.

With mature hens it is always true that they lose their appetite to a large extent during the molt. We have not noticed it to any extent in growing pullets when they are changing to their last set of feathers. It might very easily happen however, and may explain your pullets' loss of appetite. The ration which you are feeding seems all right.—L. E. Weaver.

Pullets Want to Set

"On March 1st I bought 100 R. I. red chicks from one of the advertisers in the A. A. These were fine chicks and grew well and lived well. These pullets began to lay at four and one-half months and at one time were laying 50%. Now the pullets all seem to want to set and eggs have fallen off to eight or ten a day. Today I have eight pullets in the setting hen coop. Feed has been "Cornell mash" and "scratch feed". This is the first time I have had reds lay before they were six months old and never had one want to set before February or March and have used the same feed. Please give me your opinion as to a change of feed as I know there is nothing wrong with the pullets." —H. B. C., New York.

WE CAN find no fault with the feed if you are giving your pullets but it is, of course, possible that they have been eating too high a proportion of grain and too little mash with the result that they have become fat which would have a tendency to cause them to set instead of lay eggs.

We suggest that you keep the pullets in a good airy coop where they will be active and that you cut down on the grain and feed them more heavily on mash. It probably would be a good idea to give them some wet mash for a while as this is more palatable than the dry mash.

Probably it will take some time to get those which have stopped laying back into production. Of course, any strain of Rhode Island red has a greater tendency to set than do the strictly egg laying breeds.

Electricity on the farm for lighting alone is an expensive luxury; if used for labor-saving devices it becomes a desirable convenience.

Pennies



that made
a Poultryman
prosperous

A southern poultryman figured that 40 pounds of Egg Mash will feed a hen for a year, and that it would cost him only 4 cents per hen more to feed the best ration he could find, instead of a cheap, uncertain mixture.

He made a careful test of Gold Medal Egg Mash. Result nearly 20% increase in egg production. Two more eggs per bird would more than offset the difference in the price of feed. He got 22 more eggs.

Why shouldn't he? Gold Medal Egg Mash is the result of years of study and countless farm-tests. Every ingredient is selected by the same experts whose watchfulness has made Gold Medal "Kitchen-tested" flour the most favored brand among American Housewives.

Gold Medal Egg Mash will say it with more eggs for you, too. It's guaranteed to satisfy or your money back. Good dealers everywhere have it, or will get it for you.

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Town _____ State _____

My Feed Dealer is _____

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

October Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.42	3.22
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.30	2.10
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

* * *

September Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for September for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$2.84
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	2.78
Certificates of Indebtedness	.15
Net Cash Price to Farmers	2.63
September 1928, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.68
September 1928, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.78
September 1927, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.55
September 1927, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.65
September 1926, Net CASH Price, 3% milk	\$2.36
September 1926, Net POOL Price, 3% milk	\$2.46

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as 2.74 per hundred, (\$2.94 for 3.5% milk).

September 1928 price to producer, 3% milk, \$2.74; 3.5%, \$2.94
September 1927 price to producer, 3% milk, \$2.73; 3.5%, \$2.93
September 1926 price to producer, 3% milk, \$2.53; 3.5%, \$2.73

Butter Market Shows Improvement

CREAMERY	Oct. 11, 1929	Oct. 4, 1929	Last Year
HIGHER THAN EXTRA	46 1/2-47 1/4	46 1/2-47	47 1/2-48
Extra (92sc)	46 - 46 1/4	46 -	47 -
44-91 score	40 - 45 1/2	40 - 45 1/2	42 1/2-46
Lower G'ds.	39 - 39 1/2	39 - 39 1/2	41 - 42

The butter market closes in better shape this week, ending October 12, than it did last week. On the 5th the trade was looking downward and this trend continued to the point that creamery extras (92 score) eventually sold for 45 1/2c on October 10. That was the turning point however, for on October 11 the prices had jumped a half cent and the trend was upward.

The factors responsible for the market during the past week are the same as we mentioned a week ago. A large element in the trade has turned to held butter with the result that fresh goods have been more or less neglected and accumulations have been the result. On the 11th the market took a turn that was actually unexpected. Some speculative buying was probably the one factor that

turned the tide. That was all that was necessary to start the ball rolling for as soon as the turn came business took on a different aspect.

On October 4 the four largest cities reported cold storage holdings of 63,412,164 pounds, compared with 53,560,584 pounds on the same date a year ago. The out of storage movement from September 27 to October 4 was slightly heavier this year than during the same period a year ago.

Cheese Prices Hold Steady

STATE FLATS	Oct. 11, 1929	Oct. 4, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	25 1/2-26 1/2	25 1/2-26 1/2	27 1/2-28
Fresh Av'ge			24 - 25
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	
Held Av'ge			

Cheese prices are the same as they were last week although the sentiment seems to be toward a higher level. Whether or not the market is strong enough for an increase remains to be seen. In some quarters it looks as though we would see higher prices. Fresh cheese has held very firmly because of the firm Wisconsin markets. At the same time there is a brisk demand for good quality cured cheese.

The ten cities making daily reports indicate that the out of storage movement is much heavier than it was last year. From September 26 to October 3 almost a half million pounds of cheese came out of storage, whereas during the same period last year less than two thousand pounds came out of the same houses.

Nearby Eggs Higher

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 11, 1929	Oct. 4, 1929	Last Year
Hennery	63-68	61-66	61-65
Selected Extras	59-62	55-60	54-60
Average Extras	50-56	47-53	40-48
Extra Firsts	42-47	40-45	33-36
Firsts	39-40	38-39	31-32
Undergrades	38-43	38-43	33-38
Pullets	28-33	30-35	29-30
Pewees			
NEARBY BROWNS	Oct. 11, 1929	Oct. 4, 1929	Last Year
Hennery	53-60	53-60	46-55
Gathered	38-51	38-52	33-45

The egg market moved to a new high level as the week of October 12 came to a close. Buying was heavy for the coming Jewish holiday. With fancy fresh eggs showing no excessive supply it was to be expected that prices would reach a new higher level. Earlier in the week the egg market was a little unsettled because of reports of more restricted consumer buying and a freer use of storage eggs. The market at no time was in an unsatisfactory condition but there were occasions when there was a slightly unsettled feeling. As the week came to a close however, the situation and the trend turned decidedly upward. Cold storage holdings still show a very satisfactory balance as compared with last year, the ten cities making daily reports having about 500,000 cases less than they had a year ago, October 4. Furthermore, the out of storage movement in these ten cities was heavier from September 27 to October 4 than during the same period last year.

Live Poultry Supplies Short

FOWLS	Oct. 11, 1929	Oct. 4, 1929	Last Year
Colored	33-36	28-31	29-32
Leghorn	23-25	18-23	22-24
CHICKENS	Oct. 11, 1929	Oct. 4, 1929	Last Year
Colored	24-33	20-30	25-30
Leghorn	24-27	21-27	24-30
BROILERS	Oct. 11, 1929	Oct. 4, 1929	Last Year
Colored	30-35	28-35	-30
Leghorn			-30
OLD ROOSTERS	Oct. 11, 1929	Oct. 4, 1929	Last Year
	-18	-18	
TURKEYS	Oct. 11, 1929	Oct. 4, 1929	Last Year
	40-45	45-50	
DUCKS, NEARBY	Oct. 11, 1929	Oct. 4, 1929	Last Year
	22-30	22-30	22-30
GESE	Oct. 11, 1929	Oct. 4, 1929	Last Year

Those shippers of live poultry aiming for the Jewish holidays reaped a fine harvest on this occasion for the market was short supplied and prices went to new and higher levels, for this period of the year. Fancy colored fowls by express in many cases exceeded our quotations but the occasions were not numerous enough to warrant establishing those higher prices as the market. Poultry coming in by express met an active demand with prices on the upward trend. Unfortunately there were some who arrived late and they failed to find buyers but in spite of that it looks as though the hold-overs will meet a good trade next week, as the market is pretty well cleaned up.

Apples Meet Ready Sale

Apples of fancy quality, well graded and packed met a ready sale in a steady market at about unchanged prices during the last of the week. Offgrade fruit sold slowly even at slight concessions. Receipts were fairly liberal from different sections of the State. Pears were in limited receipt and prices tended upward, especially on well packed and graded attractive quality fruit. Crab apples held about steady.

APPLES—Hudson Valley Section (store sales) bushel baskets: Hubbardston

U. S. Grade No. 1, 2 1/2 inch \$1.50-1.75, 2 3/4 inch \$1.75-2.00; Jonathan U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.00-2.50, 2 3/4 inch \$1.75-2.25; Kings U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.00, 2 3/4 inch and larger \$2.00-2.50; Northwestern Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.25, 2 3/4 inch \$2.00-2.50; McIntosh U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.50-3.00, 2 3/4 inch and larger \$3.00-3.50; (cartons) U. S. Grade No. 1, various sized \$3.00-3.50; Rhode Island Greenings, U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.00-2.50, few \$2.75, 2 3/4 inch \$2.25-2.75, 3 inch \$2.75-3.00; Wagener U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.00, 2 3/4 inch \$2.00-2.25; various other varieties, U. S. Grade No. 1, 2 1/2 inch and upward ranged from \$1.75-2.50, and unclassified 2 1/2 inch and upward from \$1.25-1.75. Western and Central New York Sections (pier and store sales), bushel baskets: Alexander U. S. Grade No. 1 2 1/4 inch mostly \$1.50; Hubbardston U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.50-1.75, 2 3/4 inch \$1.25; unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.25-1.37 1/2, 2 3/4 inch \$1.00; Northwestern Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 3/4 inch mostly \$2.50, 2 1/2 inch \$2.25; unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.75; McIntosh U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$2.25-3.00, 2 3/4 inch \$2.00-2.25; unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.00, 2 3/4 inch \$1.50; Rhode Island Greenings U. S. No. 1 2 3/4 inch \$2.50-2.75, 2 1/2 inch \$2.00-2.50, 2 1/4 inch \$1.00-1.25; unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.50-1.75, 2 1/4 inch \$1.25-1.50; Wealthy U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$1.75-2.25, 2 1/4 inch \$1.50-1.75; unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$1.50, 2 1/4 inch \$1.25; Twenty Ounce U. S. No. 1 2 3/4-3 inch \$2.00-2.50, unclassified 2 1/2-3 inch \$1.50-2.00; Wolf River U. S. No. 1 3 inch \$1.50-1.75. Various other kinds U. S. Grade No. 1, 2 1/2 inch and upward \$1.50-2.00; unclassified 2 1/2 inch and upward \$1.25-1.50. Barrels: Alexander U. S. Grade No. 1, 2 1/2 inch \$4.00-4.25, 2 3/4 inch \$4.25-4.50; unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$3.50; McIntosh U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch \$8.50-9.00, poorer, lower, 2 1/4 inch \$5.00-6.00; unclassified 2 1/2 inch \$3.50-4.50; Wealthy 2 3/4 inch \$7.00-7.50, 2 1/2 inch \$6.00-6.50; Wolf River U. S. No. 1 2 3/4 inch \$4.75-5.00, unclassified 2 3/4 inch \$3.50, 2 1/2 inch \$3.00-3.25.

CRAB APPLES—Hudson Valley: per bushel basket, Hyslop, \$2.50-3.50, some offgrade lower.

PEARS—Western New York Sections (store sales) bushel basket, Anjou's \$2.00-2.25; Bartlett No. 2's, mostly \$1.50; Bosc \$2.25-2.75; Sheldon \$2.00-2.25. Hudson Valley (store sales) bushel basket: Kieffers \$1.50-2.00, few \$2.25; medium to small \$1.00-1.25.

Potatoes Trend Upward

The potato market is trending upward. Maines are meeting a more active trade and Long Islands are also doing well. Sacked goods per 150 lb. for Maine are bringing \$4 to \$4.50. Long Islands in the same size package bring \$5 to \$5.35 for No. 1's. A year ago prices were less than half this figure. Bulk goods from Maine are bringing \$4.75 to \$5.25 per 180 lbs. while Long Islands are bringing from \$6.15 to \$6.50. New York State goods vary depending on quality. New York State stock is bringing less than these quotations. Western and Northern New York stock showing good grading equals Maine prices.

Hay Scarce, Prices Higher

Arrivals of hay at the terminals have been so limited that the supply is barely sufficient to meet trade requirements. This has resulted in an advance from \$1 to \$2 per ton on practically all grades as

well as large and small bales. Buyers are out looking for hay, the call being most active for the better qualities of timothy. Most of the hay available has been of the medium grade.

Invoices indicate that arrivals are going to continue to be rather limited and the market closes on October 12 with a very firm undertone. This may result in heavier shipments toward the latter part of the week ending the 19th. Those having good hay to sell should communicate and be in close contact with a good reliable broker.

No. 1 timothy on the 5th brought from \$25 to \$27 with mixtures from \$2 to \$3 lower. No. 2 straight timothy brought from \$23 to \$24 with mixtures from \$1 to \$2 lower. Lower grades brought from \$19 to \$20 depending on mixture and grade.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Oct. 11, 1929	Oct. 4, 1929	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.35 3/8	1.33 3/8	
Corn (Dec.)	.95	.97 1/4	
Oats (Dec.)	.51 7/8	.53 1/4	
CASH GRAINS	Oct. 11, 1929	Oct. 4, 1929	Last Year
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.46 1/2	1.42 1/4	1.64
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.13 3/8	1.14 3/8	1.20 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.60	.61 1/2	.54
FEEDS	Oct. 12, 1929	Oct. 5, 1929	Oct. 6, 1928
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats		37.00	37.50
Sp'g Bran		32.50	30.50
H'd Bran		34.00	33.00
Stand'd Mids.		35.50	32.00
Soft W. Mids.		39.00	39.00
Flour Mids.		38.00	40.00
Red Dog		40.88	46.00
Wh. Hominy		40.00	37.50
Yel. Hominy		40.00	37.50
Corn Meal		44.00	44.00
Gluten Feed		41.50	43.50
Gluten Meal		53.50	51.75
36% C. S. Meal		42.00	46.00
41% C. S. Meal		46.00	49.00
43% C. S. Meal		48.50	52.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal		56.00	52.50

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Meats and Live Stock

Steers—The market is steady to firm. Good stock has been worth \$13 with common to medium anywhere from \$9.75 to \$12.75.

Bulls—Steady. A few good at \$8.75. Other grades ranging down to \$6.

Cows—Meeting slow demand, but prices hold steady. Good stock usually at \$7.50, common to medium \$7 to \$7.25. Cutters \$2.50 up to \$6.

Veal Calves—Market steady to firm. Best stock usually at \$18.50. Common to good anywhere from \$15 to \$18. Other grades down as low as \$9.

Lambs—Steady to firm. The best up to \$14.25, mediums \$12 to \$13. Others ranging down to as low as \$8.50 for culls.

Sheep—Steady. Medium to choice ewes \$4.25 to \$12.60. Others down to \$2.

Hogs—Steady. (\$5 to 125) \$10.50 to \$10.75; (130 to 160) \$11; (165 to 220) \$10.65.

Rabbits—18c to 23c.

Wool

Market is slow and irregular. New York better class fleece wool, unwashed, per pound: fine 28-37c; 1/2 blood 36-44c; 3/4 blood 41-45c; 1/4 blood 38-43c; low quarter blood 36-38c; common and braid 34-36c.

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

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\$900 Gets 77 Acres, 5 Cattle

Horse, machinery, vehicles, hay, ensilage, potatoes, beets, cabbage, beans, vegetables included; handy depot town, 5 min. to school; water sports & trapping; brook-watered pasture, valuable wood, high-producing tillage, fruit; cozy 8-room house, good barn, silo, hen house. All goes \$1800, half cash. Picture pg 29 new illus catalog. Copy Free. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave at 20th St., N. Y. City.

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REDS and BARRED ROCKS

From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.

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chassis only
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Here are provided all the outstanding advantages of a great six-cylinder valve-in-head engine, and anyone who has used the new Chevrolet Utility Truck will tell you what a really great advantage this is. It gives you more power—and, due to the greater flexibility of six-cylinder design, this increased power is immediately available. Your motor “takes hold” the instant you step on the accelerator—enabling you to get out of ruts, holes and soft ground before your load has a chance to “settle.” You have faster speed on the highways—which means more trips per day. And your motor is amazingly smooth—which not only makes driving more pleasant, but results in longer life for the entire truck, due to the absence of destructive vibration.

Furthermore, the new Chevrolet Utility Truck provides, at no extra cost, the many advantages of

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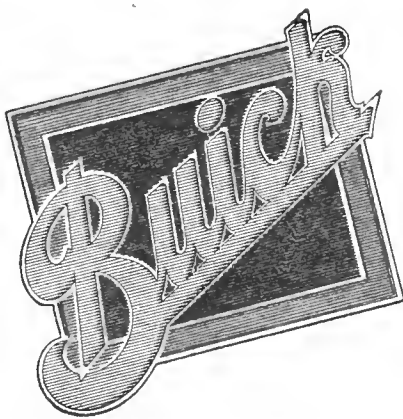
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THERE is only one fundamental class of Buick motor cars . . . *they are all Buicks* . . . and the man who buys the second ten—or twenty—or fifty thousand Buick miles—does so because he knows they'll be the kind of miles that Buick alone can give.

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100 farmers walked 24,000 miles . . .

These 100 farmers watched and counted their steps, in collaboration with the University of Wisconsin.

Each farmer walked 165.1 miles per year to feed his average of 27 cows apiece. Removing manure took a hike of 73.2 miles more. And all these miles accounted for only a small *part* of the walking these farmers did.

With feet worth at least \$11,000 a pair (average accident insurance valuation), no wonder such farmers demand comfortable, right-fitting boots.

And they can get them. The United States Rubber Company has always realized the need of comfort for farm feet. That is why it made the "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot for *comfort* as well as for *wear*.

"U. S." 44-part boot

Perhaps you think of boots as merely shaped pieces of rubber with linings fastened inside. Well, you're wrong! Here is a "U. S." Blue

Ribbon boot that is made up of *44 separate and distinct parts*—all carefully fashioned and put together to make one of the most comfortable and durable boots you ever slipped your feet into.

The 44 carefully fitted parts in this boot assure perfect fit on the foot—real ease in walking—real comfort all day long. Seven rubber ribs over the instep prevent fatiguing pressure on the big veins.

Gum-duck reinforcement stops rubbing at the ankle. The anti-chafing knee pad assures comfort at the top. There is a special, easy heel, too.

These are but a few of the features put into this boot for the protection and comfort of your feet.

The aluminum lasts over which each of the "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots is shaped further insure accurate fit for any but abnormal feet.

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FREE BOOK! *The Care of Farmers' Feet*

Every farm family wants comfortable, healthy feet. This free book is written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association of Foot Health. It discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort for those feet of yours.

It also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet." Address United States Rubber Company, Dept. FFF-109, 1790 Broadway, New York.



Two popular
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And the "U. S." Walrus!

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber arctic) is the most useful shoe on the farm. It slips right over your leather shoes, kicks off in a jiffy, washes clean like a boot. Gray soles, red uppers. 4 or 5 buckles.



Rubbers for the whole family

"U. S." Rubbers are made in every type—storm, high-cut, footholds, for heavy service or dress, for men, women and children. Notice how snugly they fit around a child's small foot—to keep mud and snow from running down inside.

How about farmers' wives?

Wives want comfort and wear, too—but they also want *style!* So here are Gaytees for days in town and neighborly calls.

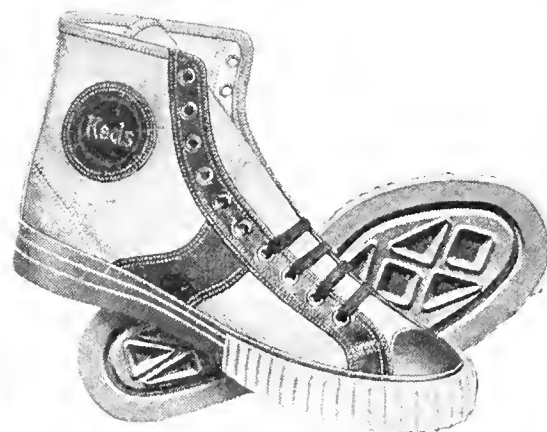
"Gaytees" is the trademarked name of those stylish, tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. This year there are new styles, new patterns, new fabrics, new colors.

Gaytees come in cloth or all-rubber—in high or low height with Snap fastener, Kwik-glide fastener, or 4-buckle.



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steaming and flavor-
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*Mother's Oats comes in 2 styles,
the Regular and Quick Mother's
Oats that cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes*

Farm News from New York

Schuyler Falls Grange Is First in Clinton County To Dedicate Hall

ON September 4, 1929, at the regular meeting of Clinton County Pomona Grange at Morrisonville, New York, Schuyler Falls Grange, No. 1021 Patrons of Husbandry, dedicated its hall located at that place. The former hall, that had housed the Grange during its growing years, was destroyed by fire in the early months of 1928. Immediately plans were pushed for-

ceremony one long to be remembered as it was the first dedication ever to be held in Clinton County.

The dedication ceremony in itself was beautiful and impressive. State Master Freestone had charge, assisted by Master F. P. Ryan and other officers of the Grange, together with four of its five past masters. W. H. Banker, W. H. Keet, S. L. Colburne and G. D. Brom-

appropriate verses which made it extremely interesting. The evening closed with a short one-act play "How She Cured Him" by members of Peru Grange.

We are glad to add that Mrs. Freestone accompanied her husband and was present at the dedication ceremony. Each of the several Granges of Clinton County was well represented. As the ceremony was public many who do not belong to the Grange were present, making in all a delightful audience.

Senate May Put Debenture Plan in Tariff Bill

THE opinion is now expressed among certain Washington observers that the export debenture will be tacked on the tariff bill by the Senate. The Senate

group that ignored President Hoover's demands recently on the flexible tariff feature is the same group that voted the debenture feature into the farm relief bill last spring and there is no reason why it cannot be voted into the tariff bill if they so desire it.

It is pointed out that President Hoover successfully demanded that the House remove the debenture idea from the farm relief plan and the Senate agreed because of a belief that no farm relief bill would be passed if it contained a debenture plan. Now, however, we have a different situation as it is generally believed that the Senate does not particularly care whether any tariff bill is passed or not. This would be especially true if the Senate could point to the President as the one responsible for its failure to pass because of a veto of the bill.

New York County Notes

Cattaraugus County—The second week in October still remains very dry. Threshing and silo filling is nearly done. Potatoes are a small crop due to dry weather. Farmers report enough for home consumption. One farmer reports thirty-three bushels from three bushels of certified seed planted. The plot was given good care. The hills never received rain fall enough to get wet during the growing season. Cows have to be fed grain and roughage all fall as there is no pasture grass or afterfeed in the meadows. The granges are holding their harvest suppers. Card parties and dancing have already started. The different towns all report good attendance at party caucuses held the first week in October. Nights are frosty and cool.—M. M. S.

Genesee County—The Oakfield Alabama Grange will meet in the I. O. O. F. Hall Oakfield on October 5. The economics committee will hold a harvest sociable, every member bringing a basket of fruit, vegetables or canned goods for display. These will be donated at Batavia afterwards. Citizens of Bergen are requesting the county board to buy the Black Creek farm at Bergen for a county park. Three heavy frosts about two weeks ago killed all tender growing crops including late potatoes.—Mrs. R.E.G.

Ontario County—Grape picking in the vicinity of Naples and Eastern South Bristol is now at full swing the yield being better than was anticipated, perhaps 60% of an average crop and in some vineyards better. Concords are bringing about \$50. per ton and many thousands are being sold to grape juice factories. Delawares bring a better price, \$80. about \$50. per ton and many thousands of Niagaras, Delawares and Concords to nearby cities and later carloads will be shipped to more distant cities as Baltimore and Boston. Producers are selling direct to consumers from the vineyards. By the middle of October the grape

harvest will practically be completed.

The potato harvest is well under way the average yield being from 50 to 100 bushels per acre, and is believed to be about three fourths of an average crop.

The local market opened at \$1.10 to \$1.30 per bu. buyers being cautious on account of frozen potatoes. Trucks from the cities are buying hundreds of bushels, paying a better price and saving the farmer carting and storing the crop. Much better prices are looked for later.

It will take a good part of October to finish the potato harvest.—C. H.

Tioga County—The Tioga County Agricultural Society fair last month was the largest in attendance ever known and the most satisfactory financially. The exhibits were fine, especially the flowers, vegetables and stock. More stock being there than in sometime. The nine granges put up excellent booths for which the Society paid \$100 each, the best one winning a banner, which if won three years in succession belongs to it, otherwise it is kept passing around. It was stated that the vegetable exhibit surpassed that of the State Fair in Syracuse. It was put on by Mrs. H. W. Foote, Candor, wife of the ex-sheriff. It has been very dry here but the drought was completely broken last week as on October 2 rain started falling and continued for about two days and one night. Wells, springs and the low creeks are again full. The river raised several feet and everyone is glad to know that winter will not find us nearly waterless. Fall work has been done. Fruits are very scarce, though some people do have a quantity of grapes and small fruits. Apples are few and are being advertised at \$2.50 a bushel. Some very poor culls, wormy, decayed, etc. were sold at 50c and very high at that. Vegetables flourished much better than could possibly be expected, though not as large as usual and not so much in quantity, yet the quality was not much impaired and the average garden fully supplied the family needs. The potato yield was not up to par. The frosts killed the vines that otherwise might have matured much more tubers after the copious rains. Most farmers have potato crops to depend on for their revenue and they are sadly handicapped. Many are selling at \$1.50 per bushel at retail to customers.—C.A.B.

Columbia County—Two days of heavy rains the past week, and heavy frosts nightly for four successive nights. Ice formed on water Saturday night. League Dairymen met recently at Hillsdale. Work has commenced on a new bridge in Madalin. The road is being resurfaced to Chat-ham Center, Skinkle Hill section. The Philmont school is over crowded and the youngest children are being taught in a corner room of the public library. Teachers of the county are to meet October 9 in a conference in the new school house right outside Hudson in Greenport. Germantown's P. T. welcomed its teachers at a meeting in the High School. At a 4-H Club Grange meeting in Copake, Nelson Rogers was the boy that won prize for the finest exhibit of chickens. Eggs are 53c, butter 51c, in trade at county stores.—Mrs. C.V.H.



Left to right (back row): J. L. Atwood, treasurer; Mrs. Rosella Ryan, lecturer; W. L. Hayes, chaplain; Mrs. Cora Jacques, secretary. Second row: Lewis Thew, steward; Leo Vaughn, gatekeeper; J. L. Lavalley, assistant steward; Mrs. Annie Lavalley, lady assistant steward; Mrs. Alice Cate, pianist. Third row: Miss Dorothy Brelia, Flora; Miss Florence Keet, Ceres; Miss Evah Jacques, color bearer; Miss Mildred Bradley, Pomona. Front row: B. A. Merrill, overseer; W. H. Keet, past master; F. J. Freestone, state master; S. L. Colburne and W. H. Banker, past masters; F. P. Ryan, master.

ward to build a new edifice on the old site. The work was started in September of that year and completed in January 1929.

Then the Grangers wished it dedicated but decided to wait until the September meeting of Pomona when State Master Fred J. Freestone would make his yearly visit to Clinton County. For weeks the officers worked to make the

ley, the fifth past master, J. L. Atwood is the present treasurer. The Bible was carried by Miss Agnes Powers. After the dedication ceremony which was held at 8:00 o'clock p. m. the Pomona Lecturer, Mrs. C. M. Arnold presented a very enjoyable program. The State Master, Mr. Freestone spoke for some time on "Grange Facts." His talk was illustrated with humorous stories and

4-H Club Calves At National Show

NEW York 4-H club members will be represented by twenty-seven boys and girls from twelve counties at the national dairy show at St. Louis, October 12 to 19. Harold A. Willman extension instructor of Cornell University will have charge of the group and exhibits.

Entries are made to show five breeds in competition in nine classes. Five Guernseys, five Holsteins, five Jerseys, five Ayrshires, and two Brown Swiss will be exhibited. A judging team of four boys will compete in team and individual contests and a demonstration team of two boys represents the state.

A committee of livestock men will observe the juniors show their animals in the ring and will select the ones who make their animals appear best for a showmanship contest. Three champion showmen were from New York last year, when the New York group won \$100 in the open class and \$660 in the club classes.

Following is a list of exhibitors from New York State:

Wendell Wicks, Oxbow; Clyde Kirk, Adams; Jefferson County.
Herbert Putnam, Gouverneur; George Clark, Potsdam; Reginald Drake, Potsdam; St. Lawrence County.
Adelaide Barber, Cazenovia; Glade Baldwin, W. Edmeston; Madison County.
Wm. Greene, Memphis; Peter Luchsinger, Syracuse; John Luchsinger, Syracuse; Onondaga County.
Alfred Ingalls, Unadilla; Otsego County.
Dorothy Onderdonk, Hall; Ontario County.
Albert Huff, Genoa; Kathryn Chase, Sterling Station; Cayuga County.
Russell Hill, Spencerport; Monroe County.
George Utter, Bradford; Schuyler County.
Charles Bump, Cambridge; Marguerite

McGeoch, Cambridge; Washington County.

Lynn Hubbard, Bainbridge; Chenango County.

Edgar Jennings, East Durham; Greene County.

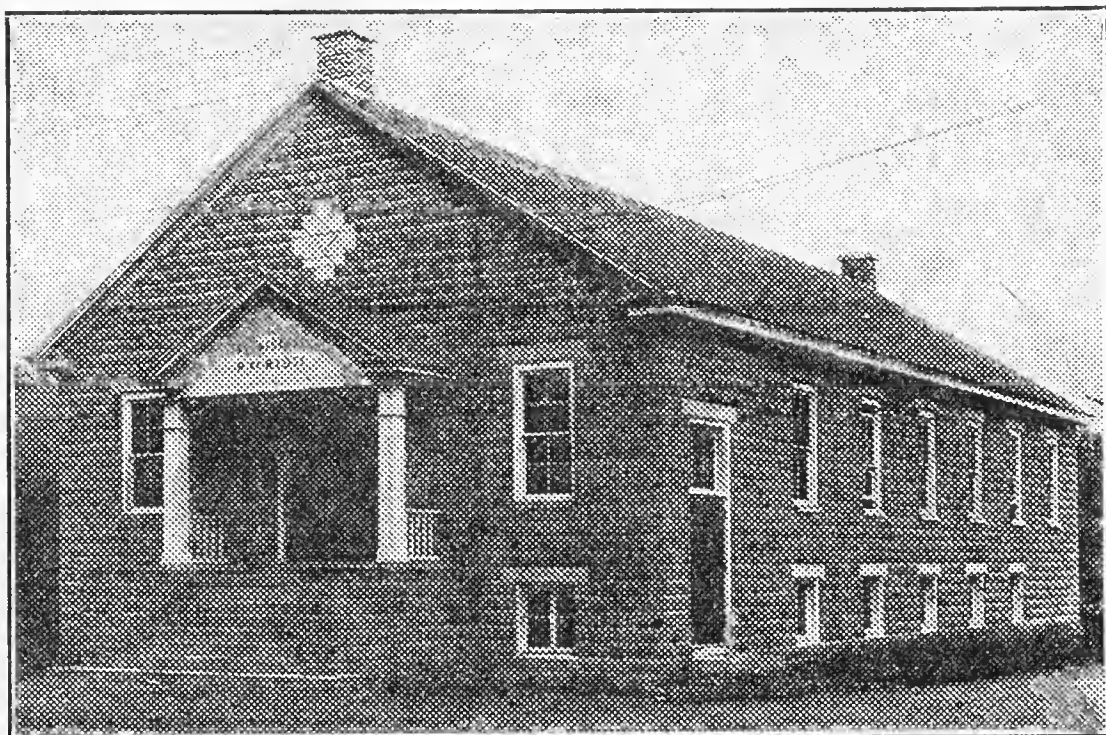
Burton Rich, Hobart; Delaware County.

DAIRY JUDGING TEAM

Sidney Spring, Wyoming County; Kenneth Cross, Cayuga County; Howard Hillis, Delaware County; Lisle Clark, Onondaga County.

DEMONSTRATION TEAM

Harold Haswell and Volney Haswell of Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County.



The Schuyler Falls Grange hall dedicated on September 24, 1929

Livestock Breeders

CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORNS One heavy producer, just fresh with her four daughters; one to freshen in November, one in February. All registered Clay breeding. Herd accredited. Bull ready for service. Buy any age heifers you want at farmers' prices.
C. E. FELLOWS, APULIA STATION, N. Y.

CATTLE

**HIGH CLASS REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN COWS, HEIFERS
AND BULLS**
TB TESTED. 1 PAIR OF BELGIAN MARES.
SPOT FARM, TULLY, N. Y.

100 Springers and Heifers Constantly On Hand. Specialize in car-load lots or less, any breed. TB tested.
E. L. FOOTE, HOBART (Delaware Co.), N. Y.

FOR SALE Guernsey, Jersey, Holstein and Milk- ing Shorthorn bull calves. Prices rea- sonable. Write for production records and breeding. Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.



HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT!

More Dollars per Cow per Year
Greater Size Holsteins are the largest dairy cattle and bring more for beef. They produce the most milk and butterfat. Veal calves often return 10% on the investment in the cows.

The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

FISHKILL FARMS

offer the following

Yearling Bulls

FISHKILL HENGERVELD PIEBE—A son of the noted show bull KING PIEBE 19TH, whose dam, **SOLDENE BEETS DEKOL**, has a record of 33.43 lbs. butter in 7 days and 1,113.83 lbs. butter in 365 days as a five year old. On the dam's side this young bull traces back to **DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA**, one of the best sons of that greatest of all milk sires, **COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD**. A great combination of producing families.
Born Sept. 15, 1928

FISHKILL MAID HENGERVELD—A son of **DUTCHLAND INKA COLANTHA MAID**. One of her daughters, **FISHKILL INKA LADY DEKOL**, made a record of 11,741.8 lbs. butter at 2 years, 11 months. This was the highest two year old fat record in America in 1927 and 1928.
Born June 6, 1928

FISHKILL PIEBE BEAUTY—a son of the great KING PIEBE 19TH, a great show bull and a son of a 33 lb. cow and a grandson of **ROSE DEKOL WAYNE BUTTER BOY**, who holds a 365 day record of 1,213.81 lbs. butter in 365 days, being the only cow to hold such a record and at the same time have four daughters that have produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in a year. This young bull's dam traces twice to **DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA**.
Born Oct. 15, 1928

FISHKILL PIEBE INKA—The dam of this young bull made a record of 12,500 lbs. milk in 365 days on twice a day milking. She traces twice to **DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA**. This young bull's sire is the famous KING PIEBE 19TH, whose entire pedigree is rich in blood lines of high producers and comes from a family of show ring ribbon winners.
Born Oct. 25, 1928

FISHKILL FANNIE INKA DEKOL PIEBE—A son of the great proven show bull KING PIEBE 19TH, who combines the blood of two famous animals—**ROSE DEKOL WAYNE BUTTER BOY** the only 1,200 lb. cow that has four 1,000 lb. daughters, and **KING PIETRIE ORMSBY PIEBE**, whose get have won more grand championships and first prizes at the greatest shows of the country than the get of any other sire that ever lived. This young bull's dam is from a line of high producers tracing twice to **COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD**.
Born Nov. 9, 1928

Dairymen's League Certificates accepted in part or full payment for any animal.

For pedigrees, prices, terms, etc., write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner

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New York, N. Y.

SWINE

PIGS READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

When starting to raise a hog, why not send to a place where quality is selected first. To start with, they are good blocky pigs. The kind that grow fast.

Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire Cross

6 TO 8 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.25 EACH
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.50 EACH

Will ship any number C.O.D. Keep them 10 days and if in any way dissatisfied, return pigs at my expense and your money will be refunded. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester

7 TO 8 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.50
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.75

Also a few Chester borrows 8 wks. old, \$4.50 each Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

BIG TYPE PIGS OLD RELIABLE STOCK

Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old \$3.50 each. Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old, \$5.00 each. We ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

ED. COLLINS, 35 Waltham Street, LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0839-R

FOR SALE: Three Pure Bred O. I. C. SERVICE BOARS

One year old, extra choice individuals, and well grown. Will ship C. O. D.
NETTIE S. ELLIS, Box 253, CORTLAND, N. Y.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: RAMS—Prize Winning Lincolns, Leicesters, Cotswolds, Hampshires, Shropshires, Dorsets, Suffolks, Southdowns, Tunis Highlands, Rambouillets, Delaines, Merinos and Goats. F. S. Lewis, Ashville, N. Y.

YEARLING DELAINE RAMS

Good wool and mutton breed. Guarantee satisfaction.
MORRIS WILLIS, ITHACA, N. Y.

SHEEP SALE—Discontinuing Business. Seventy strictly choice breeding ewes. Price very reasonable
E. R. SCOTT, R. 4 DANSVILLE, NEW YORK

For Sale

Hampshire and Dorset Rams, Best of Breeding and Quality, Different ages.
L. G. TUCKER, ALFRED, N. Y.

FARMERS Attention! 25 SPLENDID RAMS; 10 young service boars & bred gilts. Several breeds. All priced to go.
G. D. and B. S. TOWNSEND, INTERLAKEN, N. Y.

Registered SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and RAM LAMBS, also 2 year old Ram
GEORGE A. CUTHBERT, R.F.D., HAMMOND, N. Y.

GOATS

GOATS

BRED SWISS, heavy milker, registered. Saanens, Toggenburgs, Nubians, Bucks, Kids.
GOLDBOROUGH'S GOATERY, MOHNTON, PA.

SWINE

REGISTERED O. I. C. SWINE

3 nice young boars, 7 young sows; good breeders.
GEORGE N. RUFRACHT, MALLORY, N. Y.

With the A. A.
**LIVESTOCK
BREEDER**



Sheep Parasites

Will you please give me some information about sheep parasites? What causes sheep worms and how do you get rid of them and the parasites that cause worms?

THE egg that produces the stomach worm in sheep is hatched outside the sheep's body—the larva crawls up the grass blades and is eaten by the sheep with the grass—in the sheep's body the worm matures, sucks blood from the wall of the stomach (fourth) and intestine. The female lays eggs which in due time pass out with the feces and the eggs hatch out and repeat the cycle.

The female worms can live over winter in the sheep's fourth stomach and the young worms are believed to be able to withstand a winter in the pasture. It is obvious that ewes should be drenched in the fall when they are placed in winter quarters to rid the ewes of worms and they should be drenched in the spring before being turned out to pasture and if the pasture is an old sheep pasture the ewes should be drenched every month, at least, during the summer. Changing pastures every ten days is a great aid in keeping down the infestation because it breaks up the life cycle of the parasite. Cross fences in a large pasture are a good investment. A sheep pasture that can be plowed is much better than one that has to be pastured continuously. The plow is the great health preserver of sheep. After lambs are weaned they should be put on fresh feed if possible such as stubble rape or other forage crop grown for the purpose. Young sheep should be kept as free from worms as possible. We see farmers who are good feeders who pasture the same ground year after year and their sheep appear healthy but the vitality of the sheep has been kept up by good feed and they are better fortified to resist the ravages of the worms.

Many farmers are using Lugels solution for worms, others stay by blue vitriol—then there are capsules containing Tetrachlerethylene such as are put up by Parke, Davis & Co. under the name of Noma worm capsules. Many of our best sheepmen speak highly of them. I bought some. They made a good showing in Texas under an official test conducted by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas. County Farm Bureau managers can give you instructions as to dosage, etc.—MARK J. SMITH.

Disinfecting a Calf's Navel

Can you give us directions for disinfecting a calf's navel?

AS soon as the calf is born put the navel cord in tincture of iodine for two or three minutes. This can be done by putting the iodine in a cup or shallow dish. Then dust the navel with alum powder or air slaked lime. The navel should never be tied. Disinfecting the navel is always a good protection as it prevents infection that may cause scours.

What To Do for Milk Fever

MILK fever is most likely to happen to the best producers. It used to be very serious but now is more easily controlled by distending the udder with air. Every dairymen should be provided with a good outfit for treating the cow for milk fever. The instrument used should be thoroughly disinfected. The safest way, particularly if the cow is valuable, is to get a veterinarian.

According to the United States department of agriculture about one out of every three pigs farrowed dies before weaning time. To cut down these losses give the sows the right feed, provide a good farrowing pen and give the sows and litters care and attention.

Gear up sluggish milkers

...get a record milk crop



COWS on winter feed need something more than a good diet to insure a full yield. It is not so much what is fed, in fact, as what happens to the food after it is consumed, that counts. If digestion and assimilation lag good feed goes to waste. Some dairy authorities claim this is the case with two cows out of three—especially during the winter months when milk-making vigor is lowest and feed costs are highest.

Regular conditioning of barn-fed cows with Kow-Kare, the great conditioner, brings back via the milk pail many times its small cost. At a cost of a few cents per month per cow you can give the slow milkers the benefit of this scientific compound of Iron, the great builder and blood tonic, blended with potent medicinal herbs and roots. Sluggish genital and digestive organs are toned up, appetite improved, feed converted into milk without waste.

As a general conditioner and for building up cows for calving Kow-Kare has been a proven aid to cow owners for over thirty years. Sold by drug, hardware, feed and general stores. If dealer is not supplied we will mail postpaid.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
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FREE COW BOOK

We have just published a handsomely illustrated 36-page book on cows and dairying, "More Milk From the Cows You Have." This valuable handbook will be mailed on request.



FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

GOOD HEALTHY STOCK

7 to 8 weeks old.....\$3.50 each
9 to 10 weeks old.....\$3.75 each

Chester and Yorkshire cross, Berkshire and Chester cross. Also a few Chester Pigs \$5.00 each, 8 weeks old. Sold subject to approval. C. O. D. If not satisfied when received, return them and your money will be refunded.

Michael Lux, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

YOUNG SHOATS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross, or Chester and Yorkshire cross. Our pigs are from registered boars and high grade sows. These pigs are large, growthy and blocky and will make large hogs.

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.00

Will ship in small or large lots C.O.D. or send check or money order to MISHAWUN STOCK FARM, Mishawun Road, Woburn, Mass. (Crating Free).

When We Put the Cows Up

(Continued from Page 3)

cattle. Think of all the steps that would be saved, to say nothing of the disagreeable trip in bad weather, if that man had taken time to build a stairway in front of his cows from the basement to the second floor.

How many times I have also noticed men going up through trap-doors, pushing and shoving on them in order to get them open, when a few minutes' work with pulley and weight would have made the door almost automatic.

I mention these instances because in almost all barns there is something the farmer can do with a little thought and time, and without much expense, to save steps at chore time. In these days of high priced labor, these extra steps mean more cost and less profit, to say nothing of their bad effect on the minds of the dairyman himself, his boys and hired help.

Small Improvements Help

There are many barns where it is not easy so to arrange the cattle that the feed and litter can be brought to them without carrying it, but many, many times I have noticed men carrying the feed, for instance, in a small measure from one side of the barn to the other, making I do not know how many trips before all of the cows were fed. A little expense and some work in putting in a feed and litter carrier would have greatly reduced this labor. Even carrying the feed in a larger measure instead of making the trip for each individual cow would have saved a lot.

These suggestions are made because it seems to me that most dairymen could well afford to go out and take an hour or so looking over and thinking about their stable layout, to see if there are not several small improvements that could be made without much expense which would save a lot of time and make the job of taking care of cows more pleasant.

About the meanest job in "valeting" for cows is taking care of the manure. Yet what a difference there is in the ways different farmers manage with this particular job. There are still stables where a leaky old wheelbarrow is used, to drizzle all the way down across the stable and out into the storm out-doors, and up the steep plank of a manure pile months old. There may be places where such an awkward system cannot be avoided, but if it is impossible to drive through with the horses, a manure carrier would help a lot. Incidentally, about half the value of farm manure is lost in the way it is handled on a good many farms.

Let us review a few principles of feeding and caring for the cow herself which will increase profits.

Water Bowls Pay

I want to mention first the problem or job of watering the cow. Every good farmer knows that the more water he can get down the cow the better. That is the reason why I am enthusiastic about water bowls. Cows turned loose to drink once or twice a day never get enough water, and often they get it under wrong conditions and too much at a time. Water drunk through a hole in the ice after the cows have skidded all the way down to the creek or brook does more harm than good, so far as milk production is concerned.

The ideal way is to have water in the manger where the cow can get it any time she wishes. I do not know how many dairymen have told me during the last two or three years that putting in the water bowls was just about the best dairy practice they had established in years.

Then there is the question of exercise. Some claim that a cow needs little or no exercise. I do not believe it. Under natural conditions in the pastures, she is a very active creature, almost always on the move. And then we tie her up in some stable the beginning of a cold winter, and she stands practically in the same place day in and day out for months. The wonder is that she does well at all. Cows should be let out of the barn into as big a yard or runway as possible prac-

tically every day when there are no storms or heavy winds.

The subject of proper feeding of the dairy cow is broad enough for a whole book. It is fairly simple in theory, but, like a lot of other theories, it is much more difficult in practice. The farmer who does not have good roughage to start with is "out of luck". In sections where corn can be grown well, good silage is the best way to produce the cheapest milk. While, of course, it is not always possible, I like to see ears on the silage corn, and fairly well matured. This puts grain in the roughage and reduces the need of it in the purchased feed.

Unfortunately, the decline in the demand for timothy hay has caused dairymen in recent years to feed more of it to cows and, personally, I do not think it is much good for milk production. Mixed grasses are much better, and of course clover and alfalfa are the best of all. Happy is the dairyman with his barn full of good clover or alfalfa hay and well matured corn with ears on it in the silo.

On the problem of buying feed, on most farms we are getting beyond the necessity of mixing feed at home. Most

of the purchased mixtures now are high grade and worth the money. The test of any dairy feed is in the milk pail. If you have been using a grain mixture that you are sure is giving you good results, why change? You may do worse, and most dairymen believe that constant changing from one feed to another is bad for production.

One point that many of the feed manufacturers are making much of lately is the good one of suiting concentrates to the quality of the roughage. For example, if you have first class silage with clover or alfalfa, you certainly do not need to buy so much protein in your purchased concentrates. On the other hand, if your roughage is poor, you will have to buy more protein, which means, of course, a higher priced feed.

Of course, much more can be said on all of these topics that I have raised in this discussion. The purpose of this little visit with you is only to review some of the high spots and to help you to look over mentally your own dairy proposition to see if there are some places where you can help yourself to increase milk production this fall, and in particular to cut down your costs.

FORDS HAMMER MILL

By the makers of FORDS MILKERS

\$75 and up

20% Saving on Feed

Grinds grain, hay, fodder or roughage to any fineness wanted; operated by all farm-size tractors. Latest improved construction. Made of heavy 1/4" boiler plate. Double row Timken Bearings each side. Rockwood pulleys, chrome nickel steel hammers. Dust-proof. Will last years without repairs. Low in price, but high in quality.

Send for FREE circular '4K' MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY 213 N. Desplaines St. CHICAGO

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

20 COWS WITH TONIC produce more milk than 28 COWS WITHOUT TONIC

THE following table is a complete summary of all the feeding trial dairy tests conducted on our Research Farm during the past two years. It discloses some very striking facts. The tests were made with pure-bred and high-grade Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys.

In all the experiments the cows were equally divided as to number, age, type, calving date and past performance. The competing groups received the same care and were always fed exactly alike, except that in every instance one group had Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic added to their feed.

	Tonic Cows	Non-Tonic Cows
Average time on test.....	300 days	300 days
Average feed cost per cow (including Tonic)	\$110.61	\$102.22
Average production per cow	9219.6 lbs.	6408.3 lbs.
Average milk value per cow	\$248.93	\$173.02
Average profit per cow.....	\$138.32	\$70.80

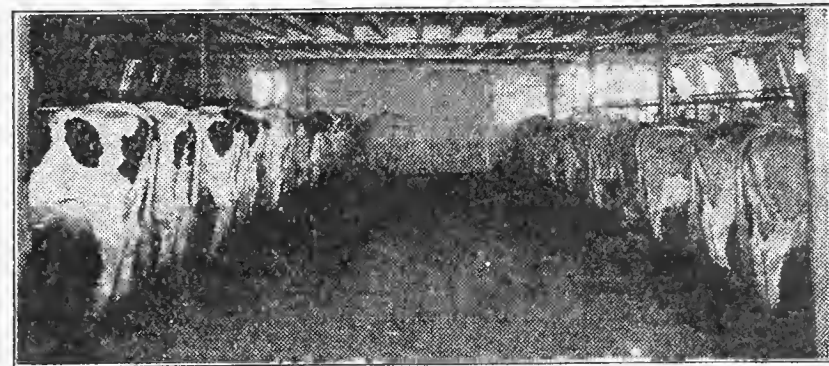
Note: Milk sold at \$2.50 per cwt. on a 3.5 basis

An analysis of this table reveals a number of facts of vital interest to dairymen.

The first thing the practical dairyman will see is that while the feed of the Tonic cows cost \$8.39 more than in the case of the Non-Tonic cows, the profits were \$67.52 greater per cow, or almost double that of the Non-Tonic cows.

The records show that the Tonic cows produced 43.8% more milk than the Non-Tonic cows. At the same ratio 20 cows receiving Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic regularly with their feed will produce more milk than 28 cows without Tonic.

A closer study of the table explains why the Tonic-fed cows outdistanced the others in these trials. The Tonic-fed groups were kept up to a higher level of health; their appetites were keener and they consumed more feed than the



Scene in Dairy Barn on Our Research Farm

other cows. It is evident that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic maintained the normal function of the ductless glands, and is a most important factor in the high-producing modern cow which works under artificial conditions.

As a result, the Tonic-fed cows stood up to their work better than the others. This is shown by the fact that they held up in their yield very much better than the cows that did not get the Stock Tonic. While the flow of milk in the group that received no Tonic fell off 74.7% during the three hundred days' tests, the Tonic-fed cows decreased in their flow but 42% during the same length of time.

You can carry out similar tests for yourself by dividing your own herd. Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is fed regularly to many of the best herds of dairy cattle in the country, not only as an aid in milk production, but to keep cows in good breeding condition, so they will drop, at regular intervals, strong healthy calves, free from big neck and other similar troubles.

The Tonic cannot, of course, take the place of proper feed and care, but the Research Farm results clearly indicate that feed and care cannot take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in getting maximum results at a low cost.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic. See how well it pays you in extra milk production and profits. It costs but 2c a day per cow. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get at least a 90-day supply to begin with. Figure 18 pounds for each cow.

RESEARCH FARM—DR. HESS & CLARK, Incorporated—ASHLAND, OHIO

Buy the Advertised Article!

You want to get full value for every dollar spent. That is natural—all of us do.

You will find it pays to buy standard, trademarked goods. Let The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertising columns serve as your shopping guide. They contain the latest information regarding farm machinery, household helps, work, clothing and other merchandise of interest to farmers.

The American Agriculturist Advertisers Are Reliable

REFRIGERATION FROM OIL HEAT



"City" refrigeration for FARMERS

—Install SUPERFEX now
for new winter convenience

NO more trips to cellar, cave or wellhouse; no more ice to cut; no more food frozen solid in winter, or heat-touched in summer—all these luxurious advantages of mechanical refrigeration may now be had in any farm home with SUPERFEX, the new oil-burning refrigerator—at a cost of two to four cents per day!

SUPERFEX keeps food at the correct temperature—summer and winter, right in your kitchen. Higher temperatures cause spoilage, freezing temperatures destroy the good in many foods. Be safe with SUPERFEX! Save time, steps, food and money!

SUPERFEX requires no gas, no electricity—just a small quantity of kerosene a day. Light the burners for an hour and a quarter (they are self-extinguishing) and you get 24 to 36 hours of continuous, food-preserving cold. Special freezing chamber for making ice cubes and new desserts the men-folks like.

Noiseless—Trouble-Proof—Safe

SUPERFEX has no valves, gears or belts to get out of order. Silent—no moving parts. No drains. No "servicing."

Moderate Prices—Convenient Terms

See SUPERFEX at your local dealer's. A wide range of styles and sizes from \$198 up, f. o. b. factory. Pay as little as 10% down—take care of the balance in easy installments. If you do not find SUPERFEX in your town, write us for name of nearest dealer.

SUPERFEX is a great all-year boon to farm homes. Install now, and enjoy its many benefits *this winter!*

Full particulars in handsomely illustrated booklet—just mail the coupon.

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Forget about cutting and storing ice this winter. End expensive ice hauling next summer. SUPERFEX does away with this—install yours now!

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The SUPERFEX oil-burning principle is now used in a chiller that reduces milk to 40° in 3 minutes. Details gladly mailed you. Write!

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Superfex is manufactured and guaranteed by the
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CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.
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Address..... R. F. D.....

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Farm Relief by Electricity

(Continued from Page 5)

words the farmer ought to be permitted to pay for his special installation costs on the installment plan. It is but fair to say that some of the companies are already doing something of this kind. Such financing should be undertaken by the corporation rather than the individual customer because the former can always borrow money more readily and on more advantageous terms. This is a matter that might properly be handled by statutory regulation.

Costs Must Be Reasonable

Now so far I have assumed that to serve the open country with electricity is necessarily more expensive than city distribution and that the country man must expect to pay this added cost. All I have said is that this additional charge should be kept as low as possible.

There is another angle to the case however. There is in the world a growing conception that a state is not made up of a great number of individuals unrelated to each other, living their lives according to the hard law of the survival of the most fit but more and more we are coming to say that the state is an organism and that we owe each other certain duties and obligations and that the strong and fortunate must help bear the burdens of the weaker. Carried further this doctrine would mean that the accident of geographical location shall not determine whether or not a man shall have access to electricity for his home.

We already fully recognize this principle in many relations of government.

The post office system as a whole loses money and the little fourth class officers come nowhere near paying the cost of their maintenance but no man anywhere would venture to hint that therefore the government had better close down these little offices. On the other hand we give rural free delivery and thus increase the deficit.

The resident along some little third class branch line of a railroad rides for the same price per mile as if he traveled between New York and Buffalo although in one case his transportation costs more than he pays for it and in the other case he contributes to the prosperity of the company.

To educate a child in a remote hill district school costs far more than to educate him in our biggest city but no intelligent person ever suggests that therefore we cannot afford to bother with him. The world is full of examples

where service is rendered not at all upon the basis of cost but upon the basis of necessity.

I submit that this doctrine might in fairness be evoked in the question of distributing electricity. Of course the Public Service Commission with all its autocratic powers cannot in the long run direct a corporation to furnish service below cost. The end of the course would be financial ruin. But perhaps it might where large unit areas were included in the territory of an electric company, direct that it systematically extend its lines to include even the remote parts of its geographical territory and then determine a rate that will be just and equitable—and as the phrase is—"non-confiscatory". On the surface this would be unfair because the city man would pay more than the cost to him and the country man would pay less but perhaps on the whole it would simply be conforming to a principle already fully recognized in many governmental activities.

To some who read this, it will appear as crazy, half-baked Socialism. I am myself, not at all sure as to its equity and economic soundness. I am disposed to argue that the geographical accident of where a man happens to live ought not to be the determining factor as to whether or not he may have the blessing of electricity in his home.

All of which is submitted as one more contribution to the unending flood of words on how to relieve the farmer.

A Correction

IN THE table of electric light rates for different communities, published on Page 3 of the October 5th issue of American Agriculturist, we gave the rates for electric current at Cazenovia, New York, as 15.4 cents per k. w. h. We have since been informed that this was a mistake, and are glad to make the correction.

The Cazenovia Electric Company in its annual report to the Public Service Commission for the year 1928 showed the average return per k. w. h. for all current sold to have been 9.48 cents. The company also states that the average of eighteen rural customers taken at random from the meter books shows that they paid but 7.26 cents per k. w. h. for current in 1928.

American Agriculturist has no intention of being unfair in any statements of this kind.

More Money for Your Products

(Continued from Page 3)

to arrive at a conclusion as to the course prices are likely to take.

Besides the broader swings in prices during the year, advantage should be taken as far as possible of the minor swings over shorter periods as a means of raising the average price received. When the approximate time of selling has been decided upon, the farmer should watch the daily market reports and the short-term influences and aim to get to market during a strong period instead of at a time of temporary weakness.

The agencies supplying information that will help in answering the question of when to sell are the same as those aiding farmers to plan production. Monthly, weekly and daily reports issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, monthly reports from the agricultural colleges, market reports in farm papers, comments on conditions by radio, daily papers, and the like, all are useful.

The fourth way in which market returns may be improved, selling so as to obtain full commercial value for the product, involves preparing it so as to appeal to the discriminating buyer and then selling on grade, cooperative marketing in some cases, and selling direct rather than through local dealers in other cases. Getting dealers to pay the premiums they should for quality is a serious marketing problem. Part of the opposition to buying on grade comes from farmers themselves, par-

ticularly those whose products are below average. The local dealer may be paying them more than the real commercial value of their produce, offsetting the loss by underpaying those who bring high quality products to market.

The large farmer can send his produce direct to central markets where differences in quality are always paid for. But, small producers must join with others to bring about some plan of paying according to grade if the local dealer does not readily adopt it.

Finally, a few comments on the mode of acquiring market information. To keep track of the influences which keep prices constantly shifting and to make shrewd adjustments in production or marketing plans calls for study right along. Occasional and haphazard observations will not suffice. Besides watching current markets, a background of basic information about the market for each product in which the individual is interested should be obtained. He should know where the product goes, how it is used, where his competitors are located, and similar things. Thus, he will be better able to judge the effect from a given cause or set of conditions. Seneca said, "No one was ever wise by chance." No farmer can hope to be successful in his marketing operations unless he is willing to pay a price in the form of effort to broaden his information and sharpen his judgment.

Little Recipes for Little Cooks

by

Betty

LESSON NUMBER NINE

Dear Little Cooks:

October brings Hallowe'en and that's fun, isn't it? Hearing about ghosts and witches and goblins and black cats and jack o' lanterns always gets me so excited. We make jack o' lanterns and as soon as it's dark we light them and go over to scare grandma and grandpa. Then after while we go in and sit with them in front of their fireplace and talk over the fun. Sometimes my cousins bring down their lanterns to scare us. We decorate with the Hallowe'en things we make at school and make a tiny jack o' lantern of a very small pumpkin for the table so it seems sort of party-like.

So this time I am going to send a recipe for the little Hallowe'en cakes we like to make for our parties in October.

With love to all the little cooks,

Betty

Hallowe'en Cakes

Use a good cake recipe and bake the batter in gem pans. Fill the gem pans two-thirds full. Frost with a powdered sugar icing made yellow with egg yolk, orange rind, and juice.

Then take a little chocolate and melt it. This will be just the thing to use to put faces on the Hallowe'en cakes. I use a new water color paint brush or a tooth pick to put the chocolate faces on with and I try to make them look like jack o'lantern faces. I hope you all have lots of fun this Hallowe'en with these little cakes. Here is the cake recipe I use:

(Recipe makes 5 or 6 cakes)

1 egg white, beaten stiff.
1 1/2 tablespoons butter.
1/3 cup sugar.
2 3/4 tablespoons milk.
1/2 cup plus 1 1/2 tablespoons flour, sifted once before measuring.
1/3 teaspoon vanilla.
1 teaspoon baking powder.

First I see that the oven will be hot, but not so very hot for this cake needs only a medium oven. Then I warm just a little the bowl I am going to use (unless the weather is very warm).

Next I measure out the butter and work it in the bowl with a spoon till it is soft and creamy. Then I add the sugar a little at a time and stir it a good deal each time to be sure it keeps smooth and creamy. When all the sugar is in, I add vanilla. Then I measure the milk and sift and measure the flour. I add the baking powder to the flour and sift the two together again.

Then I add a little milk and stir and then a little flour and beat some more. Then I add a little more milk and then more flour till I have it all in. Each time I add, I beat well. Mother says that the beating makes a light, fine-grained cake.

I beat the egg white very stiff and add that, but I do not beat my cake hard after I have the egg white added. I fold that in gently. Now my cake is ready for the greased cake pans. Bake little cakes about 20 minutes.



This cake is nice baked in a loaf cake pan. It takes a little longer to bake in a large tin, though.

Large Recipe

1/2 cup butter.
1 cup sugar.
1/2 cup milk.
1 1/4 cup flour.
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder.
3 egg whites.
1 teaspoon vanilla.

Pastry flour makes a finer, more delicate cake than bread flour.

Frosting for Small Recipe

1/2 cup powdered sugar.
1/4 tbsp. orange rind.
1/4 egg yolk.
Orange juice to moisten.
Lemon rind and juice would do very well instead.

Frosting for Large Recipe

2 cups powdered sugar.
1 tablespoon orange rind, grated.
1 egg yolk.
Orange juice to moisten enough to spread well.

Hot Tomato Soup Is Good

I just love cream of tomato soup and so I make it for supper and to fill my thermos bottle that I take to school in my lunch box in cool weather.

Tomato Soup.

1/2 cup of stewed tomatoes.
1 cup white sauce using
2 tablespoons butter.
2 tablespoons flour.
1/4 teaspoon salt.
1 cup milk.

Follow the directions for making white sauce given in lesson 3.

A small pinch of soda.
1/4 slice of onion if you like it
1/4 teaspoon sugar.
Few grains of pepper.

First I put the cooked tomato through a strainer rubbing all the tomato through I can with a spoon. Then I add sugar, pepper, onion, to the tomato and heat it. While this is heating I make the white sauce (or gravy). If you have practiced on this and can make it real nice and creamy, this recipe will be an easy one for you.

Then I add the soda to the hot tomato, stirring it in well. Mother says we add soda so

the soup won't curdle when we mix sour tomato with the white sauce. She says we only add a very little soda because soda destroys a very important and valuable part of the food value of the tomato if much is used. She calls it the vitamins. I s'pose your mother will understand what she means by that. Vitamin is a pretty big word for us little cooks to understand, I think.

Well, I almost forgot what we were doing, didn't you? But really I guess we had added the soda to the tomato and are ready to mix tomato and white sauce. I add tomato to white sauce, slowly stirring all the time. When it is all smooth and hot, I serve it in a warm soup plate. A clean sprig of parsley set on top makes it look pretty on the table.

Perhaps you will want to serve crackers with it, but you might like to try croutons instead. They are very good and such a good way to use up stale bread.

For croutons I take a slice of dry bread and butter it well. Then I cut it into cubes about an inch square. Then I slip it into the oven to brown. Plain cold toast can be buttered, cut in cubes, and warmed in the oven. Serve these hot with the soup instead of crackers.

Larger Recipe for Six

4 cups white sauce. (4 cups milk 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 flour, salt and pepper.)
2 cups stewed tomatoes put through the strainer.
1/4 teaspoon soda.
1/4 teaspoon pepper.
Salt to taste.



Betty and her two sisters compare the Jack o' Lantern faces on their Hallowe'en Cakes. It's great fun to see who gets the funniest one.



Betty's Scrapbook— now has eight lessons in it—and here is Number Nine! It sure is some nice book now! If you have not filled one send 10 cents for one (with all the previous lessons) to Betty, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.



In these
oven-crisp
flakes there's
energy
..quick new
energy...
for you



eat
POST
Toasties
The Wake-up Food



Hallowe'en Party Decorations

Everybody Likes New Ideas for This Night When "Spooks" Walk

THE eerie atmosphere for a Hallowe'en celebration can be produced by the decorations, the costumes, and the games. Hallowe'en is a time for extremes in decorating and in entertaining, when the elves, witches, owls and goblins are in command. All of these grotesque forms for decoration can be cut out of decorated crepe paper, pasted on cardboard and hung around a room; or by using a pattern they may be cut out of black mat stock or cardboard.

The lights afford an excellent opportunity for weird decorations. A grotesque face light-trim can be made out of an oblong pasteboard box. Cut out the features from the lid and the bottom of the box. Cut away the top end of the box and cut a circle out of the lower end. Paste pieces of red crepe paper on the inside, covering the nose and mouth openings and use jade green paper over the eyes, so that when the light is inserted a colorful effect is given. Drape orange crepe paper moss, or fringed crepe around the top for hair and use grey for a beard.

Table Decorations

Pumpkins of any size can be made of orange crepe paper and features of green or black cut out and pasted on the outside. Fill the inside of the pumpkins with paper so they will hold their shape. These are very decorative and easy to make, so they can be used generously in various sizes in the decoration.



tions. They can be made to hang, or to set on a table, a chair, a sofa, or on the floor.

A very hospitable Jack-O-Lantern man has his face lighted up with glee, beams at each guest on entering the dining room. He is very cordial in spite of his "high hat" and waves a hand of greeting. If the room is dimly lighted the Christmas tree lights which are his eye balls, hat band and teeth, give a humorous gleam if not a perfect tooth brush advertisement smile. He may be used as a table centerpiece, for the shade of a floor lamp with a draped ghost skirt.

Directions for Making Jack-O-Lantern Man

First make a globe frame of wire and cardboard. Make a cardboard circle 7 inches in diameter; 2 rings of heavy wire 14 inches in diameter; 1 ring of heavy wire 7 inches in diameter. Fasten four pieces of this wire to the cardboard circle with tabs of gummed tape, arranging them in spider-web fashion. Bend the wires up in curved shape and fasten one of the 14-inch rings three and a half inches above the base fastening the wires together with spool wire. Add a second ring four and a half inches above the other. Bend the upright wires as shown and then add the 7-inch ring three and a half inches above the second ring. Cut off the extending wires and bend back around the ring.

Stretch a piece of orange crepe paper as much as possible, then lay it on a table or other flat surface and take up a small portion in the tips of the fingers of both hands, crushing it tightly. Repeat until the whole piece is crushed. Put around the wire frame, gathering it and pasting to the cardboard at the bottom and to the ring at the top. Insert string of Christmas tree lights,

add black hat. This is made by taking a rectangular piece of crepe paper the length of his head size and twenty inches in depth. Paste disc shape. Paste circle of paper at one end for top. Fold back a four-inch border at the other end and stretch paper to make the brim.

Hallowe'en Costume That is the "Cat's Whiskers"

The Hallowe'en party is not complete without special costumes made for the



occasion. The intriguing costume illustrated has a basque of light orange crepe paper, a full shiny black crepe paper skirt with orange hem edge, and a decorated cat design crepe paper over-skirt. The fashionable bertha is also made of the cat decorated crepe paper.

The simplest way to make this costume is to take a costume slip as foundation, cover it with crepe paper bodice fashion, and sew a full crepe paper skirt to the slip, then adding the full over-skirt. The narrow band at the hem is stitched.

A Cat Cap

A Hallowe'en Cat makes a fetching cap. Simply take an old hat lining and sew rows of small black fringed streamers crosswise, one layer overlapping the other. The tail is a heavy wire wrapped with a black fringed streamer and attached to the cap with cloth gummed tape. A cat cardboard cut-out face completes this spooky kitty.—DOROTHY WRIGHT.

Baking or Oven Temperatures

When there is a thermometer, bake at the middle of the range given below unless a specific temperature is given. The baking range is fairly wide, the lower temperatures meaning a longer baking time, the higher a shorter baking time. If thermometer is lacking, use the flour test. Sprinkle ordinary bread flour about 1/4 inch thick on a pan. If temperature of oven is right then flour turns light golden brown in time indicated.

	Fahrenheit	Flour Test at Middle	Paper Test
Slow	250° to 350°	30 min.	30 min.
Moderate	350° to 400°	10 min.	10 min.
Hot	400° to 450°	3 min.	4 min.
Very Hot	450° to 500°	1 min.	2 min.

Keep Kitchen Well-Lighted

The extra strain of working in a poor light is sometimes the straw that breaks the camel's back. Housework is very exacting and a good light is essential if the worker is to do her

best with the least possible strain. This applies particularly to the kitchen where cooking operations, the preparation of food, and dish-washing require keen vision.

First of all, light colored ceiling and walls help to reflect light and save electricity or lamp light. An overhead light with a no-glare shade close to the ceiling prevents shadows. However, side lights located at work centers, over the sink, over the range or the work table, are tremendously helpful to the worker. A hundred-watt lamp is none too strong for kitchen use.

Industrial plants long ago found that it paid in production to have their workrooms well lighted. And many a housewife would feel differently at night if she did her work in less gloomy rooms.

Useful Pamphlets

The following booklets can be secured by addressing Household Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

- How to Entertain on Hallowe'en—10c.
- How to Make Crepe Paper Costumes—10c.
- How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers—10c.
- How to Decorate Halls, Booths and Automobiles—10c.
- Weaving with Paper Rope—10c.
- Sealing Wax Craft—10c.
- Betty's Scrapbook of Recipes for Little Cooks—10c.
- Fashion Catalogue—12c.
- Art of Embroidery, teaching all the important stitches used in embroidery—25c.
- Yarncraft—directions for making many kinds of sweaters, caps, afghans, and coolie coats, both knitted and crocheted—25c plus 5c for mailing.
- Guide Book for Painting and Varnishing—25c.
- Old-fashioned recipes.
- Reviving in case of drowning or gas poisoning.
- Learning to crochet and knit.
- Knitting the new sweaters.
- Free pamphlets:
- Health Pamphlets for Mothers and Young Children.
- Talks on sex to older children.

To alternate two pairs of shoes is more economical than to wear one pair continuously.

* * *

Lukewarm water, rapid washing and drying, may keep colored materials from running.



CHINEE PHONE PAD

This Chinee-boy-pad is easy to make—a braid of yarn is fastened under his applique cap at one end and through ring-top pencil at the other; three very simple-shaped applique patches, some blanket and outline stitches and a glued-on pad completes him.

No. M320 at 20 cents postpaid, includes wax transfers to stamp on muslin, on gay scraps for blouse, trousers and cap, and even on the paper pad. The pad of paper is included as is also the ring-top pencil, wool for his queue, black embroidery floss and instructions so definite that you can't make a mistake. M320 Chinee-phone Pad, all parts 20c. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

It Comforts Us to Know that Others Have Had Our Problems

IF OR when any of "us moderns" feel that nobody ever had to meet such problems as ours, it is good to be reminded that the people of other generations have met them too. Just read this jingle written over thirty years ago about just such a problem as some of our readers have been discussing recently—AUNT JANET.

DEAR AUNT JANET:—My mother and I have been reading the experiences of "Rebellious", "An Understanding Reader" and others in your Corner and Mother thought you might print the enclosed poem written some thirty years ago after undergoing an experience similar to theirs.—AN APPRECIATIVE READER.

Mrs. Jones' New Dress

"Well, wife," said Farmer Jones one day,
"I'm going to town with a load of hay,
And if you would like a new bonnet or gown
Why say so, and I'll bring it to you from town."

The good wife smiled as she raised her eyes
And she heard his words with a glad surprise,
For streaks as this with the farmer were few,
For Jacob was close, though honest and true.

"And now"—and he looked at his wife with a pleasant gleam,
"Now I'll go out and harness the team,
And while I am out you can make up your mind
Which I shall get, if I have the time."

The good wife passed, with her head on one side,
For both were ached and 'twas hard to decide,
While the farmer went whistling out to the barn
Panning to see if all were free from harm.

And his wife thought, "I do want a bonnet, but then
I wouldn't send for one by the best of men
So I'll send by Jacob to buy me a gown,
And wait for the bonnet till I go to town."

With the greatest distinctness she told him the kind,
With the color and quality he charged his mind,
And, moaning his wagon, he soon reached the town
And disposed of his load, ere he remembered the gown.

Dainty for the Little Girl

2938



Child's dress pattern No. 2938 is here shown of pink swiss with white dots and grosgrain ribbon bows on the shoulders. It has only two major parts, front and back, the sleeves being cut in with the rest of the garment. This is a very dainty, sweet pattern for children of 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. In the four year size $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 32-inch material is all that is needed. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new fall fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Then he said "I'll go to the New York store"
And he never paused till he entered the door
Where he looked around in mild surprise,
Sach lots of things! Oh my, his eyes!

He reached the counter, he rubbed his head
He'd forgotten the words his wife had said,
While the salesman discoursed in dulcet tones
Which all the more perplexed poor Jones.

He looked the dress goods over and over,
And said, "This is worse than selling my clover."
Then he chose a green with flower like the rising sun,
Forgetting that his wife was fifty-one!

The dress was done up; he started for home
His heart was light; though the way was lone,
And he said to himself, as he drove up the lane,
"I think this will please Samantha Jane."

But alas! Disappointments are common in this vale of tears
And Jacob was well along in years,
But he could not make out his wife's disgust
When she dried her tears, for talk she must.

Poor Jacob felt sad, that is one thing certain,
We will pause no longer, but draw the curtain,
But he said, while the dress the fire was stopping,
"Hereafter, my wife will do the shopping."

To Clean Upholstery

WHEN cleaning upholstered furniture first remove the loose cushions and go over the entire surface with a vacuum cleaner or whisk broom. Take one-half a cake of pure neutral soap, slice into thin shavings, place it in a quart of boiling water and allow it to thoroughly dissolve. Mix a small amount of this solution with a little cold water, and beat vigorously until a very thick dry suds is obtained. With a stiff bristle brush scrub a small section of the fabric with the suds, working with a circular motion, and covering only a small section at a time, using a quantity of suds to prevent uneven cleaning, and when the scrubbing is finished, scrape off as much of the lather as possible, taking up the balance with a vacuum cleaner brush or clean rag.

Rinse cleaned portion with a weak salt water solution. Apply the rinse with a soft sponge, from which the water has been squeezed out until it is just merely damp. In wiping fabric with a long pile such as velour or mohair, wipe with the nap of the goods, which will prevent forcing the bulk of the moisture into the fabric. Repeat this wiping until all soap has been removed. Continue this process over the entire set, allowing it to dry thoroughly before using.—MRS. L.H.F.

Let the Washer Do the Work

The washing machine is invaluable for washing such as comforters, pillows, blankets and rugs. For all these articles use water of moderate temperature about 120 degrees Fahrenheit to 130 degrees Fahrenheit and enough mild soap in flakes or jelly form to make a good "live" suds. One ordinary pillow at a time is enough for the usual washer which should be run about twenty minutes. Then rinse in two or three waters of the same temperature

as the wash water. In washing any of these bulky articles, avoid overloading the machine as it is desirable to have a good rush of water through the material.

A warm windy day is best for drying all these thick articles, as they should be dried rapidly. Cotton-filled comforters do not wash well as they become lumpy. Rag or cotton rugs are the only ones to clean this way.

While drying pillows, shake them up often. Blankets may be beaten with a carpet beater when almost dry to fluff them up.

Charmingly Simple



2934

Dress pattern No. 2934 is delightful in its simplicity besides being useful for most occasions. The gently flaring skirt, the snug hipband with scalloped edge, the attractive collar and cuffs, give the design quite an individual air. The model shown here is in tweed patterned silk crepe in claret red color with collar and cuff of plain crepe in blending tones. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. In the medium size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 36-inch contrasting is sufficient to copy it exactly. Price 13c.



2305

2304

2301

2306

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The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

She looked up at him starry-eyed. Tiaoga grunted and turned away. After this his guardianship was that of a hawk over its young, yet he did not display it, and seldom voiced his wishes or his thoughts except in low, terse words to Shindas. The journey was no longer impossible for Toinette. When she neared exhaustion, camp was made, and when she awoke the march was resumed. Tiaoga called her Soi Yan Makwun, and the warriors regarded her with kindlier eyes. As the days continued and they witnessed her courage, their hearts grew warm toward her, and at times their glances revealed an admiration and friendliness which were never in Tiaoga's.

These days served also as the bridge across which Jeems and Toinette were passing into a future that was all their own, and the poignancy of the loss they had suffered was mellowed by these newer aspects so vital to themselves. The world they had known was a fabric which had crashed in ruin about them—a desolation out of which another existence was building itself. As the deeper solitudes of the wilderness claimed them, this feeling became a bond which nothing could break. Wherever they went and whatever happened, they would belong to each other, for death might separate but it could not destroy.

On the fourteenth day, Tiaoga sent a messenger ahead. That evening he sat on the ground near Toinette, and Jeems translated what he said. He smoked dry sumach leaves in a long pipe, interrupting himself to speak in tones that were sometimes like the growls of an animal. To-morrow they would reach Hidden Town, and his people would be expecting them. There would be great rejoicing because they had taken many scalps and had not lost a man. They would honour her—and Jeems, accepting them as flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone. Toinette would live as his daughter. Silver Heels' heart would live in her song. She would be of the forests—forever. That was the word he had sent ahead to Chenufsio. *Tiaoga was coming with his daughter.*

He stalked into darkness, and for a time Jeems and Toinette were afraid to speak the thought which was choking at their hearts.

"Your children and your children's children . . ."

That night Toinette lay staring at the sky with sleepless eyes.

CHAPTER XVII

CHENUFSIO, the Hidden Town of the Senecas, was on the Little Seneca River seventy miles from Lake Ontario. By means of this stream its inhabitants could drift in their canoes to the shore of the lake or work southward almost to the Ohio River which was called the Allegany above the location of Fort Pitt. Four trails led from it through dense wilderness. These were foot-wide paths which the Indians had used many generations, and in places were worn so deep that traces of them were destined to be left a century after the people whose moccasined feet had made them had ceased to exist. One path led to the River of the Great Falls, or Niagara, another to the country of the Ohio and the lead mines of Pennsylvania, a third northward to Lake Ontario, and a fourth hundreds of miles eastward to the scalp-hunting grounds of the white men beyond the Cayugas, the Onondagas, and the Oneidas, over which trail Tiaoga and his war party were returning. Oddly enough, there was no trail in the direction of Lake Erie, whose eastern shore was scarcely farther away than the sandy beaches of Lake Ontario. Hunters and warriors

adventured through the swamps and forests to Misow Kichekume, or the Big Sea, but for some reason they blazed no common way.

Guarded like a precious jewel on all sides, a hidden town literally as well as in name, Chenufsio was one of the greatest of the strange social centers of the Indians to which prisoners with white skins were brought to be adopted by their captors. That such places existed was a fact which had but recently gained credence in both the English and French colonies. Not until 1764 was Colonel Boquet to free the "white"

cent oaks, and under these ancient trees rather than in the fortified place the people made their homes in spring and summer and autumn, the gnarled limbs of the wood forming a cathedral-like roof over their habitations. Half a mile from the forest was an encircling hill, the inner rim of the horseshoe made by the river, and between this hill and the stream were the fields and orchards cultivated by the savages. The Senecas had vineyards and fine orchards of apples, cherries, and plums, and also grew tobacco and potatoes on a considerable scale. The fields were

had killed the early vegetation and had blackened the buds of apples and plums. The corn was so poor that, after roasting time, only enough was left for the next year's planting, and beans and potatoes had suffered until there was less than a third of a crop. In the forests and marshes and on the plains as well as in the fields it had been a "dark year." Most of the nut trees were barren, the wild rice had headed poorly, from strawberry time until the ripening of the small purple plums there had been little fruit to gather. Because of these things the people of Chenufsio were preparing themselves for the "break-up" as the first chill nights of autumn came.

The "break-up" was a tragic event in the life of an Indian town. It meant a shortening of rations, and then, as in the case of Chenufsio, a scattering of three hundred men, women, and children over a vast stretch of wilderness in parties seldom larger than a single family, every unit dependent upon itself in its struggle to hold body and soul together until another spring. Each family sought a separate hunting ground, but this did not mean that all its members would be together. If a certain family possessed the strength of two or more hunters, one of the men would be detailed by the chief of the town to accompany a less fortunate group made up of old people or a widow and her children, and he was held as accountable for their welfare as though they were his own flesh and blood. It was a campaign against hunger. When the fight was over and spring came again, the town would reassemble and its village life be continued.

Ordinarily, an atmosphere of gloom preceded the break-up. When it came, friends and relatives were parted for months. Deaths always occurred during the period of separation. Lovers were disunited. A father gave up his son. A mother saw her daughter taken as a member of a family better able to care for her than her own. The sick and the infirm were left in the village with food sufficient to carry them through.

But the people of Chenufsio wore no appearance of gloom on the day when Tiaoga and his triumphant warriors were to arrive from the east. They awakened at dawn with hearts in which gladness dispelled whatever unhappiness may have oppressed them before. Half of their men folk were returning, and they were coming in triumph. Tiaoga's messenger had brought the news that not a man had been lost in their invasion of the territory of their enemies. This was unusual, and it put fresh courage into the hearts of those who had seen the year go against them. Tiaoga's homecoming with the spoils of war was an augury which more than discounted empty cellars and granaries.

As a part of these spoils, they knew Tiaoga was bringing a daughter to take the place of Silver Heels.

This convinced them that fortune was bound to smile on them again. They had loved Soi Yan Makwun. With her death had come bad times. Now the spirits would give them an easy winter, and next year would see the earth flowering with good things.

Chenufsio made ready for the feast. There were still plenty of earthy things and a supply of late green corn packed away in husks and kept for this occasion. The skin of every drum in the village was tightened on the morning of the day Tiaoga was expected, and no one thought of work or of duty outside the celebration. Fires were built under the huge oaks and part of the fun for girls and boys was the gathering of fuel. Children had toy tom-toms and beat them incessantly.

(Continued on Page 26)

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. Hiding in an abandoned house Jeems and Toinette see a band of Mohawk killers pass by. Later they are captured by a band of Senecas. Through his skill with the bow and arrow, Jeems gains the admiration of the Seneca chief Tiaoga, who takes Jeems as one of them. He also takes Toinette as his daughter to take the place of his own dead child Silver Heels. The Indians are on their way home to Chenufsio, the mysterious Hidden Town, the secret place of the Seneca Nation. They take Jeems and Toinette with them. They find a friend and comrade in Shindas, Tiaoga's nephew, whose life Jeems spared previous to his capture, when he could easily have slain Shindas from ambush.

population in the first of these mysterious villages, and then the deliverance which he brought about resulted in less of happiness than of tragedy, for the life and associations which he disrupted in the name and claim of the Colonies had their roots as far back as the third and fourth generations. Hearts and homes were broken as well as prisoners' shackles.

Chenufsio was the Rome of a wide domain in that period of its history when Jeems and Toinette came with Tiaoga and his warriors. In it were three hundred people, and at full strength it numbered sixty fighting men. It nestled at the edge of a large meadow which the river embraced in a horseshoe curve and its centre was a stockaded stronghold with long-houses, storage buildings, cabins, and tepees sufficient for the entire population in times of stress. An arrow-shot away from the gates of the stockade was the border of a forest of magnifi-

laid out neatly about Chenufsio, including about two hundred acres in all. Half of this space was devoted to the production of corn of several varieties, sweet or pucker corn, Calica, Redpop, whitepop, Sacred or "original" corn, and Red and Purple Soft. In the cornfields and growing from the same hills were pumpkins and beans, Crook-neck and Scalloped and Winter squash, and everywhere were sunflowers of a dwarfish kind grown for the oil which was extracted from their seeds.

When the season was good, Chenufsio lived in comfort during the long winter months. The granaries were full, large quantities of dried fruits were in the storehouses, and underground cellars were stocked with apples, pumpkins, potatoes, and squashes. When the season was bad, Chenufsio drew a belt tightly about its stomach for five months of the year. For three of these months it starved.

This was a bad season. Spring frosts

About James Oliver Curwood

THE following letter and answer is an illustration of the many different kinds of service American Agriculturist performs free of charge for its readers. In order to get this information one of our staff spent two hours in a large city library. It was not available anywhere else. It shows we are willing to go to any reasonable length to help you, just because you are a member of the big A. A. family.

"One of my boys for his English in School wants to get some facts about James Oliver Curwood, the author. His teacher can't tell him and he can't find them in the encyclopedia. So we thought perhaps you might be able to tell us as he is the author of the story running in the American Agriculturist now. He would like to know his nationality, date of his birth, and whether he is living or not.—Mrs. T. B.

The following is the answer

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD: Born June 12, 1878, at Owosso, Michigan.

Died August 13, 1927, at Owosso, Michigan.

Son of James Moran and Abigail Griffin Curwood.

When only 16 years of age he toured many of the Southern States on a bicycle, and at 17 traveled a thousand miles in a carriage selling medicine.

He studied at the University of Michigan and then worked seven years at journalism, as reporter, special writer, assistant editor, and finally editor of the Detroit News Tribune. In 1907 he gave up newspaper work to devote himself exclusively to literary work.

He was an active worker for conservation of wild life and the forests. Was thoroughly familiar with the country of which he wrote. Each year he spent several months in the wilds, traveling as far north as the Arctic Coast. Several times he visited the Barren Lands, Hudson Bay and James Bay, in search of material and experience for his romances.

He is said to be the only American ever employed by the Canadian government as an explanatory and descriptive writer. He was one of the foremost authorities on matters pertaining to the Canadian Northland.

Some of his books are: The Courage of Captain Plum; Gold Hunters; Flower of the North; Kazan; Baree, Son of Kazan; Nomads of the North; The Valley of Silent Men; The Black Hunter; The Plains of Abraham.

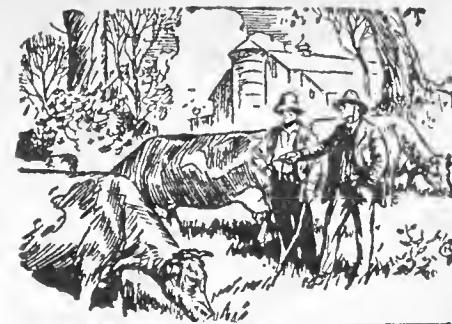
In the Foreword of his book, "The Plains of Abraham", James Oliver Curwood made the following statement: My great-grandmother was a Mohawk—"



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA RABBITS for sale. Highland strain. Reasonable prices. ARTHUR JOHN-SON, Camden, N. Y.

NOTICE TO LIVE STOCK ADVERTISERS

Live stock advertising is not accepted in the classified columns. A special rate of 50c per line on the live stock page is now in effect. Minimum space is four lines or \$2.00. Turn to page 10.

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Additional Classified Advertising On Page 26

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

Be Good To Your Tractor

By Ray Inman

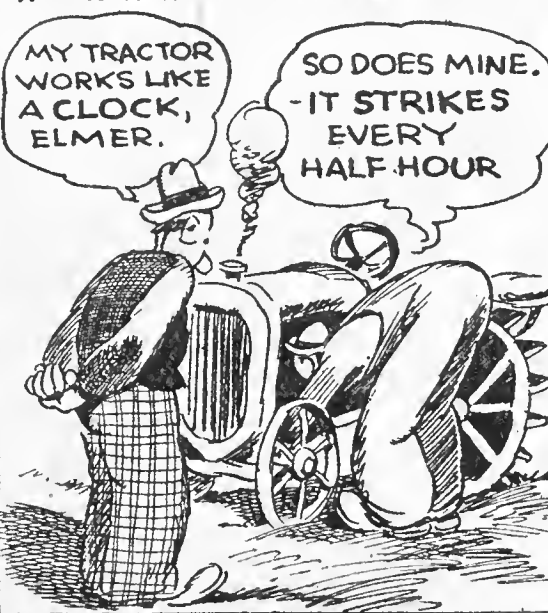
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Farmers Face Serious Market Condition

(Continued from Page 1)

the strike was settled. The truck drivers had demanded an eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime, which, it was expected, would increase their weekly earnings about \$7.00. They had been getting an average salary of \$43. a week. The settlement allowed them a flat increase of \$5. a week in pay.

However, the strike was not settled until after representatives of the Market Truckmen's Association who own the trucks, had reached the agreement with commission men concerning farmer-owned trucks which has already been explained. In fact, it is believed in many quarters that this was the underlying cause of the strike rather than any disagreement regarding wages. Newspapers have commented on the unusual orderliness of the strike and the apparent friendliness of both sides engaged in it.

There has been a tendency for several years toward an increase in deliveries from the farm to commission men by truck. This, of course, has cut into the business of the trucks owned by the Market Truckmen's Association who intimated that they could not meet the demands for an increase in wages of drivers unless they could add to their source of income. It would appear that this agreement between truck owners and commission men was

reached without consulting producers or giving the slightest thought to their interests or to the degree to which such an agreement might cause them monetary loss.

On Wednesday, October 9, following announcement of the settlement of the strike, Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission and publisher of American Agriculturist, had a conference to determine what might be done to safeguard the interests of producers. Mr. Ward W. Smith, manager of the Fruit and Produce Trade Association whose name was signed to printed copies of the new agreement between truck owners and commission men, was reached on the telephone and asked to come to Mr. Morgenthau's office to explain the exact meaning of the new agreement in order that no action might be taken without having all the facts. Mr. Smith declined stating that he did not make the agreement and that it was up to those who did make it to defend it. Following a careful discussion of the agreement and its possible effects both on producers and consumers, representatives of the New York City Press were called to the office and given the following statements which appeared in the New York City morning papers Thursday, October 10.

Commissioner Pyrke's Statement

The following is Commissioner Pyrke's statement:

"Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, were in consultation this afternoon at the office of American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, to consider the terms of the settlement of the strike of the truck drivers handling fruits and vegetables arriving in New York City.

"It was a source of satisfaction to them to know that the strike, which threatened such serious results to the perishable products of the farm, had been settled, but they were seriously concerned at one of the reported conditions of the agreement.

"The subject of their concern was the reported statement that an agreement had been signed on behalf of the Fruit and Produce Trade Association and the Market Truckmen's Association that fruit or vegetables arriving by truck in New York City from outside points must be reloaded into a truck operated by a member of the Market Truckmen's Association before it can be delivered to the commission houses. They were of the opinion that such an arrangement would not be in the public interest and that it would work a hardship both to farmers of New York and nearby states and to the consumers of New York City.

"It has been recognized by all students of marketing that it is highly desirable to shorten the chain of distribution from the farmer to the consumer, and the plan which has been reported to have been entered into would have for its effect the lengthening of the chain, necessarily reducing the return to the farmer and increasing the cost to the consumer.

"Commissioner Pyrke stated that he felt obligated to take a hand in the situation because of the requirement of the State law that the Department of Agriculture and Markets should 'investigate and take action to prevent illegal acts or practices in the sale or distribution of foods'; and that he felt that he was in position to make his attitude effective for the reason that all commission merchants receiving farm products for sale on commission were under license from his department, and that licenses issued were revocable for violation of the law."

Mr. Morgenthau's Statement

The statement given by Mr. Morgenthau read:

"Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said as Chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, he felt that this

new arrangement would work against the interests of the farmers. A case was brought to his attention this afternoon where a farmer wished to bring in a truck-load of produce and deliver it directly to the commission man, as has been the custom heretofore. This farmer was advised that it would be necessary for him to take his produce to "The Farm", located at West Street, and then notify his commission man that it had arrived at "The Farm". Then the commission man would send his truck around to pick up the shipment.

"On inquiring who would pay this new and additional cost of handling the farmer's produce, the farmer was informed that he would have to stand this added expense. For this reason, Mr. Morgenthau felt his Commission should interest themselves in this situation as it was quite evident that a new and unsatisfactory handling charge was going to be placed on the backs of the farmers who could ill afford this additional burden."

Commission Man Objects

In the market on Wednesday night, October 9, practically all of the commission men were carrying out the provisions of the agreement. One commission man refused to abide by the agreement, demanded police protection and unloaded trucks from producing sections at his door. In the confusion caused by the new arrangement at the so-called "farm" on West Street, it was reported that two trucks of produce disappeared and had presumably been stolen. Not all commission men are pleased with the arrangement. One dealer pointed out that he owns and operates a farm in New Jersey and that under the arrangement he will not be permitted to deliver stuff from his own farm to his own commission house in his own truck, operated by union drivers, but will have to take the stuff to the "farm" on West Street, have it transferred to another truck and then delivered to his place of business.

Many will wonder why commission men have agreed to any such proposition and how the provisions will be enforced against commission men who decline to accept it. It is believed by some that truck owners used the strike as a sort of club over the heads of commission men, saying to them in effect, that they (the truckowners) could not settle the strike and pay the increased wage demand without some added source of income. Of course, so long as the strike was in effect, commission men were losing money daily and after all most of them were not vitally concerned as to how their stuff was delivered to them so long as all commission men were operating on the same basis so that none would have any undue advantage. Apparently, the only means of enforcing the agreement would be for members of the Market Truckmen's Association to refuse to deliver produce to commission men who violate the agreement.

May Reduce Trucking from Farms

If the agreement is maintained it seems certain that deliveries of produce direct from the farm to city by truck will rapidly decline. In the first place, there is the cost of reloading and delivering which must be borne by the producer. There is also the uncertainty of being able to get service from trucks which handle this reloading and delivering and third, there will undoubtedly be a feeling on the part of many producers and independent truckmen that attempts to deliver produce in this manner will be accompanied by violence. There will certainly be considerable damage done to produce by this unnecessary handling.

Not in years have we known of an agreement arrived at so baldly without any consideration for the rights of producers and consumers. Every student of marketing realizes that the interests of everyone concerned demand that the path from the producer to consumer be made as direct as possible. The development of the motor truck

American Agriculturist, October 19, 1929

has brought about a perfectly logical tendency for its use in delivering perishable products. By its use time can be saved, spoilage reduced and produce delivered to the consumer at lower cost and in better condition. Now we have two groups entering into an arrangement which practically prohibits this natural development and interposes an extra step in the marketing process which carries with it an arbitrary charge which must be borne by the producer.

"Seeing Is Believing"

(Continued from Page 2)

Some day in the not too distant future another Goldsmith will arise, borne of the mature timber that is in need of harvesting.

The climax of the tour very properly came at the last—on Monday morning, when we visited the oldest plantations set out on State land. Just thirty years ago Dr. Fernow, at that time Head of the Cornell Forestry School, established experimentally plantations of Norway spruce, European larch, White pine, Scotch pine and Douglas fir. All but the Douglas fir have given a good account of themselves in the thirty years, and many of the planted trees of the pines in particular are now ten inches in diameter outside the bark.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 24)

there were games and races, laughter and good-natured banter and wild hallooing, the grown-ups themselves turning children. The quieter ones among the adults as well as the children had white skins. There were twenty of these in Chenusio. One would scarcely have accepted them as alien to the tribe except in their colour and a slight difference in manner of dress. They did not bear the appearance of captives, and while their demeanour was one of anticipation, their emotions were more repressed than those of the brown-skinned people about them. Among them were women in whose arms were children born of Indian husbands. There were white maidens who had lived in Chenusio since babyhood and whose eyes glowed softly as they watched for the young warriors who held their hearts. There were some whose darker skins were the heritage of a second or a third generation, and a few with eyes that still held the shadows of grief and yearning—those whose visions of homes and loved ones would never die.

These were the people and this the town that waited through a sunfilled autumn day for the coming of Tiaoga and his captives.

The last day was long for Toinette. It had begun at dawn, and though Tiaoga halted his men at intervals to let her rest, it had not ended with dusk. Darkness came before they reached a plain on the far side of which was a hill. Beyond this hill was Chenusio. They could see the glow of a great fire lighting the sky.

(To be Continued Next Week)



"John! Isn't that darling! He's begging for us."—LIFE.

Additional Classified Advertising

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Carloads. Pay highest market prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

OLD PICTURES or prints with name (Currier & Ives) or (N. Currier) at bottom. RUSSELL SEEKINS, Ellington, N. Y.

\$5 to \$500 EACH paid for old coins. Keep all old money. Many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10 cents for illustrated coin value book, 4x6. Guaranteed cash price. COIN EXCHANGE, Box 25, Le Roy, N. Y.

BEEES AND HONEY

FINE QUALITY white clover extracted honey, 60 lbs. \$6.50; 120 lbs. \$12.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

INSTRUCTION

BE AN AUCTIONEER. Earn \$25-\$100 daily. Send for large illustrated catalog, also how to receive home study course free. REPERT'S AUCTION SCHOOL, Box 45, Decatur, Indiana.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO. Guaranteed best quality. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50, 10 pounds, \$2.50. Smoking, 10 pounds, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

CIGARS from factory, trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid, \$1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

250 GOOD BUSINESS envelopes, printed, postpaid \$1.00. 25 trap tags, 39c. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps before 1871 bought. Old inlaid mahogany furniture bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade. Highest prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.


WOOL AND SHEEP pelts wanted. I specialize in Wool and pelts. Hundreds of satisfied shippers. Write for prices. ALVAH A. CONOVER, Lebanon, New Jersey.

ATWATER KENT RADIO cheap. Write GARNET SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30, 6 1/4 in. \$1.50 postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

CONSIGN YOUR HAY and straw. Write for weekly market letter. GEORGE E. VAN VORST, INC., 601 West 33rd St., New York, N. Y.

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED 5c roll. Prints 2c each. Trial offer. Beautifully mounted 8x10 enlargement 40c. Overnight service. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Investigate First

SOME time ago we received an inquiry from a subscriber concerning a certain investment. Although we feel that it is rather dangerous to give specific advice on investments due to the fact that an investment suited to the needs of one person may not be suited for someone else, we did make some suggestions to our reader. While the investment mentioned was in no way fraudulent, it was decidedly speculative, and in our opinion not well suited for the majority of our readers.

Imagine our surprise when we learned that our reader had been persuaded, before the receipt of our letter, to invest his money. A stock salesman had called, and had persuaded our reader to deliver to him a number of shares of stock which is listed on the New York stock exchange, and therefore always saleable, and which had been paying a fair dividend. This agent was to sell this excellent stock at the market price, and invest the proceeds for our subscriber in the stock he was selling. In this case the promises of better returns had touched a responsive chord, and at the same time, of course, the question of greater risk had apparently been forgotten, or under-emphasized by the salesman.

Money Refunded

Naturally, following the receipt of our letter our subscriber regretted the bargain, but we had little hope that we could be of any help to him. However we wrote a letter to the company who had sold the stock, pointing out, diplomatically, that our subscriber had not considered the matter fully, and that he very much desired to have his original stock returned to him. Of course the fact that a company is selling speculative stock does not mean that it may not be entirely honest, in fact, we have no objection if our subscribers wish to speculate, so long as they know exactly what they are doing. To make a long story short, this company, although they were unable to return the stock, as it had already been sold, did send our subscriber a check for over \$500. Needless to say we were greatly pleased to be of service to our reader, although we trust that others will not follow his example, but will investigate before they part with their money.

If You Plan to Fly

MANY readers are asking us for information about various flying schools. There are all sorts of flying schools, good, bad and indifferent and anyone who plans to enter such a school should take the time to inform themselves about the school before enrolling. A large number of schools advertise to give lessons in aviation by mail. Whereas it is doubtless possible to impart considerable information by correspondence, it is very evident that no one can learn to actually fly by mail.

Anyone contemplating a course in flying should write to the U. S. Department of Commerce, Aeronautics Branch, Washington, D. C. asking for a copy of bulletin number 7B. This bulletin will give much valuable information and will be mailed free of charge on application.

Chicken Stealing Increases

REPORTS from various sections of American Agriculturist territory indicate that chicken stealing is again

becoming popular. We are all more or less inclined to trust to luck that misfortune will not come our way, but this does little good after the chickens are stolen. There are a number of things which if done universally throughout this territory would reduce chicken stealing considerably. First, we can all put locks on our chicken houses. It is true that if a thief really wants to

Read Before You Sign!

IF you are asked to sign a complicated contract, better not sign it until you understand these provisions:

1. Just what the seller agrees to deliver;
2. How much you agree to pay;
3. When you are to pay it.

If verbal representations are different from those in the contract, don't sign. Know your obligations in advance. Sign contracts with your eyes open. —National Better Business Bureau.

get in, a lock is not likely to stop him, but breaking a lock makes the offense much more serious, and if the man is caught, the sentence will be heavier. Second, burglar alarms help. Wires on the simpler type of alarm can be cut, but there is an alarm which will ring if a wire is cut, or if anyone attempts to break in the house in any way. Although dogs may help in some cases, there have been a number of instances

where thieves have had little trouble in outwitting them, or gaining their friendship.

In our opinion, the action which would help more than anything else would be to report every theft to the State Troopers, or to the local enforcement officers immediately. There is altogether too much of a tendency to feel that nothing will be done. It is true that thieves do not always leave sufficient evidence so that they can be located, but as a usual thing they must dispose of their stolen property, and if their theft is reported, it is probable that they will be caught sooner or later.

A discussion of the problem in your local Grange meeting may help. The attention of local authorities can be called to the seriousness of the situation, and action can be taken to insure immediate notification of the proper authorities in case of theft.

"Free" for \$47.50

I have just received a letter in the mail saying I won a lot 40x100 in a recent advertising campaign, from the Metropolitan Realty Company of New Jersey. They tell me if I pay \$47.50 for the transfer of title, deeds, surveying, and so forth, the lot will be mine free and clear. If this is not a legitimate proposition I would like to know, as there are a number of others who have received the same sort of letter. It seems to me you do not get such things for nothing these days.

THIS is an old free lot scheme which we have mentioned in our Service Bureau Columns frequently. If any subscriber gets a similar letter, and after examining the property carefully, feels it is worth \$47.50, we, of course, have absolutely no objection to their buying it. We say buying, for it would seem that this is just what they would be doing. Our subscriber is right in saying that in these days we seldom or never get something for nothing. We certainly would not part with any money for any property without first seeing it personally.

WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance
Service Offered Through North American Accident Insurance Company

Paid to September 1, 1929\$143,253.88
Paid during Sept. 1929 2,007.84

Total\$145,261.72

Miss Emma Myers, Middletown, N. Y.	\$20.00	John S. Eddy, N. Clymer, N. Y.	30.00
Auto accident—lacerated leg.		Load of hay upset—torn ligament in ankle	
Winfield Robinson, Monticello, N. Y.	50.00	Felix Ciechocki, Chittanooga, N. Y.	20.00
Auto accident—lacerated elbow		Auto collision—lacerated head and leg	
Loren Hymes, Tully, N. Y.	50.00	Winifred Fairclough, Freeville, N. Y.	100.00
Auto accident—bruised chest		Car ran off embankment—bruised leg, spinal injuries	
Maynard Day, Williamson, N. Y.	50.00	John J. Evans, Cazenovia, N. Y.	120.00
Auto overturned—dislocated shoulder		Auto wreck—fractured skull and clavicle	
Floyd Johnson, Sinclairville, N. Y.	5.00	M. Margulies, High Falls, N. Y.	10.00
Struck by auto—scalp wound, injuries		Auto accident—cut right ankle	
Mrs. E. MacPherson, Newark Valley, N. Y.	30.00	Frederick Culbertson, Dansville, N. Y.	20.00
Auto collision—fractured nose, and general bruises		Auto accident—lacerated arm and hand	
Maude Harris, Fairlee, Vt.	10.00	Mrs. Myrtle Green, Belmont, N. Y.	30.00
Auto accident—contused and sprained knee		Struck by auto—broken shoulder, jaw bone and ribs	
J. W. McCann, Hydeville, Vt.	40.00	George F. Smith, Rome, N. Y.	48.57
Travel accident—bruised limbs and face		Travel accident—fractured chest	
Mrs. Henry J. Winne, Porter Corners, N. Y.	20.00	Mrs. Mildred Drummond, Rosie, N. Y.	62.86
Auto collision—abrasion of legs and elbow		Travel accident—fractured leg	
Telford P. Sanderson, Walton, N. Y.	50.00	Mrs. Caroline Straw, Erie, Pa.	30.00
Travel accident—fractured thumb		Auto accident—bruised thorax	
Julian Poszka, Burlington Flats, N. Y.	37.14	Bessie Church, Clymer, N. Y.	40.00
Travel accident—broken ribs, injured hip		Car overturned—slight fracture clavicle	
Earl W. Lamb, Lisle, N. Y.	30.00	Mrs. James Beach, Middletown, N. Y.	40.00
Travel accident—wrenched shoulder and back		Travel accident—fractured side and hand	
Robert Fuller, Bliss, N. Y.	57.14	Sanford Eastgate, Catskill, N. Y.	60.00
Auto overturned—broken leg		Auto collision—fractured arm	
Frank McClelland, Jr., Ransomville, N. Y.	100.00	Mr. Louis Mason, Oneida, N. Y.	50.00
Auto overturned—fractured scapula and bruised ribs		Auto collision—lacerated hand, head and thigh	
Betty Van Deventer, Nunda, N. Y.	30.00	Frank H. Clum, Valley Falls, N. Y.	50.00
Auto accident—cut and contused head and limbs		Auto collision—internal injuries	
Albert F. Brooks, New Berlin, N. Y.	24.28	Kenneth Mattison, New Berlin, N. Y.	55.71
Auto collision—cut head, brain concussion		Auto accident—lacerated hand	
Axel A. Carlson, W. Rutland, Vt.	50.00	Leo Lamar, Morrisonville, N. Y.	14.28
Auto collision—fractured rib		Auto accident—lacerated leg	
Richard Berghamer, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	24.28	John Warnecke, Unionville, Conn.	10.00
Auto collision—contused ribs and back		Auto collision—cut eye	
Edmund B. Burke, Fayetteville, N. Y.	30.00	Joseph Byers, E. Greenbush, N. Y.	35.71
Struck by auto—dislocated shoulder		Wagon hit by car—fractured ribs	
Wm. F. Young, Slippery Rock, Pa.	20.00	Michael Lagan, Baldwinsville, N. Y.	22.86
Auto accident—fractured shoulder, leg and hip		Auto accident—cut and bruised body	
Charles D. Bassler, Berne, N. Y.	60.00	B. L. Lewis, Jr., Ashville, N. Y.	64.28
Travel accident—dislocated shoulder		Travel accident—general bruises	
Rollin S. Hill, Conewango Valley, N. Y.	40.00	W. H. Pettengill, Gillett, Pa.	20.00
Auto accident—general injuries		Travel accident—general bruises	
Fred Cole, Cuba, N. Y.	30.00	Wm. J. Whiting, Matawan, N. J.	20.00
Travel accident—sprained ankle		Auto collision—bruised hip, chest and knee	
Mrs. Charles Smith, Saugerties, N. Y.	55.71	James B. Ross, Baxter, Pa.	10.00
Auto collision—fractured skull and clavicle		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
Ralph S. Morse, Mt. Vision, N. Y.	130.00		
Travel accident—dislocated knee			

Total \$2007.84



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300 More Good Men in New York and New England

to help introduce and retail Rawleigh's Good Health Products. You will be supplied from our new branch house just opened at Albany. Sell in town or country. Wonderful opportunity. Nothing new—no experimenting. On the market since 1889. Nearly 200 necessities needed daily in every home. Annual Sales over 37 million packages. Largest Company—over 15 million dollars capital—16 great factories and branches. Practically no capital, no experience needed. Quick, easy sales, repeat every 30-60 days. Big pay right from start. Stone, Vt., sold \$212.20; Reagan, N. Y., \$184.40 first week. Profits increase monthly. Thousands make more than they ever could before. You should do as well. Simply follow the same old time-tested Rawleigh Methods which have given consumers best values and satisfaction for 40 years. We supply everything—products, outfit, sales and service methods which secure the most business everywhere. Steady year round—no lay-off—no boss—you are sole owner and manager. For particulars write

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A smooth, powerful, long lasting joint—it protects your belt ends and insures dependable service. Used and recommended by leading manufacturers of threshing machines and belting—and by farmers everywhere. Your dealer has it. Ask for it by name.

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\$10,000 for loss of life, hands, feet or eyesight. Many unusual protecting clauses. \$25 Weekly benefits, pays doctor and hospital bills. Covers Automobile, Travel, Pedestrian and many common accidents. Covers many common sicknesses, including typhoid, jaundice, cancer, lobar pneumonia, etc., etc. Largest and oldest exclusive Health and Accident Insurance Company. Don't delay, you may be next to meet sickness or accident. Mail coupon today for free descriptive literature.

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Name _____

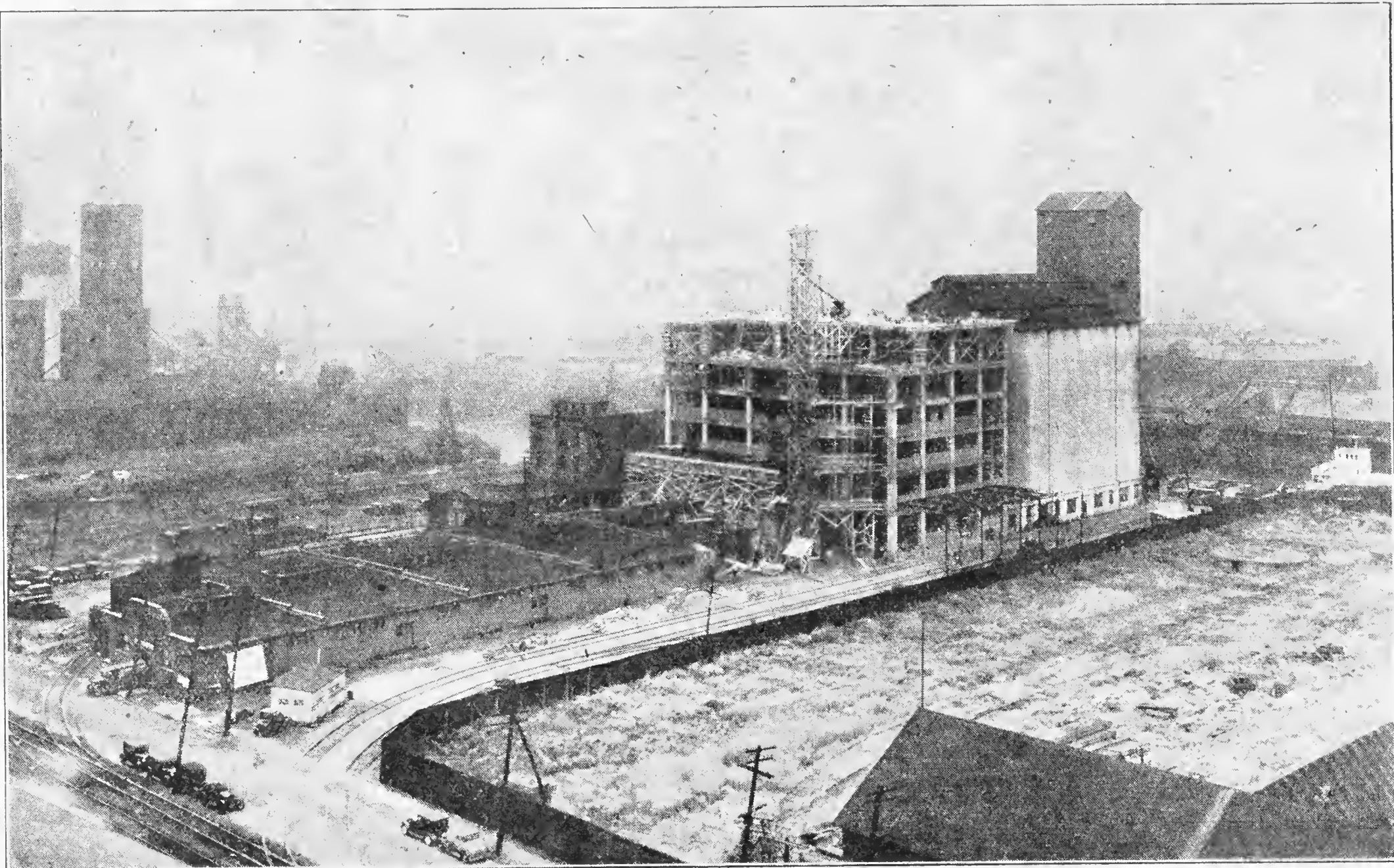
P. O. _____

State _____

AGENTS WANTED for Local Territory



The Sign of Protection



The New G. L. F. Feed Mill and Elevator

FARMER-BUILT, farmer-owned, and farmer-operated. This in brief explains the significance of the mammoth new G. L. F. feed mill and elevator located on deep water in the Buffalo Harbor. Potentially the most efficient plant for the handling of grain and feed in the world, *it remains for the farmers of the New York Milk Shed to make it so.*

Volume Determines Cost Per Ton

When this mill is started up about the first of the new year certain fixed expenses begin also. These are: interest on the investment, insurance, taxes, supervision and a certain minimum

working force. Running to capacity twenty-two hours a day, only adds a little more to the expenses for labor and working capital. To handle feed cheaply therefore, it is necessary to divide the expenses of the mill, particularly the fixed expenses, by the largest number of tons possible, from the very beginning.

The management of the G.L.F. with ten years' experience in the manufacturing of feeds in owned and leased mills *knows* that the new mill, connected as it is directly to a deep water grain elevator, and with its capacity of at least seventy-five cars of mixed feeds a day, can save money over present G. L. F. costs *if it is run to capacity.*

Farmers of the New York Milk Shed alone can furnish the necessary tonnage. Scatter your buying through a dozen different plants and you have high costs in all; concentrate it through your own plants for capacity operations and you achieve minimum costs.

The **G. L. F.**

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

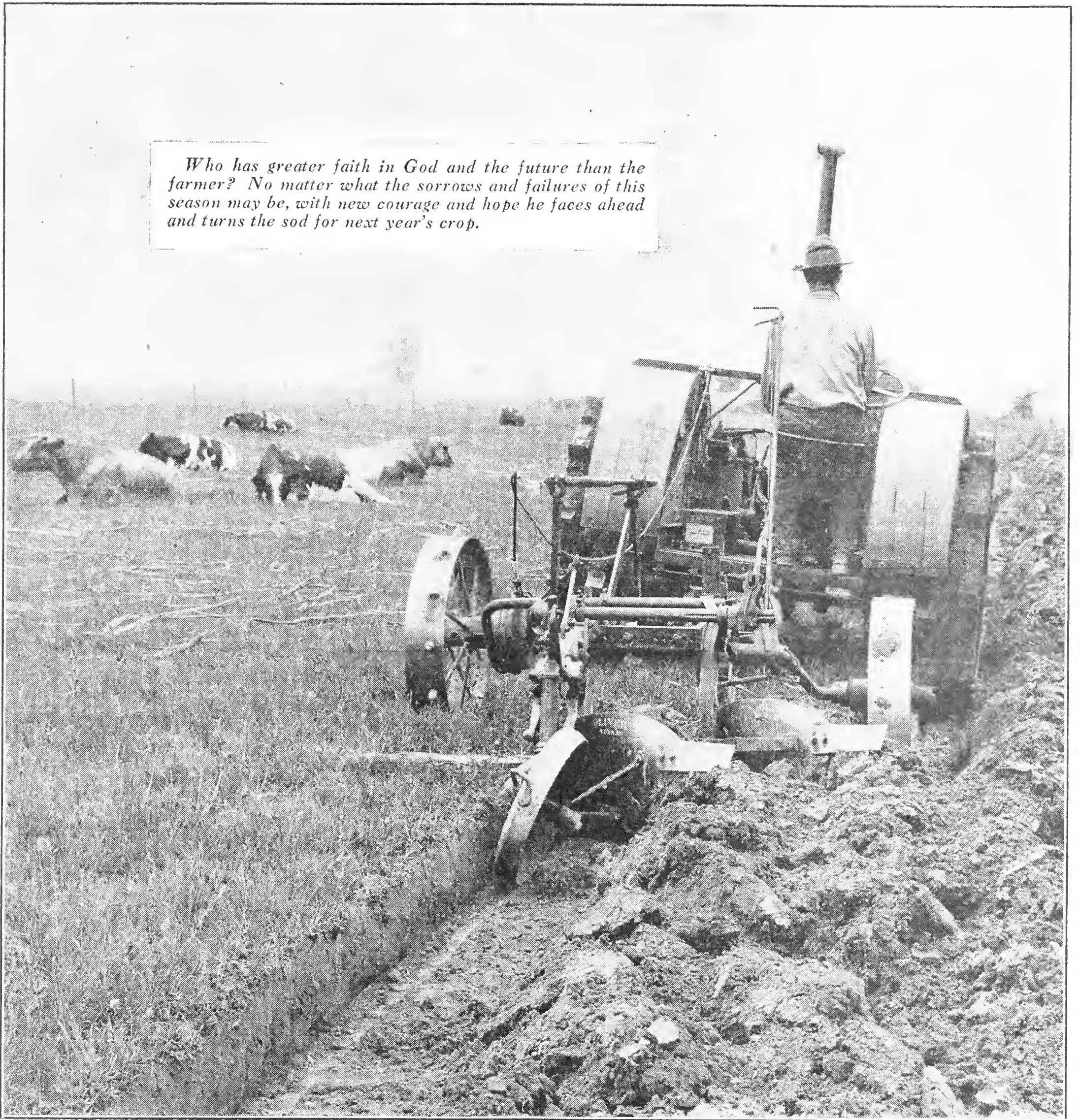
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

\$1.00 Per Year

October 26, 1929

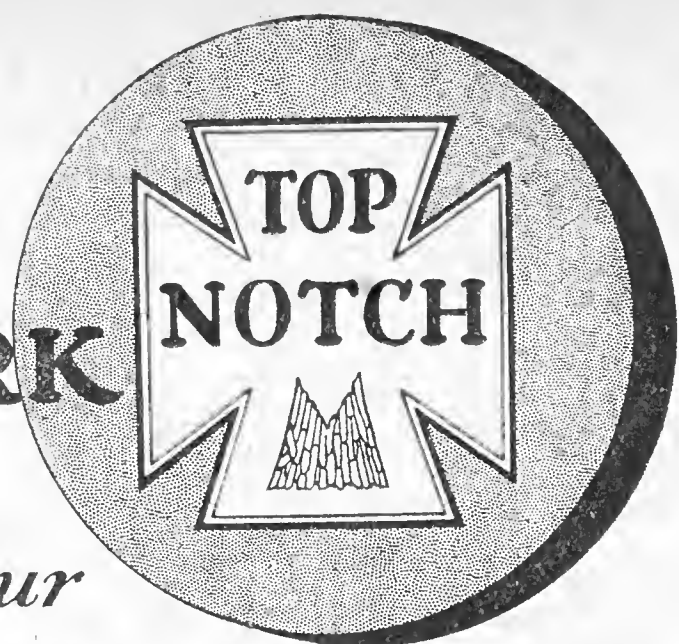
Published Weekly

Who has greater faith in God and the future than the farmer? No matter what the sorrows and failures of this season may be, with new courage and hope he faces ahead and turns the sod for next year's crop.



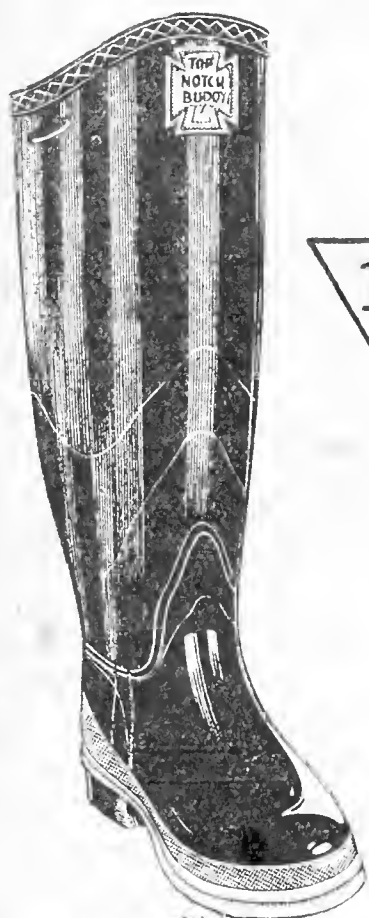
Farmers Win Suspension of Truck Reloading Rule -- Page 5

THIS MARK



and your

LOCAL MERCHANT give you
the longest-wearing footwear made



1



2

THE independent local merchant you have known for years knows you and your needs. And as we for many years have worked closely with him, Top Notch Rubber Footwear has come to know your needs, too.

We are not saying much here about the wonderfully good points of Top Notch, because your friend, the local merchant, can show them to you better. Go to him and ask him to show you their rugged strength that defies snow, rain, mud, slush and muck—the rugged strength that makes Top Notch the longest-wearing rubber footwear made.

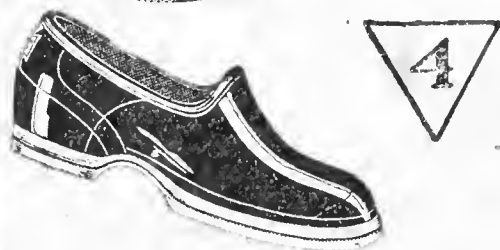
Ask him for Top Notch Rubber Footwear by name—boots, arctics, heavy and light rubbers—for men, women and children.

BEACON FALLS RUBBER SHOE CO.

For 28 years Makers of Top Notch Rubber and Canvas Rubber Sole Footwear
Beacon Falls, Connecticut




3



4

- 1 Top-Notch **BUDDY BOOT**—with the "muscles" of tough, live rubber—extra wear without extra weight.
- 2 Top-Notch **WOMEN'S ALL-RUBBER ARCTIC**—made by special new process; warmly lined; gives real protection; makes the foot look smaller.
- 3 Top-Notch **CHILDREN'S STORM RUBBERS**—built to stand the hardest use a kid can give 'em.
- 4 Top-Notch **TOPEKA**—sturdiest men's rubbers built. Just try to wear 'em out!

A GUARANTEE  OF SERVICE
TOP NOTCH

New York's Dry Bean Industry

Some Trends That Will Increase Profits

NEW York, originally the leading bean-growing state of the Union, is fifth in both acreage and production, but still very much a factor in this important industry. The most important shift in our production program is the recent tendency to increase the planting of red kidneys in Wayne, Cayuga, Seneca, Tompkins, Schuyler and Steuben counties, territory bordering the original "bean belt" of Western New York.

The Wells' strain of red kidney, originally bred for anthracnose resistance, became very popular in regions of high seasonal rainfall and heavy soil because in wet years it meant a low "pick" and very little pod spot. With this development, red kidney has taken rank second only to the pea bean. White marrow is next in production, followed by yellow eye, mediums, and white kidney. There is some feeling that red kidney and yellow eye beans are being overproduced and last year the New York State Bean Shippers' Association issued a warning to this effect.

Bean Reserves Are Short

For the first time in many years, perhaps ever, pea bean prices ranged higher than those for either red kidneys or yellow eyes last year. The government estimates last summer showed an increase in acreage for 1929 over 1928 of 25 per cent in Michigan and 40 per cent in New York. This made it look serious from the standpoint of pea bean prices this coming season, especially since the increase in Michigan was mostly in pea beans. Since then two things having a bearing on price prospects have happened; bean reserves are reported the nearest used up of any time in years, and severe drought which prevailed in the bean areas of both New York and Michigan have seriously reduced yields. Many growers in New York report that the pods are poorly filled and the yields will be small. The severe and general killing frosts of September 20 and 21 destroyed many fields of kidney beans which were almost entirely green at that time. Many of these will be a total loss. In the pea bean territory, however, most of the crop appears to have been fairly well matured and is being harvested with very little loss from the early frost. Growers in pea bean territory are fairly optimistic about prices. The first of this year's pea bean crop is said to have started at 9½ cents in Orleans County.

Blight Still Serious

Bacterial blight continues to handicap the production of red kidneys from native grown seed. Nearly all of the acreage of this variety is now planted with seed raised the year previous in California and Idaho. The result is a crop almost but not entirely free of "pick" due to blight. There will be an

organized effort this fall by growers, dealers, and extension agencies to arrange to have certain strains of seed sent to and grown in the West for use in New York. This will insure against the use of low-yielding, poorly selected seed by the less informed grower.

Blight Being Fought

This year blight was again rather prevalent in red kidneys and to a lesser extent in white marrows and yellow eyes. Several new strains of disease-free pea and medium beans developed by hybridization, segregation, and selection at the New York State College of Agriculture were on trial throughout the state this past summer. These are presumably resistant to all three of the common strains of anthracnose (pod spot), to dry root-rot and to mosaic. Pea and medium varieties are of course very little affected by bacterial blight. These strains promise to very largely solve the pea bean growers' problems so far as disease is concerned. Much work remains to be done in the control of bacterial blight in the larger varieties. The two varieties developed and introduced by the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva; namely, Geneva Red Kidney and York Red Kidney are still on trial among growers of the red kidney type. In the regional strain tests last year where these were compared with the Wells' and the California-grown strains, they showed slightly greater blight resistance. Yet the difference was not sufficiently marked to merit their general adoption.

Better Handling Facilities Needed

Years ago when the bean industry was as its height in New York, many elevators were equipped to clean and handle the crop. Recently, both the dealers and the growers have begun to realize that there is much lack of economy and efficiency due to lack of sufficient volume to keep this equipment employed to capacity. In Genesee County alone there are 21 elevators each handling an average of 12,000 bushels a year, whereas the capacity is at least double this volume. Allowing only a very small salary for the operator and ¼ cent per lb. for brokerage and bags, the average spread between farm price and f.o.b. car price at shipping point is said to be about \$1.00 the cwt. There is some indication that growers and dealers will one day organize to concentrate this regional volume into fewer elevators for the sake of economy.

Cost of Production

Reliable figures on cost of production of field beans are not easy to find. The value of such figures, moreover, is certain to vary from year to year, from

(Continued on Page 6)



A healthy high-yielding crop of Red Kidneys grown in Tompkins County from California seed in 1928. This two-row bean harvester saves much time over the old-fashioned hand pulling method.

Safeguarding A Huge Investment

The New Accredited Herd Law and Other TB Eradication News

By HON. BERNE A. PYRKE

Commissioner, New York State Department of
Agriculture and Markets

THE air is full of talk of disarmament, peace conferences, and of other pacific measures looking toward the very laudable end of abolishing, or at least greatly reducing, the chances of warfare between human beings. While it is rather too much to expect that weak human nature will be regenerated in the course of a single generation, signs are multiplying that the optimistic phrase, "The War to end War" may prove not to be an empty gesture.

Regardless of the outcome of the efforts to suppress war among human-beings, there is one type of warfare which will go on endlessly during the life of mankind, and that is the warfare between man on the one hand, and destructive insects and pernicious bacteria on the other hand. There can be no armistice or other cessation of hostilities between man and the enemies sometimes microscopical in size which menace the health of man and the integrity of his food supply. This warfare is certain to grow in intensity as man's enemies multiply in number and appear in new forms.

Among the enemies of mankind, so small as to be visible only under the microscope but legion in numbers, is the tubercle bacillus, the organism causing tuberculosis in man and other animals. This organism secured a foothold in the cattle of New York State many decades ago. Its appearance was so unobtrusive and its method of operation so furtive that its presence was undetected for many years. About thirty years ago it was realized this enemy had secured a

foothold in the dairy herds of this state, and for the last dozen years the state, in cooperation with the federal government, has been conducting an unrelenting warfare to dislodge the enemy from

its entrenchments. The burden of fighting this enemy was too heavy for the livestock industry of the state to assume unaided and the state, many years ago, adopted the policy, to which it has consistently adhered, of granting indemnities to the owners of cattle found tuberculous, from public funds. During the period that the warfare has been carried on intensively, the state has paid out indemnities to New York cattle owners of over \$25,000,000, and the federal government has expended in this state for the same purpose over \$4,000,000.

It will thus be seen that the federal government and the state have an investment in the situation, from the indemnity standpoint alone, of over \$29,000,000. The total value of the bovine animals in New York State, on January 1, 1929, was estimated at over \$190,000,000. It is therefore clearly to be seen that both the state and the government and the livestock industry of the state have a tremendous investment, which can be safeguarded only by an unremitting vigilance and the periodical testing and retesting of all the herds in the state.

Until the present time, it has been the general policy, not only in this state but elsewhere, to have the veterinary charges for applying the tuberculin test paid from public funds until the herds had become accredited. From that time on, the obligation for the payment of retests has been placed upon the herd owner. There is some reason in requiring the owner of an accredited herd to pay for

(Continued on Page 7)



A cow that has reacted to the eye test for TB. Note the white discharge from the eye. The "T" brand on the cheek and the ear tag for identification.

What Are Your Poultry Problems?

Some "Kinks" in the Business That Breeders Are Worrying Over

EDITOR'S NOTE: What are the three or four problems that more than anything else increase the costs of producing eggs and prevent breeders from getting good prices in the markets?

We put this question up to several leading poultrymen, both in the agricultural colleges and out, in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory, and received some answers that should be worth dollars to every breeder. These letters are another example of what we are trying to do to make AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST valuable to our readers.

* * *

Learn To Compete With Warmer Countries

By L. HARRIS HISCOCK,
Poultryman, Skaneateles, N. Y.

I HAVE your letter of October 3 as regards the marketing of eggs and chickens in this state.

I believe the lack of co-operative organization is more responsible for poor prices than any other one thing.

In my judgment, culling is never a substitute for a trapnest. We need better producers on our farms, and trapnests are the only reliable way of bringing about better flocks that can compete with specialized poultry centers of the East and West. Education and an increased number of trapnest or specialty breeders can do much to better this condition.

In New York State, we compete with producers from warmer climates in the winter time. The sooner we recognize this fact and install suitable temperatures and ventilating systems in our plants, the sooner will each poultryman be able to really compete in spite of winter weather. The actual waste of labor in caring for our flocks

under freezing conditions in the winter would go a long way toward the actual cost of insulating, ventilating, and heating of any one poultry plant.

* * *

Get Eggs When Eggs Are High

By H. C. KNANDEL,
Department of Poultry Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College

UNQUESTIONABLY, there are many perplexing poultry problems which need a solution.

As I see it, the major problems from the production standpoint are as follows:

(1) The ability to renew the flock at a small cost. This brings before us the problem of disease. The greatest scourge in the poultry business today is coccidiosis. No effective cure for this disease has as yet been found. In the past few years, the disease has changed tremendously from one affecting chicks between the ages of 3 and 12 weeks to one affecting fowls from 3 to 40 weeks of age. Losses throughout this state are tremendous from coccidiosis and we have reason to believe that these losses are tremendous in most states.

(2) Intestinal parasites—We have been successful in solving this problem by raising fowls in total confinement.

(3) The maintenance of high egg yield when egg prices are high. Each year it is noted that the high price of eggs is moving forward from November and December into October. During this period, the old hens are molting and egg production is at a low ebb. It is necessary for the farmers and poultrymen to hatch pullets early in order to take advantage of the high price

of eggs in the fall months. This in turn results in a fall molt which of course affects egg production.

(4) The inability of eastern poultrymen to place on the market a standardized product. Pennsylvania is fortunate in the fact that it has some of the best local markets to be found anywhere in the United States and yet these markets are now being supplied by mid-western and western cooperatives who are placing a standardized product on the market. Our Pennsylvania poultrymen move slowly.

* * *

How Can We Control Chick Mortality?

By C. S. PLATT,
Associate Professor of Poultry Husbandry,
New Jersey Experiment Station

THE most important problem in New Jersey is that of disease control. The mortality in adult flock is increasing from year to year and it must be checked if the production of market eggs on a commercial basis is to continue as a sound business practice. We have lowered our mortality during the first eight or ten weeks of the life of the bird but there seems to be an increase in the death rate after that age. Perhaps the chicks that we save with our improved methods of brooding are simply dying off later in life. If such is the case we had better lose them as chicks. My personal opinion is that the losses are due to other factors than simply weak chicks but I will have to admit that I do not know what these factors are.

Prolapsis of growing stock is more prevalent than it was several years ago and we do not know

(Continued on Page 14)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Answers To Rural School Questions

WE are getting a good many letters asking for information about the new rural school legislation passed last year in New York State, and in most of these letters there seems to be misunderstanding of two points, which we would like to make clear.

You will remember that the new State law provided that a total of \$1300 could be used for the expenses of the one-room school last year. Of this sum, the district was to raise a four-mill tax on its *true* valuation, and the State was to pay the remainder of the \$1300.

Now that the tax rates are out, some farmers are wondering why their rate is apparently more than four mills. The answer is that the four mills is figured on the *true* valuation and not the *assessed* valuation. The *true* valuation in most districts is higher than the *assessed* valuation.

For example, suppose that the *assessed* valuation in your district is \$60,000, but suppose that this is only 80 per cent of the *actual* or *true* valuation. Then your *true* valuation would be \$75,000. The four-mill tax must be figured on the \$75,000, which would give you \$300 to be raised by your district. In order to get the rate on your *assessed* valuation, divide \$300 by \$60,000, which gives five mills, the rate which will appear on your tax bill instead of the four mills. There is nothing new about the way this tax is figured; as the rate on your tax bill is always figured on the *assessed* valuation.

The point to bear in mind in this connection is that even though the rate on your *assessed* valuation is greater than four mills, in most districts the new law gives you from one to several hundred dollars more State aid than you had before.

In the example given above, you will note that the district raised \$300, and the State will pay all of the difference between \$1300 and \$300, or \$1000.

For the present school year, the amount that the district can spend will be \$1400 instead of \$1300, so your school will have \$100 more to spend for legitimate purposes during this year than it did last.

The second school question that there seems to be some misunderstanding about is in connection with the Central School Act. The law provides that when several school districts are centralized into one large district, the one-room

schools must be kept open for all children up to and including the sixth grades if the voters in the small districts so desire.

The question has been asked several times, if the local district has to pay the expenses of keeping this one-room school going. Of course not. The expenses must be borne by the whole central district. In other words, you can keep your schools open for the small children in a central rural district, and the expenses for maintaining each of these schools that are kept open are borne by the central district and not by any part of it. The interesting fact about this Central School Act is that so much more money is received from the State for school purposes that after the first year most of the central school districts have a smaller tax rate than they did before the centralization.

Certified Farm Products

THE time is coming when practically everything which is sold from the farm will go into the market under some kind of a certified brand so that consumers will know exactly what they are getting and so that the farmers' products which are high quality will not be in competition, as they are now, with poor, ungraded stuff.

O. M. Kile, our Washington correspondent, tells us that a firm of Wisconsin cheese producers has just asked the Department of Agriculture for the privilege of qualifying their product so that every package will have stamped on it "U. S. Inspected and Certified."

The Land O'Lakes Creameries, which is a great butter making cooperative organization in Minnesota and Wisconsin, started to use the United States brands several years ago as an experiment, and has been surprised at the success of this arrangement. Last year it sold 90,000,000 pounds of butter, and every pound that came up to the standard—93 score or better—carried the dated government certificate of quality in its carton. This organization has insisted on high quality, and has rewarded those who live up to the strict requirements with premium prices, so that in the last few years there has been a tremendous increase in the percentage of the cooperative's output that will score 93 or better.

At Parkersburg, West Virginia, the state poultry demonstration marketing plant is applying this idea of government certification to eggs. Their "Ideal" brand eggs are government graded and certified, and each sealed carton contains a government certificate showing this quality and grade. This government certification is the basis of all their advertising material, and results in sales have justified this effort.

We have commented several times in these columns about the "New England Quality Product" brand, in use in most of the New England states, which is doing much to increase the consumers' respect for New England farm products which carry this brand.

These are market activities of the right kind, which are sure to reward the growers for their efforts to produce high quality products.

Master Farmer Killed

JACOB L. PITTENGER, one of the most successful and highly respected farmers of New Jersey, was murdered on his farm near Freehold New Jersey, on the evening of October 12th. Mr. Pittenger was on the first floor of his home listening to the radio while his wife, Mrs. Mary Pittenger, was upstairs preparing to retire.

Mrs. Pittenger heard some dogs barking shortly after nine o'clock, and, looking out of the window, saw two men trying to hide behind a tree. She notified her husband and Mr. Pittenger took his shotgun and went out to investigate.

Shortly after, Mrs. Pittenger heard two shots, followed by a third. Grabbing a flashlight, she searched the yard, and, finding no trace of her husband, wakened her son-in-law. The neighbors

were notified and in a few minutes the body of Mr. Pittenger was found with a 38-caliber bullet in his breast. Two colored men were seen in a yellow coupe not far from the Pittenger house shortly before the shots were heard. Police are working on the theory that the men were chicken thieves.

Mr. Pittenger was awarded the title of Master Farmer by the Pennsylvania Farmer in 1927. From the standpoint of a skillful and successful farmer, an ideal home maker, and high class citizen, he fully qualified. So far as is known, Mr. Pittenger had no enemies. We hope that the New Jersey authorities will spare no effort to bring to quick justice the perpetrators of this dastardly and terrible crime.

The sympathy of the whole AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family and of farmers everywhere is extended to the bereaved family.

Time to Put Cows in the Barn

DAIRYMEN have been pasturing the good afterfeed on their meadows more than usual this fall in order to maintain milk production. But now is the time to get the cows into the barn. The gain in production that has come from the good afterfeed may be all lost if cows are subjected to the cold rains and winds of the late fall. It is all right to keep them in the sunshine as long as possible, provided care is taken to get them into the barn when it storms at night.

Every good dairyman knows these facts, but we emphasize them again because of the great need in this territory to maintain production and hold the markets during the next few weeks.

When the Sun Does Our Work

EVERY farmer has often thought of the tremendous amount of heat and power going to waste in the sunlight on every acre of his farm, and has wondered if there is not some way to harness this sunlight and put it to work. Dr. Robert H. Goddard, head of the Department of Physics of Clark University, has invented and patented a solar motor which has worked in a practical demonstration of harnessing the heat rays of the sun and converting them into steam power.

It will be a long time, maybe another generation, before sun motors will become practical and in general use, but nevertheless the time will surely come when our homes will be heated and lighted and all of our machinery run by the sun.

We moderns in our egotism look with some satisfaction on the inventions and the machines that we have been able to put to our use, but to future generations our mechanical contrivances will seem as crude and awkward as those of one hundred years ago now seem to us.

Eastman's Chestnut

I KNOW a lot of farms just like the sawmill in the following story:

A Yankee went down in Arkansas and bought a sawmill from a native who was anxious to leave that section of the country. After the money had been paid and the deal cinched, the former owner climbed into his buggy and prepared to depart.

"I would appreciate any advice you might give me in regard to running this mill," said the man from the North.

"Waal, stranger," said the Arkansawyer, as he picked up the reins, "I'm afeered any advice I could give you wouldn't amount to much. The mill was left to me by grandpap, and the patch where I got the timber belonged to my old woman, so I didn't have to invest anything at the start. My two oldest younguns cut the logs for nothin' and my cousin sorta runs the depot and he toted the logs down here free o' charge. Me and my youngest boy run the mill, so that didn't cost nothin'. Wall, sir, I run that dang mill for two years and lost seven thousand dollars. Giddap!"

Farmers Win Suspension of Reloading Rule

Prompt Action Results in Conference and Committee to Study Situation

ON October 16, a very important conference was held in New York City to find some substitute for the rehandling and reloading rule recently established by the New York City truckmen for produce coming into the city market from outside sources. As announced last week in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, and Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, called a conference and invited representatives of interested farmers, New York City truckmen and commission men to attend.

We told the story last week of how this rule was established which, if followed, would cost farmers millions of dollars yearly. To review briefly, some 2,000 truck drivers, handling chiefly fruits and vegetables, struck for higher wages and shorter hours. The strike lasted for three days, holding up from delivery hundreds of thousands of dollars of perishable fruits and vegetables. The strike was finally settled by an increase of five dollars a week in wages to the truckmen and by a further agreement between the Market Truckmen's Association and the New York City commission men that all fruit and vegetables coming into the New York City market from outside sources could not be delivered directly to the commission house to which they were sold, but must first go to a certain terminal and be reloaded on city trucks.

Quick Action by Farm Leaders

When this nefarious rule was announced, it caused tremendous excitement with many thousands of farmers and truckmen from outside of the city who depend on this method of marketing their produce. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., got in touch immediately with Commissioner Pyrke of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and a conference was held in the offices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST with Mr. Pyrke and the market experts of his Department and the United States Department of Agriculture to see what steps could be taken to protect farmers from this new ruling of the truckmen.

As a result of this first conference, Commissioner Pyrke and Mr. Morgenthau telegraphed leaders of the truckmen and commission men asking that the new rule be suspended until all interested parties, including the farmers, could hold a conference to find some better method of solving the difficulty.

To this conference on October 16, the following individuals and organization representatives were invited:

Ward W. Smith, manager, Fruit and Produce Trade Association.

M. F. Kearins, president, Market Truckmen's Association.

W. J. Margraff, manager, Clintondale Fruit Growers Coop. Association.

George Hildebrand, manager, Hudson River Fruit Exchange.

Millard Davis, Assemblyman.

Seminole Orchards, Linlithgo, N. Y.

McGowan Brothers, Marlboro, N. Y.

Wesley Potts, Clermont, N. Y.

Robert Gueldmer, Linlithgo, N. Y.

P. H. DuBois & Son, New Paltz, N. Y.

August H. Reich, Patchogue, L. I.

Paul Judson, Kinderhook, N. Y.

W. B. Duryee, Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey.

Miss Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner.

Thomas F. Dwyer, Commissioner of Public Markets.

Amos Kirby, New Jersey editor of American Agriculturist.

A. B. Buchholz, Columbia County Agricultural Agent.

A. L. Shepherd, Dutchess County Agricultural Agent.

E. G. Brougham, Greene County Agricultural Agent.

H. H. Campbell, Nassau County Agricultural Agent.

C. C. Davis, Orange County Agricultural Agent.

R. B. Mihalco, Rockland County Agricultural Agent.

E. S. Foster, Suffolk County Agricultural Agent.

Albert Kurdt, Ulster County Agricultural Agent.

J. G. Curtis, Westchester County Agricultural Agent.

E. R. Eastman, editor, American Agriculturist.

The conference was called to order by Commissioner Pyrke, who stated at the beginning that he hoped that everybody would be good-humored in the discussion and that there would be tolerance for the other fellow's point of view. Then he called on Mr. Kearins, president of the Market Truckmen's

that could be found for an otherwise intolerable traffic situation. He said that if anybody else had any better solution to the problem, his organization would cooperate.

W. W. Smith, another representative of the Fruit and Produce Trade Association, stated that the outside trucks do a comparatively small amount of business and yet are largely responsible for traffic conditions. He said that during the three months of July, August and September, outside trucks delivered 8,550 carload equivalents while regular

county were unanimous against it, and pointed out specific instances where two trucks, each loaded with lima beans, had gone into the New York market after Rule 9 was in operation. One was unloaded quickly, and the other one was delayed for four hours, with the result that the farmer lost \$4.00 a bag for his beans because of the delay, in addition to paying the rehandling charges demanded by the truckmen.

C. C. Davis, county agricultural agent of Orange County, declared that farmers of his county shipped 80 per cent of their produce by truck, and reloading into association trucks would cost from \$250,000 to \$500,000 yearly.

Splendid short talks along the same line were made by County Agent J. G. Curtis of Westchester County, H. H. Campbell of Nassau County, R. B. Mihalco of Rockland County, and Albert Kurdt of Ulster County, New York.

New Jersey Seriously Concerned

Secretary W. B. Duryee, of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, told the conference that New Jersey has a great deal at stake in this problem of truck delivery of perishable fruit and vegetables. Mr. Duryee said:

"Of the total truck receipts this summer in New Jersey equivalent to more than 12,000 carloads, New Jersey farmers supplied 7,000. Growers are increasing truck transportation and nearly 90 per cent of the total shipments to New York from the state are moved by motor vehicle. We heartily endorse the efforts of Commissioner Pyrke in this conference of all parties to solve this problem.

"We object to Rule 9 because of the additional hauling charge, which will amount to more than \$200,000 additional expense to the farmers of New Jersey for a six months' period. * * * We object to Rule 9 because of the extra delays in delivery. * * * We object to the rule also because the rehandling of the produce causes great injury to perishable products, * * * and we object because of the lack of responsibility for damaged or lost packages."

E. Victor Underwood, secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, declared against the clause prohibiting delivery by out-of-town trucks and said he represented 35,000 farmers in fifty counties.

The horticultural interests of both New York and New Jersey were well represented by President Paul Judson of the New York State Horticultural Society, and C. V. Lewis, president of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society.

Several other splendid short talks were made by representative farmers from nearby counties. The farm side of the question was certainly clearly and forcibly presented.

Committee Appointed

After the various parties had been asked by the chairman to state the situation as they saw it, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was called upon by Commissioner Pyrke. Mr. Morgenthau summed up briefly the situation and made the point that the members of the conference had certainly shown an earnestness and a cooperative spirit in their willingness to get together to help solve a hard problem. He then suggested that Rule 9 be still further suspended until more study could be given to the problem, and that a small committee be appointed representing all of the interests to give immediate study to the situation.

Mr. Morgenthau's motion for such a committee was seconded, and then amended to include the chairman, Commissioner Pyrke, as ex-officio member of the committee, whereupon he proceeded to name the members.

In addition to Commissioner Pyrke, who will act as chairman, the members of this committee are:

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of
(Continued on Page 5)

Quick Action Saved Farmers From Heavy Losses

THE many thousands of farmers who depend on motor trucks for shipping their produce to the New York market will be glad to know that the rule of the truckmen that produce coming in on outside trucks must be reloaded on city trucks is at least suspended. A full account of the matter to date is given on this page.

One of the impressive facts about this unfortunate situation is the prompt way representatives of farmers came to their defense. Mr. Morgenthau was busy arranging a conference a few minutes after we here in the American Agriculturist office had learned of the agreement between the truckmen and the commission men, requiring that outside trucks be reloaded on city trucks. The same quick action was made by Commissioner Pyrke and his associates in the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. New Jersey officials, led by Secretary Duryee of the Department of Agriculture, immediately got busy on the problem, and the County Farm Bureaus, both in New York and New Jersey, organized protests and did efficient work in presenting them at the conference.

As someone expressed it at the conference, the farmers certainly did not get a "fair shake" when this rule was put into force, but united work on the part of farm representatives has caused the rule to be suspended. More than this, there is something to be said for the truckmen and the truck drivers, and perhaps the agitation will center attention on the intolerable situation that now exists with the congestion of traffic in these markets, so that finally some solution may be found for the problem.

Association, to explain the reason for establishing Rule 9 providing for reloading of produce from outside trucks on city trucks before final delivery.

Mr. Kearins said that the present delivery system in the New York City market district is intolerable and that there is no control over the outside trucks so that sometimes they remain as long as from three to six hours before one commission man's door selling their stuff from the truck instead of unloading it into the commission man's place of business. It was Mr. Kearin's opinion that the commission men gave preference to outside truckmen over the city truckmen and often city trucks had to wait to unload their produce until the outside truck was unloaded, even though the city man had come first. Mr. Kearin said that there was no thought of causing undue hardship to outside truckmen, the only idea being to establish some rule to relieve the difficult traffic conditions so that all trucks could be unloaded more quickly.

Traffic Problem Intolerable

B. C. Haynes, representing the Fruit and Produce Trade Association, an organization of commission merchants, stated that traffic conditions in the market in the last twelve to fifteen years had been gradually growing worse until now they were unbearable. It was stated that it sometimes takes five or six hours after a truck arrives with its load before it can be unloaded and released.

In answer to a question, one commission man agreed that the perishable produce like fruit could not be reloaded from one truck to another without more or less injuring the fruit, but he stated that Rule 9 was the best solution

freight train deliveries amounted to 46,072. In other words, during these three months, outside deliveries by truck amounted to only 15 per cent of the total deliveries in New York City. Mr. Smith stated that the saturation point in congestion in the market had been reached and that his organization would welcome any plan to improve conditions.

Market Truckmen's Association representatives said that owing to congestion their truck drivers had to stay with their trucks as long as nineteen hours per day and that they had to be paid for over-time accordingly. Truck owners could not stand this heavy drain on their finances and would have to go out of business or establish some rule that would relieve market congestion.

Farmers Give Their Side

After the commission men and truckmen had stated their case, Commissioner Pyrke called on various farm representatives to show what Rule 9 would mean in losses to farmers if carried out. County Agricultural Agents from Long Island, the Hudson Valley and Orange and Rockland Counties, New York, made a particularly good showing with their arguments. Each of these men spoke briefly, but showed in a few words the tremendous losses farmers who truck their produce to New York City would suffer by the reloading rule.

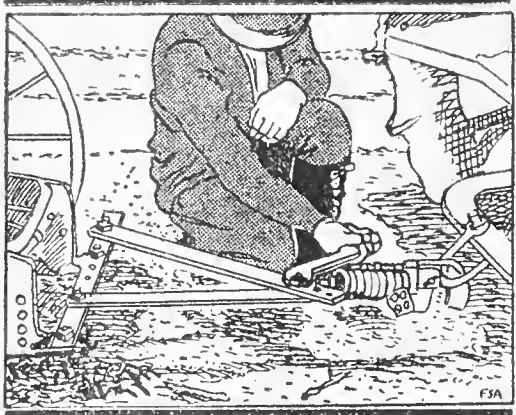
For example, E. S. Foster, county agricultural agent of Suffolk County, Long Island, stated that his office had been besieged with telephone calls from hundreds of farmers objecting to this rule, and asking that something be done. He said that the farmers in his

"Easy to Adjust"

Leading Farmers Everywhere give this as one of the Reasons why they like McCormick-Deering Tractor and Horse Plows

EAST—WEST—NORTH—SOUTH—everywhere you go farmers say "We like McCormick-Deering Plows because they are easier to adjust." The owners of the McCormick-Deering Little Genius, the Little Wonder, and the Tractor Disk Plows for all conditions—all of them are strong for this feature of McCormick-Deering Plows.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



With the A. A. Fruit Grower

Bruised Apples Shorten Storage Period

MANY growers of apples do not fully appreciate the ease with which the fruit can be bruised, nor the effect of even a slight bruise in lessening the period during which the fruit can be kept either in common or in cold storage.

The first point to watch, of course, is the picking and handling of the fruit until it is ready for market. Dropping fruit into the bottom of the packing bag or basket will start stem punctures and bruises and the larger and more perfect the fruit, the greater the damage done. Grading tables or sizing machines may also do damage, unless padded at all points where bruising may possibly result.

It is not always easy to get experienced and efficient help for harvesting apples. Some growers have tried out a plan of offering a bonus to the pickers for each crate or package that shows proper care in handling. Another means of checking up on results is to give each picker identification tags which are to be placed in each box or basket picked, so that undue roughness in handling can be traced to the one who did the work.

It is not always realized that rolling a barrel of packed apples on the bulge or carelessly tipping it from end to end is almost certain to result in damaging the fruit. Where barrels are to be moved from one place to the other, small trucks can be provided without excessive cost. If the packed barrel must be moved by hand, it should be rolled on the end hoops which makes it essential that the hoops be driven down even with the ends of the staves, so they will not be broken.

Careful handling of the fruit not only lengthens the time which it will keep in storage, but also results in greater return when it is finally placed on the market.

So far as the control of insects and diseases are concerned, it requires the application of a complete spray schedule.

Oiled Paper or Apple Scald

APPLE scald can be fairly well controlled by the use of 1½ pounds of oiled paper in each barrel. This should be well scattered through the barrel. Strips about 5 inches long and ¾ inch wide are used. It should carry at least 15% of its weight in odorless, tasteless mineral oil.

Adding this to barrelled apples adds 20 to 25 cents per barrel to the cost but tests extending over two years time have resulted in good control. The United States Department Circular of the Department of Agriculture gives exact directions for the process.

Do Not Prune Apples Too Heavily

THERE has been a change in recent years in the general sentiment concerning pruning of apple trees. This change in sentiment is toward a smaller amount of pruning and is caused by the tests made by various experiment stations showing that better and earlier yields are secured without pruning too heavily. Recent experiments at Geneva have emphasized these results. A comparison of little and much pruning was made on well known standard varieties of apples and on trees that were all headed about two feet above the ground. The report states that after the tree is properly started, a little pruning will produce a tree with a larger head, having a greater bearing area and with less effort on the part of the orchardist than much pruning.

Plums and Peaches Fail To Bear

"In recent years our plum and peach trees would blossom but not yield. Perhaps we have used the wrong spray. If you know of any formula suitable to both or each we would appreciate your forwarding them to us."—J.G.S., New York.

IT IS always difficult to tell just why fruit trees do not bloom. There are three principal reasons. 1. Lack of cross pollination. 2. Lack of fertility. 3. Insects or diseases. Many varieties of plums are practically self-sterile and do not set fruit unless they are cross pollinated with some other variety. Trees can be cross pollinated from quite a distance if the weather at pollination time is favorable for the flight of bees. If the weather is cold, bees are not active. Most varieties of peaches are self-fertile, although they sometimes give better crops if they are cross pollinated.

Experimental evidence shows that the application of nitrogen gives increased crops on most kinds of fruit.

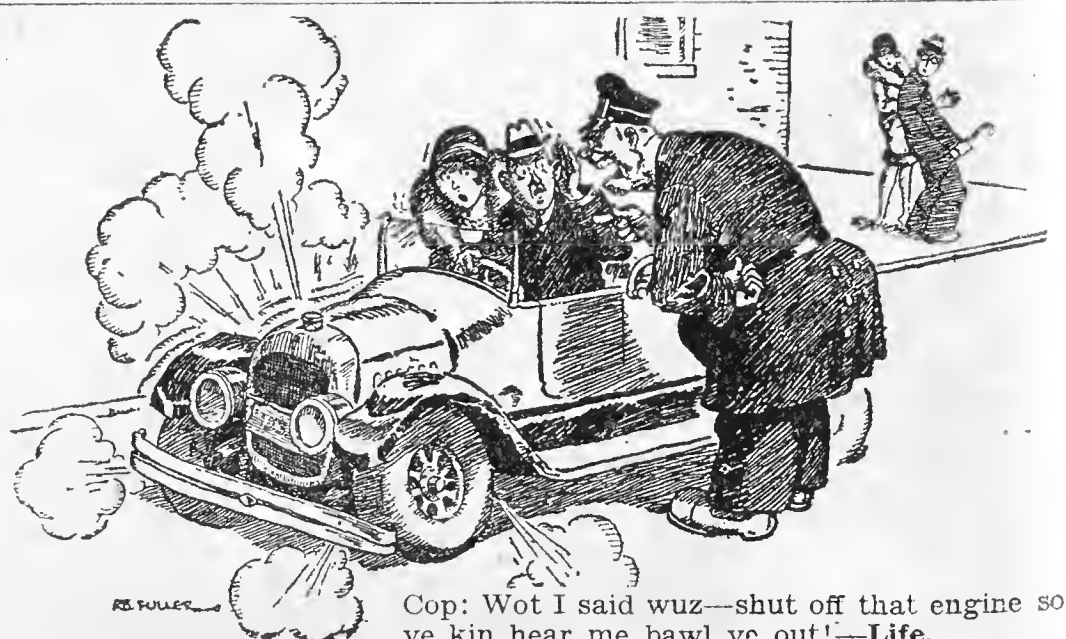
New York's Dry Bean Industry

(Continued from Page 2)

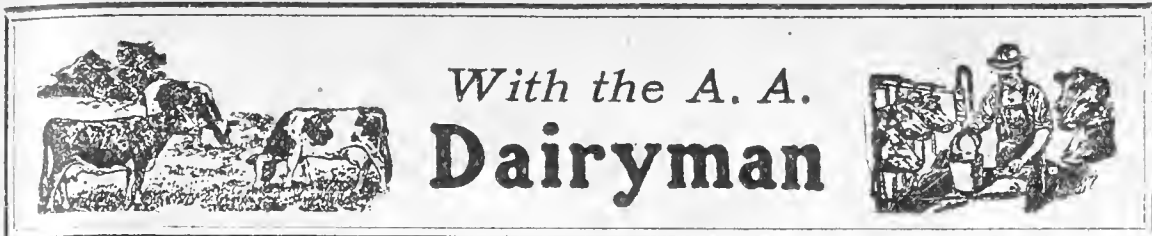
region to region, and according to farm practices involved. The following cost figures may be of interest at this point.

COST OF PRODUCTION OF FIELD BEANS IN NEW YORK AND MICHIGAN			
Item	24 farms in Genesee Co., N. Y. in 1927 (5 acres or more per farm)	Cost of production in Mich. in 1929 according to American Agriculturist, March 9, 1929	11.4 bu. (13 yr. av.)
Average yield per acre	15.2 bu.		
Cost per acre	\$52.04		\$42.46
Cost per bushel	3.41		3.72

The above figures based on pea beans make it appear that the margin of profit in bean production is certain to be small for the grower who is content to get only average yields when prices range as low as 5 or 6 cents the pound. Conversely, better yields, better quality and less "pick," and better marketing practices are the logical approach to a more profitable bean industry.



Cop: Wot I said wuz—shut off that engine so's ye kin hear me bawl ye out!—Life.



Safeguarding A Huge Investment

(Continued from Page 3)

the subsequent retests, and the great majority of the herd owners of this state have shown their willingness to meet these charges; but there is always the danger that a minority who are unable or unwilling to meet the charges for retesting will be sufficiently numerous to break down the entire system and constitute an unthinkable menace to the remaining herds of the state.

It has been fairly obvious for several years, to those who have made a close study of the situation, that the time would come when it would be necessary for the state to render some assistance in meeting the charges for veterinary service in the retesting of the accredited herds. A combination of circumstances had the effect of accelerating legislative action upon this point, and as a result of those circumstances the legislature of 1928 enacted an amendment to the agriculture and markets law, providing that under certain conditions the costs of periodical retests of accredited herds, after January 1, 1930, shall be borne by the state. This amendment, standing alone, is simply a declaration of policy and is inoperative until supported by an appropriation. The Department of Agriculture and Markets expects to submit to the budgetary authorities of the state an estimate of \$400,000 as the cost of retesting accredited herds during the calendar year 1930. This large sum of money is a reflection of the progress which this state has made to curb tuberculosis. There were in this state, on September 1, 1929, 71,392 accredited herds, embracing 684,149 cattle. It is estimated that by the end of the calendar year the number of accredited herds will have increased to about 78,000, composed of about 748,000 animals. The periodical retesting of three-quarters of a million cattle is a stupendous enterprise, and with the accredited herds increasing at the rate of about 2,000 per month, the proportions of the enterprise will be constantly on the increase.

No Money for Retesting

The Department of Agriculture and Markets, while it has given a large amount of study to the subject of the retesting of accredited herds, cannot make any definite plans until it has been definitely decided that there is to be an appropriation, and the amount is known. The estimate of cost of retesting the accredited herds of \$400,000 is based upon the plan of retesting, during 1930, all accredited herds in counties which have not been declared "modified accredited" counties, and testing one-third of the accredited herds during that year in the "modified accredited" counties. It is believed that after the percentage of infection has been reduced to one-half of one per cent and a county has been declared "modified accredited," the retesting of the accredited herds in that county once in three years will suffice to prevent this insidious disease from again obtaining a foothold.

Counties Accredited

There are eleven "modified accredited" counties in the state, as follows: Essex, Steuben, Allegany, Hamilton, Warren, Schuyler, Yates, Tompkins, Monroe, Livingston, Greene. There are three additional counties nearly ready to claim this coveted status and it is not improbable that they may be declared "modified accredited" by January 1, 1930. Reference is made to Chautauque, Cattaraugus and Ontario counties.

As a sidelight on the immensity of the problem, and on the large expense involved, it may be interesting to take note of the fact that the tuberculin alone involved in the retesting of all

accredited herds once, if purchased from biological houses, would cost over \$100,000.

While no definite plan has been elaborated for handling the problem in the field, it is contemplated that if an adequate appropriation is made the retests will be in large measure made by the accredited veterinarians in private practice, under contract with the state. It is believed that the state contracting on a volume basis could secure a much more favorable rate than have the individual herd owners in the past.

New York State has, from the beginning, been something of a pioneer in grappling with the problem of controlling tuberculosis in the cattle of the state, and it is interesting that, in the matter of defraying the cost of veterinary service for the retesting of accredited herds, New York is again in the vanguard. In this connection it might also well be noted that the assumption by the state of the expense of retesting accredited herds is a very practical form of farm relief. With the State's paying the highest indemnities of any state engaged in this work on an intensive scale, and with the State Treasury, in addition, paying the costs of retests of accredited herds, the livestock industry of the state should rejoice in the fairmindedness and liberality of those responsible for the making of New York State's budgets.

How Milk Production In New York Compares With Last Year At This Time

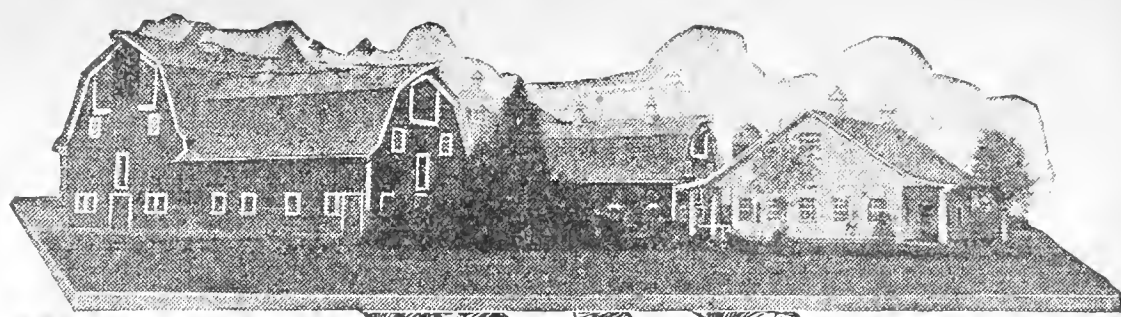
THE following table furnished by Mr. R. L. Gillett, from the October 1 State and Federal crop report shows the percentage of cows which were dry on October 1, as compared to those which were dry at the same date in other years. It also shows that dairy-men on the average are producing about the same amount of milk per day per cow as they have on the same date for the last two years. Study your own section to see what your neighbors are doing.

Part of State	Percentage of all cows which are dry			lbs. of milk per cow, one day, on basis of all cows in herd		
	1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929
Northern	21	17	14	13.7	15.3	16.8
Northeastern	26	35	27	13.8	14.2	14.4
Western	28	24	24	15.2	14.7	15.3
Central	26	26	28	15.5	15.3	15.0
Eastern	21	21	20	14.8	16.9	15.8
Southwestern	17	19	22	15.4	14.6	14.2
Southcentral	21	26	26	16.3	17.3	16.0
Southeastern	28	27	34	14.8	15.0	14.9
State	24	24	25	15.0	15.3	15.3

It Pays to Feed Good Cows

AVAILABLE figures indicate that the average milk production for dairy cows in New York State is approximately 5,500 pounds. Figures from dairy improvement associations recently made public by Professor G. W. Tailby, Jr. show that cows with less than the average production in dairy improvement associations were fed food costing \$55. and produced milk valued at \$146. which was \$91. more than the cost to feed.

A group of cows with just about average production were given food costing \$71. and the return above feed costs was \$95. Another group of cows which produced on the average 7,771 pounds of milk were given food costing \$94. and produced milk to the value above feed costs of \$119. Still another group averaging to produce 11,937 pounds were given food costing \$145. and produced milk to the value above feed costs of \$194. These figures tend to show that even though the high producing cow eats more feed, she is more profitable than the average or poorer than average cow.



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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

October Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.42	3.22
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.30	2.10
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for October 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Turns Easier

CREAMERY	Oct. 18, 1929	Oct. 11, 1929	Last Year
SALTED			
Higher than extra	46 1/2-47	46 1/2-47 1/4	47 1/2-48
Extra (92sc)	45 3/4-46	46	46 1/4-47
34-91 score	39-45	40-45 1/2	42 1/2-46 1/2
Lower G'ds	38-38 1/2	39-39 1/2	41-42

As the week ending October 19 comes to a close the butter market has developed a weakness that was more or less indicated throughout the week in the form of a continued unsettled feeling. Storage butter has been going into distributing channels in large quantities and this heavy use of held goods partially accounts for the surplus of fresh creamery butter. The quantity of held butter going into the distributing trade has been rather large for this time of the year, and as a result there are accumulations in many stores that the operators have been working on for several days. Strong pressure has developed to move these goods. This applies chiefly to medium grades although there is plenty of choice stock

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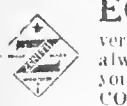
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Hundreds of farmers have used it and report quick relief. Price 3 weeks treatment \$5. with money back guarantee. Write WONDER REMEDY CO., Dept. T, Sheboygan, Wis.

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EGG CASES: Let us quote you on second hand egg cases. Excellent pairs, flats and fillers. Carlots and less carlots.
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Choice location. 20-cow spring-watered pasture, est. 600 cords wood, productive fields for corn, potatoes, general crops; dandy white-painted cottage, good white barn, modern poultry house; Woman sacrifices at \$1100 including implements, new incubator, brooder, firewood, fitted lumber; \$500 needed. Details pg 26 Strouts new catalog. Copy Free. **STROUT AGENCY,** 255-B Fourth Ave. at 20th St., N. Y. City.

around. Extra fancy gilt edge marks are in moderate supply so that values are a little better sustained. The greatest difficulty in the market is to be found with those goods that score under 92.

Cheese Trend Is Upward

	Oct. 18, 1929	Oct. 11, 1929	Last Year
STATE FLATS			
Fresh Fancy	26 1/2	25 1/2-26 1/2	25 1/2
Fresh Av'ge			
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	28-28 1/2
Held Av'ge			

The cheese market is still aiming upward as is indicated in the above quotations. On fresh New York State whole milk flats, 26 1/2 cents has become the inside quotation on the gilt edge goods and occasionally a premium is paid, although this is not general enough to warrant a higher quotation being included. Light offerings in the West accompanied by a firm market, coupled with fair trade in the Metropolitan district are factors that have been responsible for the situation. The trade has been rather quiet on fresh State flats because of the extremely light offerings.

Fancy Nearby White Eggs Again Higher

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 18, 1929	Oct. 11, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	66-71	63-68	65-69
Average Extras	60-65	59-62	55-64
Extra Firsts	50-58	50-56	40-50
Firsts	46-49	42-47	33-38
Undergrades	42-44	39-40	31-32
Pullets	38-44	38-43	33-38
Pewees	33-37	28-33	29-30
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	54-60	53-60	48-57
Gathered	41-43	38-51	33-47

Limited supplies of fancy large white nearby hennery eggs have been responsible for another advance that carries the market beyond last year's figures. Direct jobbing receivers are paying shippers of extra fancy graded Jersey eggs as much as 2c and even 3c more than the top quotation indicated above. Some exceptional lots from other nearby sections are also realizing this premium. The market has been firm all week with the exception of the 15th when the demand was rather quiet.

As yet there is no indication of any let up. How much higher the fresh egg market is going to go is the problem. Cold storage situation is such that it will not work against fresh eggs to any great extent. The shortage of our reserves on October 1 compared with a year ago was much greater than the trade anticipated, with the result that the storage threat does not carry a great deal of weight. Naturally when eggs get to a certain level consumers stop buying, but as yet we have not reached that level. Furthermore, it is still too early for the new lay to become a factor. Taking these factors into consideration we look for the present trend to continue.

Live Fowls Easier

FOWLS	Oct. 18, 1929	Oct. 11, 1929	Last Year
Colored	29-33	33-36	24-30
Leghorn	22-25	23-25	21-23
CHICKENS			
Colored	26-32	24-33	32-35
Leghorn	20-26	24-27	26-30
BROILERS			
Colored	30-36	30-35	36-40
Leghorn	22-30		35
OLD ROOSTERS	-18	-16	
TURKEYS	40-45	40-45	40-50
DUCKS, Nearby	25-30	22-30	22-28
GEESE			

As the week of October 19 drew to a close, the market for live fowls weakened steadily. Lower grade of fowls were responsible. On the other hand the demand for chickens has been improving, and as the week came to a close chickens were being used to help the sale of fowls. Leghorn stock was selling equally as well as color. Broilers have not been as active and only a few fancy Rocks have been able to exceed 35c.

Briefs on the Fruit and Vegetable Trade

The New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce received a cablegram from their London office on October 11 which stated that the United Kingdom markets were still over-supplied with home grown cooking apples.

The first report of cold-storage holdings of apples for the present season indicates 692,000 barrels, 875,000 boxes and 1,638,000 bushel baskets under refrigeration on October 1. The combined holdings were 6% lighter than a year ago, because of the smaller movement of boxed fruit into storage. Total supplies, however, were about one-fourth greater than the five-year average for October 1, chiefly because of the larger holdings in baskets. Barreled apples in cold storage the first of the month were 6% more plentiful than

last autumn and were 17% greater than the average for this time of the year. Boxed fruit was in 53% lighter supply than a year ago and was 34% below average, partly because of the delay in harvesting. The apples in baskets were 51% more abundant than on October 1, 1928, and were 185% above the five-year average figure.

Receipts of barreled and basketed apples were moderate throughout the week. Toward the close the demand slowed up on most varieties with the possible exception of choice Greenings. These moved out at prices ranging from \$2.25 to \$3 depending on size, although some sold as low as \$1.50. McIntosh have been bringing up to \$3 for 2 1/2 inch U. S. No. 1 grade, unclassified goods as low as \$1.50, and 2 3/4 inch goods as much as \$3.50 per basket from the Hudson Valley. Lake Champlain McIntosh brought as much as \$10 a bbl. for fancy, although unclassified goods sold as low as \$4.50.

The latest crop reports for potatoes indicate the lightest crop in ten years except that of 1925. Prospects are for good prices although shippers must watch closely that they do not run into the tail end of a bulge which may bring unsatisfactory prices. The fact that the national crop is curtailed indicate that those who have good storage facilities will make money on a hold. Long Islands have been bringing from \$5 to \$5.50 per 150 pound sacks, with Maines about \$1 less. States have been bringing around \$5 per 180 lbs. in bulk, while Maines are worth \$5.35 per 180 lbs. and Long Islands \$6.25-6.50 per 180 lbs. The market holds steady in spite of liberal supplies.

Jerusalem artichokes from the Hudson Valley make their first appearance of the season on the local market and sold as high as \$4 per bushel basket.

The crop report for late onions was increased to 18,776,000 bushels, or 6,000,000 more than last season. Fields in New York and Massachusetts are exceeding previous expectations, but in Northern California the yields will fall somewhat below the earlier forecasts, due to smaller sizes. Western New York (pier sales) yellow, No. 1's, per sack of 100 lbs. \$1.90-2.00; per sack of 50 lbs. \$1.50, delivered. Orange County (store sales) yellows, No. 1's, per sack of 100 lbs., \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Cabbage has been meeting a rather poor demand throughout the week and values have been trending downward. Western New York Danish has been bringing from \$28 to \$30 per ton. October reports indicate less cabbage than was expected a month ago. The estimated crop of Danish-type or long-keeping cabbage is now 278,900 tons, a decrease of 34,000 since September 1, but still 21,000 more than in 1928. The forecast of production on domestic type cabbage has also been reduced to 256,100 tons, compared with the September figure of 272,700 and a 1928 crop is 237,600 tons. Most of the reduction has been in New York and Wisconsin, the leading States.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Oct. 18, 1929	Oct. 11, 1929	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.29 3/4	1.35 3/4	1.14 3/4
Corn (Dec.)	.91 3/4	.95	.82
Oats (Dec.)	.50	.51 3/4	.43 1/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.41 3/4	1.46 1/2	1.61 3/4
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.10 3/4	1.13 3/4	1.19 3/4
Oats, No. 2	.57 1/2	.60	.54
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats		36.50	36.00
Sp'g Bran		33.00	32.50
H'd Bran		34.00	34.00
Stand'd Mids.		36.00	33.50
Soft W. Mids.		40.00	41.00
Flour Mids.		38.00	39.00
Red Dog		41.50	46.00
Wh. Hominy		38.50	37.00
Yel. Hominy		38.50	37.00
Corn Meal		43.00	42.00
Gluten Feed		41.50	43.50
Gluten Meal		53.50	51.75
36% C. S. Meal		41.00	48.00
41% C. S. Meal		46.00	51.00
43% C. S. Meal		48.50	54.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal		55.00	55.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Hay Firm and Scarce

The hay market still holds firm. No. 1 timothy has been extremely scarce and usually brings a premium. Indications are that the price is going to move up, although prices at this writing are the same as they were a week ago. With No. 1 straight timothy up to \$27 and mixtures of No. 1 from \$25 to \$26. Other grades ranging down to \$20 with \$17 for sample hay.

Meats and Live Stock

Steers steady, good \$13.25; others down to \$9.50.

Bulls steady; a few good at \$9, others range down to \$6.

Cows in active demand. Good \$8, common to medium \$7 to \$7.75, cutters \$2.50 to \$6.

Veal calves steady, choice \$18.50, medium to good \$15 to \$17, others down to \$10.

Lambs steady. Choice \$13, medium to good \$11 to \$12.50, others down to \$8.50.

Hogs steady. Light and heavyweights \$10.50 to \$10.65, medium weights \$10.75.

Rabbits steady, 18c to 23c.

Farmers Win Suspension of Reloading Rule

(Continued from Page 5)

American Agriculturist and chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission.

Michael Kearns, representing the Market Truckmen's Ass'n.

W. W. Smith and B. C. Haynes, representing the Fruit and Produce Trade Association.

Walter Hedden, Port of New York Authority.

Thomas F. Dwyer, New York City Commissioner of Public Markets.

A representative of the New York City Police Department.

August H. Reich, representing out-of-town truckmen.

C. V. Lewis, representing New Jersey Horticultural Society.

Earl French, representing the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. Y. Viele, representing New York State producers.

E. Victor Underwood, representing New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

Representatives of the truckmen and the commission merchants agreed to suspend Rule 9 until after the committee has had a chance to study the situation and render a decision. The committee will hold its first meeting on Tuesday, October 22.

It is very evident that the truckmen and the commission men have a real grievance, but their grievance is certainly not against outside farmers or truckmen but rather against the whole antiquated, worn-out system of handling produce at the terminal markets in New York City. As Commissioner Pyrke very well said, the day of the horse-drawn vehicle is past, the motor trucks are here, and yet the facilities for handling them in the market section of New York City are little or no better than they were in the old days. The streets are narrow, and one large truck, when stopping across a street so that deliveries can be made, blocks the whole street for anyone else. To add to the troubles of the situation, much of the deliveries have to be made in the night.

Whether you are concerned directly with this problem or not, you can imagine what it would mean to you if you took a load of produce to some market and had to stay with it for four to six hours after you had arrived at your destination before you could make delivery, simply because of lack of facilities and congestion.

Should Have More Traffic Rules

Mr. Morgenthau has suggested that possibly one way to relieve the situation is to have a time limit for unloading, so that no one truck driver can selfishly maintain a certain place blocking the street and keeping the other truckmen away for longer than the reasonable time necessary to unload his products.

Commissioner Pyrke and his associates in the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, Secretary Duryee of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, the various Farm Bureau organizations and other organized and individual farmers are deserving of great credit for the prompt way in which they moved in this situation in order to protect farmers from losses. Here is hoping that the committee will be able to make a recommendation which will relieve the serious traffic congestion and protect all of the interests charged with the responsibility of handling farm products in these big markets.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will keep you informed of all developments.

Farm News from New York

Grand Jury Indicts Leaders of City Milk Organization

LARRY Fay and the 140 members of his Milk Chain Association, Inc., were indicted on Wednesday, October 16, by a New York Grand Jury on a charge of violating the Donnelly Anti-Trust Act as a participant in a combination of restraint trade. The offence, if proven, is a misdemeanor carrying a maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment and \$500. fine.

During the week preceding the indictment, the District Attorney's office was busy presenting to the Grand Jury the evidence against Fay and his Milk Chain Association. The action against Fay and his association was first started by the New York City Department of Health, under the leadership of Commissioner Shirley W. Wynne. Dr. Wynne's investigators found what was alleged to be a typical Chicago milk "racket" operating in the loose milk business in New York City. One of the witnesses, a milk dealer, testified that Fay had obtained a temporary injunction preventing him from doing business because he would not join the milk chain. The same man testified that he had been threatened with shooting and ruin by litigation by three of Fay's men if he did not join the organization, and he stated further that eventually pressure was placed on big milk companies to stop his supply. He was driven out of the business and is now without work.

It was claimed that Fay received thousands of dollars monthly as tribute from milk dealer members in his so-called association. Commissioner Wynne contended that at the rate of consumption of loose milk in the City, Fay was receiving around \$800,000 a year, and that Fay taxed each wholesaler from two to five cents a can for all loose milk sold, as dues for his association. Fay, however, it was pointed out, was "the whole racket", being president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer as he himself asserted, exacting dues to meet the expenses of directing the affairs of the organization and keeping what was left for himself as payment for his services.

Another investigation conducted before a referee produced evidence of coercion, beatings, threats and other forms of violence which Fay's associates were said to have resorted to in

imposing the will of their organization on the loose milk industry.

Price fixing was alleged against the organization during the milk strike in the Bronx last summer following an advance by milk chain members of 40c a can for their product. Fay even attempted to obtain the aid of the Bronx Grocers' Association to put the price over with the dealers.

Morris C. Kingston, sales manager of the Dairymen's League, testified before the referee that for many years three New York City milk firms were especially favored with the business of supplying the city institutions with milk and milk products. Two of these three firms, it was said, were members of Fay's organization.

The New York City Health Department has been particularly vigilant and earnest in its efforts in recent years in trying to stop dishonest methods in the sale of milk products in New York City and Commissioner Wynne is to be particularly commended for obtaining the evidence against Fay and his organization and for courageously following up the matter in obtaining indictments. It is to be hoped that this courageous action on the part of the Health Department will help to put an end to grafting and "strong-arm" methods in distributing milk in New York City.

Ohio Dairymen Get \$400,000 From Farm Board

A loan of \$400,000 to the Ohio Farmers' Cooperative Milk Association for marketing and facilities was approved by the Federal Farm Board during the past week, and the advisability of increasing this sum to \$600,000 is being considered.

The application for the loan was presented by R. W. Strong, secretary-manager, and J. J. Prindel, president, of the Ohio association, and was supported by Harry Hartke, president of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Association. An outline of the situation facing the cooperative showed that this organization is fighting for its life against the nationally operated National Dairy Products Company in a price war in Cleveland.

Mr. Legg, chairman of the Farm Board, stated that the loan was approved be-

cause of the excellent security behind the cooperative and its obviously proper make-up.

This loan apparently makes the Farm Board a champion of the farmer owned and operated cooperatives, as against non-farmer distributing organizations, to the extent of giving financial assistance when a farmer-owned group is threatened with extinction through losses in a price war.

Competing Stock Growers' Associations May Unite

THE Federal Farm Board has been busy during the past week on matters that vitally affect farmers' interests. The Board has suggested to the various stock growers' associations that they meet in Chicago on October 23 to discuss the proposition of all uniting in a national organization. Ten different cooperative agencies or organizations have been invited to attend.

At the present time, many of these cooperatives are competing with each other and it is the thought of the Federal Farm Board that the farmer members of each organization will receive much more for their livestock products handled if these organizations work with one another rather than try to cut each other's throat as they are doing.

National Wheat Cooperative Almost Ready for Business

IT WILL be remembered that the Federal Farm Board suggested a few weeks ago the formation of a Farmers' National Grain Corporation, consisting of the chief wheat cooperatives of the

West. This suggested organization has now been completed, with a \$20,000,000 capitalization. It will soon settle the details of incorporation and be ready for business.

It is the hope of the Federal Farm Board and the grain farmers' interests that the bringing together of all of these cooperative grain sales organizations will have material effect in the control and stabilization of the price of wheat.

New York County Notes

Columbia County—Heavy frosts every night the past week, fine autumn weather. Kinderhook Library opens for afternoons during winter months. Fruit punch and cakes served at opening. D. A. R. Library at Hudson is closed while the librarian is attending the State Librarians' Association meeting. Mrs. Roosevelt will address the Woman's Club of Chatham at their luncheon October 11. Madalin P. T. A. gave a reception to teachers of school. Glee Club formed in High School, Germantown. Hudson water supply found to be in excellent bacteriological condition. Butter 50c, eggs 60c, in trade at country stores.—MRS. C. V. H.

Saratoga County—Very cold weather for past week, ground froze quite hard nearly every night, some potatoes frozen. Price higher than last year. In the death of John Graham, the Guernsey Breeders lost a faithful worker. He owned many fine cattle and let them on shares. A number have had a fine start in pure bred Guernseys in this way. We understand that there will be a sale of his cattle soon. Gansevoort Grange will hold its annual fair on October 16, 17, and 18. The hall has been enlarged and repaired.—MRS. L. W. P.

Farm Bureau Will Hold 1,000 Meetings

PICTURE, if you will, the one thousand or more community committee meetings that are being held this month throughout New York by the county farm bureaus. It was over 12 years ago that the pioneer leaders, including Burritt and Babcock, in extension education realized the necessity and importance of a working partnership between the farmer on the land and the college of agriculture. And from their idea came the community committee system where a group of leaders in each community gathered together around a community chairman's dining room table or in the anteroom of the grange or lodge hall, under the guidance of the county agricultural agent, and thought through the problems of the locality. The county agent generally reviews the program and service of the past year and the results are discussed. Next, the outstanding

needs of that section are tabulated. This is most stimulating, to see these leaders forget their own farms and to think in terms of the agricultural needs of the entire community and county. Definite programs are then built to meet these needs.

Frequently a program results which is aimed at one major need. These programs when correlated with a county-wide program are generally the most effective. Many services, which have become a part of the State-wide extension service, have originated in these local committee meetings. Last year, for example, in a community committee meeting in Cattaraugus County, the committeemen asked for a farm machinery school in place of a gas engine or tractor school. It proved to be a most profitable enterprise and will be offered to several other counties in the State this year.

Many of the effective farm bureau projects are planned in these meetings. For example, the potato spray rings have all been started at local committee meetings where the situations were studied to see if conditions and interest warranted their organization. Most of the dairy improvement associations have been organized in the State as a result of the discussion at these meetings. Numerous other projects could be mentioned if space permitted.

The outstanding results of this system are obvious. First, the development of this thinking leadership in the communities. Second, the building of sound programs based on the actual needs, and third, the execution of these programs through a farm bureau membership voluntarily solicited. Mr. L. R. Simons, County Agent Leader, says, that farm bureau leadership guided by capable trained county agents has been more responsible than anything else for the diagnosing of the troubles, the strengthening of the programs, the financing of the various services and the building up of the membership. Due to the efforts of this leadership, there was a 14% gain in State membership in 1929, or 4,323, making the total of 34,754, the largest since 1922.—FRED MORRIS.

Cooperative Store Patrons Hold Annual Meeting

ONE OF the most enthusiastic meetings that was ever held in Whitney Point occurred last Thursday night at the Citizens' Club Rooms. It was the first meeting of the G. L. F. feed service and was attended by delegates and subscribers from every near locality. The speakers were the Hon. N. F. Webb of Cortland, president of the board of directors, ex-Assemblyman, and prominent farmer of that place; H. A. Masterman of Ithaca district division, superintendent of this division of the G. L. F.; F. B. Beals of Cortland and Homer, special agent for this organization, who was five years Farm Bureau manager of Otsego County.

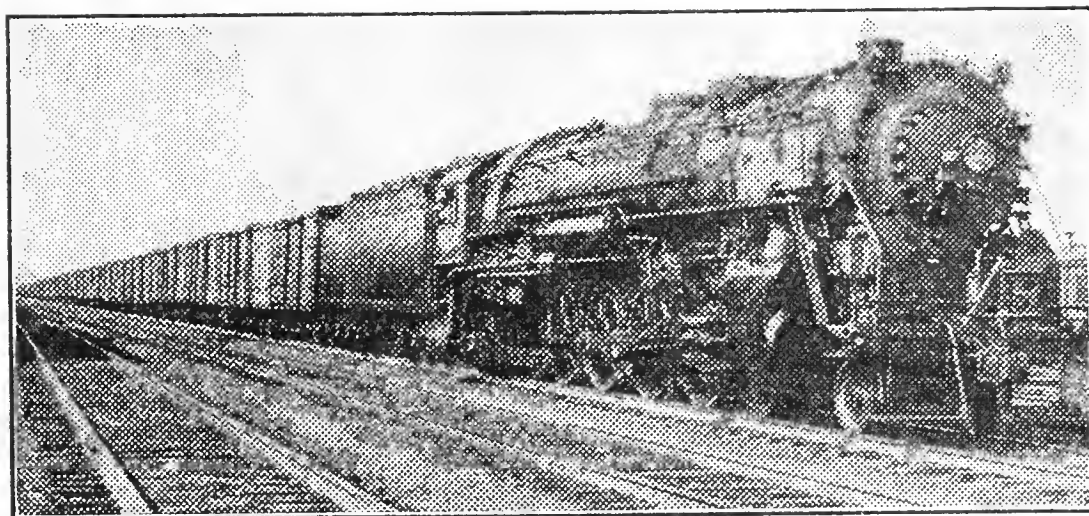
All of these men gave very interesting talks explaining in detail the progress the G. L. F. has made in the past year and the many new stores they have started, as well as the construction of the large warehouse at Buffalo, which is nearly completed. This warehouse will have a shipping and loading capacity of 1000 cars a day going by water or rail.

The meeting was more than interesting from start to finish. As every person there was part of this organization, they listened with great attention. They learned from the annual report that they had done in the last ten and one-half months \$103,978.60 worth of business and also paid a 6 per cent interest dividend to all stockholders, besides paying back over \$1,000 in earnings to all purchasers of \$100 or more, and another \$1,000 was held over for a surplus. Manager Clyde Eggleston was congratulated on his efficiency, honesty and good judgment in conducting this store.

After the speeches and the explanations of the financial report of the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1929, the following were elected to the advisory board for this store: Harry Eggleston, Whitney Point, Guy Baker, Triangle, G. H. Greaves, Whitney Point, Andrew Glezen, Center Lisle, John Dunham, Castle Creek, N. L. Barnes, Glen Aubrey, and Luke Riordan, Lisle.

Ice cream and cake were served by the members' wives to all present.—C. E. WHITNEY POINT, NEW YORK.



SIXTY CARS OF FEED TO ONE DEALER—This train carried over 1,000 tons of Larro dairy and poultry feed recently for delivery at one time to Wilson & Eaton, a local feed dealer in the Harlem Valley.

This is a striking example of the tremendous business the production of milk has grown to be here in the East within the memory of living men. Think of the cows required in just one small section of the Harlem Valley to eat all of this feed in a short time. Think of the tons of milk they produce. This, of course, is the feed for only one local dealer and the Harlem Valley is only one sample of literally hundreds of different communities throughout New York and other eastern states where dairying has become a great business.

Ask them....the millions of cake makers who praise Calumet's Double-Action



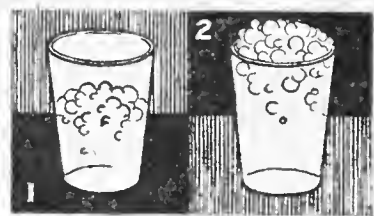
Why is Calumet the most popular baking powder in the world? Listen to the comments of the women who use it.

"It makes perfect baking so easy" . . .
"Gives me fluffy, light cake every time, in spite of that unreliable oven of mine" . . . "Haven't had a failure since I began to use Calumet" . . . There's the whole story! Surer success in all baking because of Calumet's double-action.

Calumet's first action—in the mixing bowl—gets the leavening properly started. Then, in the oven, the second action occurs. A full, even leavening lifts the batter and makes your baking rise beautifully—even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature perfectly.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action. Not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients in exactly the right proportions to give perfect leavening action—double-action!

Bake a Calumet cake today and see for yourself what double-action does for baking. Remember to use only one level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of flour. This is the general rule—a real economy for you. Mail the coupon for the new Calumet Baking Book.



MAKE THIS TEST

Naturally, when baking, you can't see how Calumet's double-action works inside the dough or batter to make it rise. But, by making this simple demonstration with only baking powder and water in a glass, you can see clearly how baking powder acts—and how Calumet acts twice to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's first action—the action that takes place in the mixing bowl when you add liquid to your dry ingredients. After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot water on the stove. In a moment a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's second action—the action that takes place in the heat of your oven.

Make this test. See Calumet's double-action which protects your baking from failure.

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CALUMET

The Double-Acting Baking Powder...

MARION JANE PARKER

c-o Calumet Baking Powder Company, 4100 Fillmore Street,
Chicago, Illinois

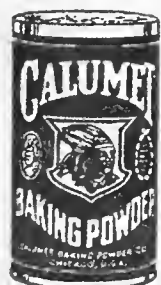
Please send me, free, a copy of The Calumet Baking Book.

Name

Street

City State

Please print name and address plainly.



All Set for Winter

Cold, Stormy Weather is Often an Advantage

SINCE I began making deliberate plans during Autumn for my winter work I accomplish much more than formerly. As I go over the house doing the fall cleaning, putting away summer garments and getting out winter things, I have formed a habit of keep-

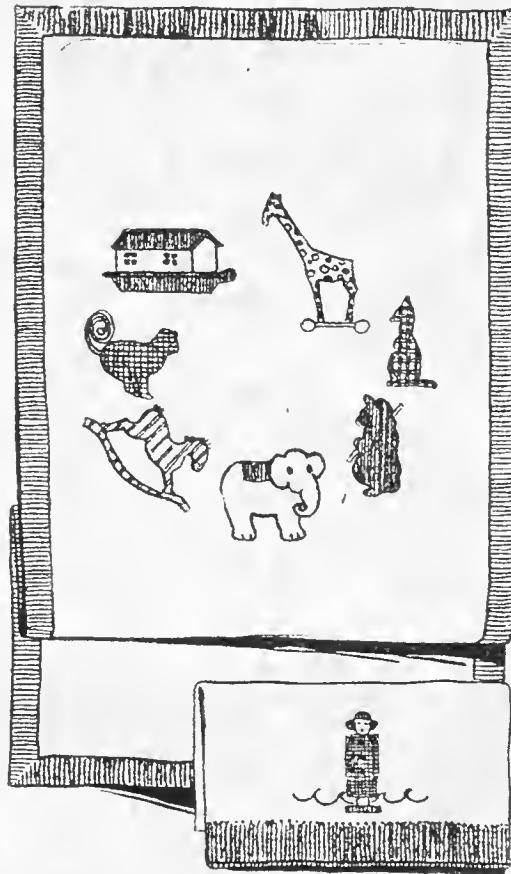
made ready for a rug. Perhaps a garment is ripped up, cleaned and pressed and made over into some more useful form.

You might be surprised to know how many periodicals will go into a bushel fruit basket! I use such baskets to hold the magazines that I wish to keep for one reason or another. One of my happiest stormy days is when I bring down a basket of papers to search for 'golden' articles which were just too good to lose; they can be leisurely re-read, cut out and preserved in any way I may choose.

A little planning often saves a good many dollars. And I have the satisfaction of using my materials while they are in good condition instead of after they have hung about until they are practically useless. After things are planned and cut they often are laid away in a handy cupboard devoted to this purpose and picked up as occasion permits for the finishing.

By following this plan I get much more done during the winter months. I save money by never buying new material when I already have something that will do. And my house is more easily kept in order.—A. M. ASHTON.

A Noah's Ark Spread



WE know that it is easier to tuck the young tyrant into bed at 7 o'clock, under his own picture book quilt, with a friendly, soft dolly for company. In number M603 we have the bedspread gay with toy animals traveling toward the Ark. There is also a Noah's Ark for a matching pillow case. The spread comes stamped on heavy unbleached muslin, 40 by 60 inches, with the figures on swatches of fast-color gingham and percale, in dots, stripes, solid red and blue. The running stitch which sews them on is black, as are the few outlined places and the animals' eyes. Black floss and white for eyeballs is also included in number M603, at \$1.40. If you prefer the pattern alone, to use on your own material, write for number M603B and inclose only 20 cents.

The Noah's Ark pattern, of course, includes the large circle design and patterns for all applique parts. And a pattern may be used again, even after the wax has imprinted the cloth, by tracing through carbon paper onto furniture or walls for painting, or matching curtains and scarfs for applique. These simple animal designs should be popular with a busy mother who can make them quickly as well as with the lucky youngster who will own them. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

ing a number of large-size empty fruit baskets at hand. Into these baskets I place all garments and materials that I wish to make over or use in any way during the winter when other work becomes less pressing. These baskets are hung up in the storeroom. I try to sort materials as much as possible, putting pieces suitable for quilt-making in one basket, rug rags in another, garments to be given away in another, things to be remodeled in another and so on. On a cold, stormy day when I enjoy keeping close to the fire, it is an easy matter to bring down one of those baskets and go through its contents, putting them to the best use I can contrive. In this way I accomplish a great deal of work I never should do if I had to search through bureaus and boxes in an ice-cold room for the materials.

A stormy day has no dread for me because such a day usually means few interruptions and I choose it in which to 'pull over' the contents of some of those baskets and to get the materials into shape for future use. On one day I may press out pieces and cut blocks for a quilt which can then be laid away neatly all ready to be pieced when the time seems just right. Or rags may be

"Truly-Delish" Filling

It's easy to make, and quite inexpensive. Take a couple of chocolate almond bars, get them very cold, and run through the food chopper. Add the white of egg, well beaten, and a little powdered sugar. Spread on the cake quite thickly.—A. B. S.

The All-Purpose Frock



2936

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2936 with its smart semi-sports style is just right for the general purpose dress. The model shown here is of tweed-patterned silk in the popular rust tone. It is a one-piece type that makes it easy for the home seamstress. Pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new fall fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

The "Help One Another" Idea is Spreading Throughout the Corner

DEAR AUNT JANET:

My! how far our Corner reaches! One cannot comprehend the thousands of farm women who turn weekly to your page.

In the near future I am writing to the three first shut-ins of your paper. May I give two other names and more if I find some other invalids who need cheer?

The first, Mrs. John Moister, Sharon Springs, N. Y., R.D. 1, is a chair invalid. She dresses daily with her husband's kind help. She has been in this condition over five years as a result of shock. She is around 60-65 years old.

The second, Miss Ethel Allen, Dorloo, N. Y. is about 35 years old and is a cripple. She has been in bed about 15 years but is always cheerful when callers come and bears her suffering pa-

Ida B. Bolles of Corydon, Pennsylvania.
—AUNT JANET.

Pumpkin Delights

SINCE Colonial days pumpkin pies have been given their just meed of praise, yet there are numerous other good things that can be made of the tasty pumpkin. Lest you have missed the secret "squash" may be substituted for pumpkin in any of the following recipes and will be found to have a more delicate texture and a sweeter flavor, although I confess to preferring "real" pumpkin when it can be secured.

Royal Pumpkin Pie

Pare, cook and put the pumpkin through a sieve. To two cupfuls of pumpkin add one-half cupful butter, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful lemon extract, one teaspoonful corn starch, one cupful sugar, one-half teaspoonful ginger, one teaspoonful nutmeg, one half teaspoonful cinnamon and two cupfuls thin cream. Beat three eggs, yolks and whites separately. Beat the yolks into the pumpkin mixture, fold in the whites and pour into pie pan that has been lined with a rich pastry. Bake until a golden brown, sprinkle with a very little sugar and chill before serving.

This is a very rich pumpkin pie. The amount of butter may be reduced, inasmuch as cream is used.

Pumpkin Raisin Pie

Seed two cupfuls raisins and put them through food chopper, add two cupfuls pumpkin that has been put through a sieve, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful ginger, one tablespoonful butter, one-half cupful light brown sugar, two cupfuls rich milk and two beaten eggs. Line a buttered pie plate with rich pastry, pour in the pumpkin mixture and bake until a rich brown.

Pumpkin raisin pie offers a delightful variation because of the raisins in it.

Pumpkin Pudding

Heat one cupful of molasses and add one-half cupful butter. Stir in four cupfuls of sieved pumpkin, two teaspoonfuls ginger, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful cinnamon and the beaten yolks of six eggs. Beat the whites of the eggs, fold into the mixture and bake in custard cups in a pan of hot water or in a buttered pudding dish. Chill before serving either with or without a garnish of whipped cream. Pumpkin pudding is very nice to serve for luncheon if the Thanksgiving dinner is an evening one.

If eggs are high, three will be enough for thickening the pumpkin.

Pumpkin Coconut Pie

Mix together two cupfuls sieved pumpkin, two cupfuls thin cream, one-half cupful grated coconut, one tablespoonful butter, one-half teaspoonful each of ginger and mace, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one cupful sugar and the beaten yolks of three eggs. Fold in the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff, and bake in pastry-lined tins. Ten minutes

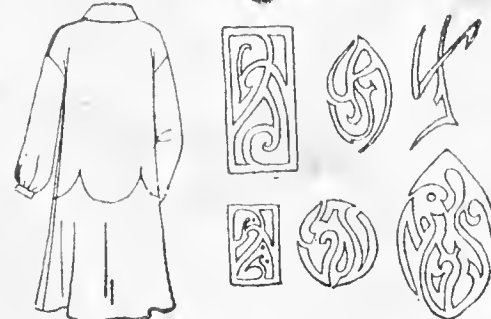
before taking from oven dust the top of pie with grated coconut and reduce heat.

This may seem somewhat like gilding the lily but the coconut helps to give a lovely brown finish to the mixture.

Pumpkin Dessert

Peel and cut pumpkin in thin strips. Put a layer in bottom of baking dish, sprinkle with sugar, dust with a bit

Circular Skirt



DRESS PATTERN NO. 2862 is a most useful and attractive design for the miss of 6, 8 10 and 12 years. The long-waisted bodice and circular skirt are much like the grown-up styles, while the monogram motif adds decidedly to the trim. Light-weight woollens, ginghams, or novelty cotton cloths are well suited to this design. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 32 inch or 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting. PATTERN PRICE 13c. Embroidery transfer NO. 706 (blue or yellow) costs 15c extra.

of salt and dot with butter. Repeat until dish is filled dusting every second layer with a little cinnamon and a grating of nutmeg. Bake in a moderate oven until pumpkin is tender and sugar has formed a thick brown syrup. Serve hot, on thin slices of ginger bread or graham crackers.

If uncovered dish is used for baking, it will be necessary to add a little water to get the baking well started.

To make a cover to protect food which is cooling, stretch a piece of cheesecloth over an embroidery frame a little larger than the dish containing the food. Several hoops of graduated sizes may be kept for this purpose on a long hook in the kitchen pantry.

An easy way to crush nuts is to use a rolling pin on a board.

Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

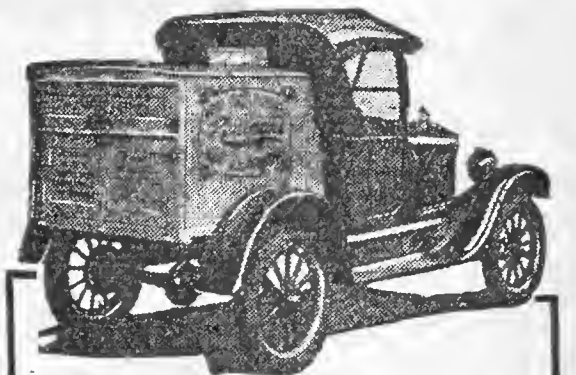
Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up a stubborn, lingering cough. It takes but a moment to prepare and costs little, but it gives real relief even for those dreaded coughs that follow severe cold epidemics.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times the cost. It never spoils and tastes so good that even children like it.

Not only does this simple mixture soothe and heal the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease, but also it is absorbed into the blood, and acts directly upon the bronchial tubes, thus aiding the whole system in throwing off the cough. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of distressing coughs, chest colds, and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.



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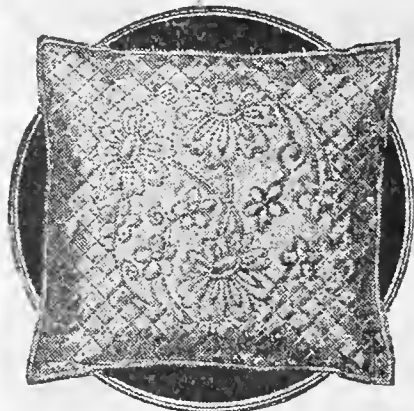
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PILLOW TOP B2449 comes stamped for quilting on rayon taffeta with padding and taffeta back included. Colors available are orchid, green, tangerine, rose, black or blue. PRICE 85c. Floss for working is 10c extra. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

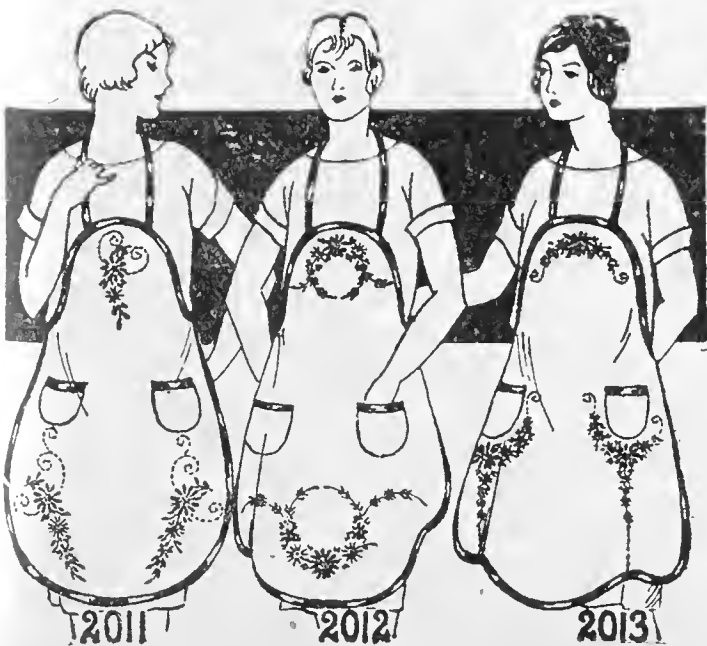
tiently and without complaint. At present I do not think she can even feed herself. I know she will be glad to have letters or cards to pass away the long hours for her.

You surely are doing the Master's will when you have given "to the least of these" your time and wonderful help to cheer. Keep it up. Although each of us have our hardships and trials, some of us have so much less to bear than the others we can indeed give thanks for all the good we have.—FAITHFUL READER.

While in health and enjoyment of all our faculties, it is easy to forget to say a kind word or do a kind deed for those not so fortunate. It seems so small a thing to ask and yet we do ask Corner readers to spread a bit of cheer by sending a post card or a letter to shut-in people whose names appear here from time to time.

This week's list of shut-ins is given here and I know you will make it your first order of business to lighten their dreary days by a bright message of some sort.

A friend tells of these elderly people whose health is broken and who must look to others for much of their cheer: Mrs. Lottie Foulkrod of Kinzua, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Jane Hanley, also of Kinzua, Pennsylvania, Route 1, and Mrs.



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The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

Toinette forgot her exhaustion at this sign of the end of their journey. She observed that someone took from Jeems the scalp of the man he had killed which he had tried to conceal from her eyes under a flap of buckskin. Then she saw all of the scalps taken by the Senecas fastened like dangling fish to a slender pole, which was carried on the shoulders of two men, the hair of one of these scalps reaching almost to the ground. With the scalp carriers in the lead, they came to the hill at the edge of the plain and looked down on the valley of Chenufsio.

A mile away in the great oak forest near the river a score of red fires were burning, but everywhere, in spite of the fires, was an engulfing silence. Toinette stood close to Jeems, and it was not the exertion of hill-climbing that made her heart pound as it did. A spirit seemed breathing to her out of the strange and awesome stillness. A spirit of life, yet also of death. It was a stillness filled with the beating of hearts, the repression of living things, the staring scrutiny of eyes she could not see. Only the fires gave evidence of life that was unleashed. As unseen hands added fuel, they were like notes in a piece of flaming music, pitchwood sending up crescendos of sparks and light, hardwood and river logs giving forth steadier pools of illumination. She could not see those who waited tensely about the rims of the fires. It was the end of the world for Jeems and her; she had expected that, but not the threatening quiet which was like death thrusting its head out of a pit.

Suddenly it was broken. A tall figure had mounted a rock from which he sent forth a cry which began almost in a murmur but which increased in volume until it filled the valley. Toinette had never heard such a cry come from a human throat, so far-reaching, so free of raucous effort, a long note whose depth and steadiness sent it into farther and farther distance. The voice had in it the soul of a god. She tried to make out the identity of the figure in the darkness. Then she drew her breath sharply. The man on the rock was Tiaoga.

When the cry ended, a bedlam of sound burst from Chenufsio. Those who had been chained to silence as they listened for Tiaoga's voice from the hilltop sprang to a life that was almost madness. Men hallooed and yelled, children screamed, women cried out in their joy. Pitchwood torches were lighted, and as the population streamed out into the night in a wave of fire, the beating of tom-toms and skin drums and wooden gongs mingled with human voices and the barking of dogs. At the beginning of Tiaoga's cry the men bearing the scalp-laden pole had gone ahead, and now Tiaoga followed with his men in single file. Toinette and Jeems were midway in the line. Wide slave collars of buckskin had been placed about their necks, and Jeems was stripped of his weapons. The warriors did not hurry. Their step was slow and steady, and not a man broke the silence with a whisper or a word. The sea of torches advanced. It rolled in and out of hollows like a flood, then came to a level place and formed two streaming lines of fire. The scalp bearers reached these a hundred yards ahead of Tiaoga and his men. Toinette could see them enter the light of the torches, and in these moments the voices of the savages rose to the heavens. Tiaoga paused, and not until the scalp bearers had paraded their grisly burden the entire length of the gauntlet of flame did he proceed again.

Toinette felt a shiver over her a strange faintness in her limbs. Stories which she had often, stories

she had heard of the Indians from childhood, stories that had sent shivers through the hearts of a thousand homes along the frontiers all crowded upon her at once. Wild tales of appalling torture and vengeance, of stake and fire and human suffering. She had listened to them from her father's lips, from passing voyageurs, had heard them in the gossip of the seigneurie. And she remembered by name this ordeal which awaited them. It was *Le Chemin de Feu*—the Road of Fire—through which they must pass. Others had died in it. Roasted by pitch-filled

"Opitchi—the Thrush"—and Toinette spoke the full name of Shindas's white-skinned sweetheart.

The threat of death could not have kept her from giving that greeting to the other, for it was her heart that leapt to her lips, hope, confidence at last, the knowledge that love was here, even happiness, where she had expected only gloom and tragedy.

The torches coughed and flared, but not a spark touched their skins in passing. No eyes gleamed hatred at them. No fingers clenched, no hand was raised. The things she had heard in

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. Hiding in an abandoned house Jeems and Toinette see a band of Mohawk killers pass by. Later they are captured by a band of Senecas. Through his skill with the bow and arrow, Jeems gains the admiration of the Seneca chief Tiaoga, who takes Jeems as one of them. He also takes Toinette as his daughter to take the place of his own dead child Silver Heels. The Indians are on their way home to Chenufsio, the mysterious *Hidden Town*, the secret place of the Seneca Nation. They take Jeems and Toinette with them. They find a friend and comrade in Shindas, Tiaoga's nephew, whose life Jeems spared previous to his capture, when he could easily have slain Shindas from ambush.

torches. Blinded. Killed by inches. So she had been told.

She looked at Jeems in the first out-reaching glow of the torches. It was for him she was afraid. Tiaoga would not kill her, he would not let the torches burn her—she knew that as surely as she knew the torches were waiting for them. Jeems turned to meet her look with a smile of encouragement.

Tiaoga and his warriors moved slowly. They were like bronze men without flesh or emotions. Their heads were high, their bodies straight, their jaws set hard as they stalked at a death-march pace between the columns of their people. Jeems fell into this rhythmic movement as the mouth of the torch monster began to swallow them. And then with eyes that became flame-lit pools of fear and exhaustion Toinette saw that not a hand gave a sign of rising against them. Silence had fallen again on the people of Chenufsio, a silence broken only by the tread of feet, the sputter and crackle of burning pitchwood, the breathing of a multitude. Not a word or a cry, no sudden reaching out of a mother's arms, no flutter of a sweetheart's hand, no name trembling on a wife's lips broke the tenseness of Tiaoga's triumph. The whole was a living picture which burned itself in Toinette's brain detail by detail. She saw the faces staring at her, men, women, boys, girls, little children—without hatred, without desire to harm, but with a great curiosity which was almost friendship in their eyes. And then her heart stood still for a moment as she saw a white face looking at her—a face framed in a mass of hair that gleamed with gold in the torchlight and with lips that smiled at half-sad, gentle welcome. There were other pale-faced people in both lines, and one of them, who was a young girl like herself, greeted her with gladness, then flushed a deeper colour as Shindas passed. Shindas allowed his eyes to steal for a single instant to hers.

"Opitchi!" cried Toinette softly, and the girl seemed about to fly to her side.

the land of her people were lies. The Indians killed in war but they did not torture. They did not pull out eyes and thrust sticks through quivering flesh. They were men and women and children like all other men and women and children. These truths she thought she had discovered for herself.

But one thing she did not fully know. She might have learned it had she caught the low-voiced whisperings which followed the passing of the warrior: "*She is Tiaoga's daughter—she is the spirit of Soi Yan Makwun returned to us in the flesh—now our good fortune will return—the sun will shine—light and laughter will come—for Soi Yan Makwun is here, out of the pool, out of death to live with us again!*"

The wild outburst of voices after the parade, the fierce beating of drums, the mad tossing of burning torches high into the air, the pæans which rose from dusky throats, did not tell her how deeply Chenufsio had loved Silver Heels.

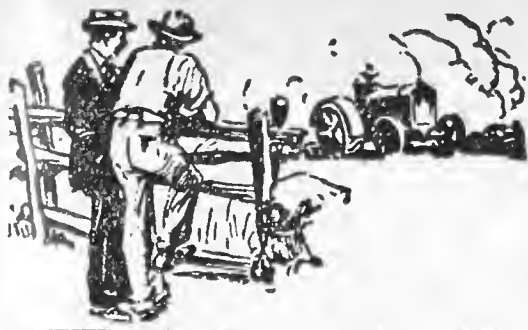
They crossed a field of darkness toward the fires, and when they came among them Tiaoga was marching in Jeems's place and Jeems had disappeared. She had not sensed his going or Tiaoga's presence, and before she knew that Jeems was no longer among the warriors, she found herself standing alone with the Seneca chief, the people gathering in a circle around them. It was like the setting of a stage with flame on all sides of it, and for the first time she realized that something was about to happen in which she was more important than the scalps which had preceded Tiaoga. But where was Jeems? Why was he not among those about her whom she scanned so closely? Fear trickled through her veins. It turned her flesh cold, so that with the darkness of her eyes and the pallor of her face she was like a white spirit in the illumination. In a moment, Tiaoga began to speak. His voice renewed her confidence as she searched for Jeems. It went on quietly for a space. In it was the deep timbre of the voice that had reached out over the valley from the

rock. It began to stir with emotion. He was describing the pool where Soi Yan Makwun had died, the wickedness of the evil spirits there and the success of their gods in restoring Silver Heels to her people. It did not take long for Tiaoga to tell his story. His voice rose. His scarred and bitter face assumed a strange gentleness, and Toinette knew that Jeems was safe though she could not see him. She waited, trembling, and at last Tiaoga was finished and stood for a moment with upraised hand amid a great hush—then spoke a single name, *Opitchi*. The Thrush sprang forward, and as she came Tiaoga took the slave collar from Toinette's throat and crushed it into the earth with his moccasined foot. A murmur ran through the circle. Tiaoga stood with his arms folded across his breast, and Toinette felt the hands of the Thrush drawing her away.

They paused at the edge of the circle, and for a little while no one moved or spoke. Then there was a break in the ring behind the Seneca chief, and through it came Jeems, escorted between Shindas and another warrior. Toinette gasped and almost cried out. There was an amazing change in Jeems. He was stripped to the waist and painted in stripes of red and yellow and black. His face appeared to be cut in crimson gashes. His thick blond hair was tied in a warlock from which streamed a feather showing he had killed a man. At Tiaoga's command there advanced from the circle an old man with a wizened face and white hair and a younger man whose form was bent almost double because of a deformity. Behind these two came a little girl. The old man was Wuskoo, the Cloud. The younger was his son, Tokana, or Gray Fox, a name of which he had been proud in the days before a tree fell on his tepee and crooked his back, when he was the fastest runner in the tribe. Tiaoga spoke again. He told of the days when the aged Wuskoo had been a great warrior and had slain many enemies; he described the increasing of years and the coming of adversity, the valiancy of his son, the stroke of evil that had made him what he was, and then exulted in the fortune which had sent another son to Wuskoo, a son with a white skin and a strong body who would care for him and who would be a brother to Gray Fox. With his thin and quivering hands, Wuskoo took the slave collar from Jeems's neck and stamped it joyously into the ground while the broken Gray Fox raised a hand in brotherhood and friendship. There was something so wistfully sweet in the big black eyes of the little Indian maiden that Jeems drew her to him and put an arm protectingly about her. It was then Toinette left the Thrush and ran to him, so that all saw her held in his painted arms, with Wanonat, the Wood Pigeon, a happy partner in the moment when Toinette proudly and a bit defiantly told Chenufsio and through it the whole Seneca nation that this was the man to whom she belonged.

Like a flood burst loose from a dam, the night of feasting and rejoicing began. It was preceded by a combat among the dogs in which Odd established his right to a place among the four-footed citizens of Chenufsio. After a time he found a scent on the beaten ground that led him to the tepee which had been prepared for Toinette. It was a small tepee near Tiaoga's, furnished with freshly gathered cedar and garlands of bittersweet, and with the soft skins and pretty raiment which had belonged to Silver Heels. Here he found Toinette and the Thrush, whose name—

(Continued on Page 14)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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MAN OR WOMAN Wanted with ambition and industry, to introduce and supply the demand for Rawleigh's Household Products to steady users. Fine openings near you. We train and help you. Rawleigh Dealers can make up to \$100 a week or more. No experience necessary. Pleasant profitable, dignified work. Write today. W. T. RAWLEIGH CO., Dept. J-53AGR, Albany, N. Y.

MEN WANTED to introduce over 100 household products to farm homes. Steady work, good profits. G. C. HEBERLING CO., Dept. AA, Bloomington, Ill.

HARNESS GIVEN FREE to the first farmer or farmer's son in each county to represent us and take orders for this amazing new kind of harness. No work, no obligations, not a penny to invest, merely use this harness on your team, introduce it and send us the orders that result. Big pay. Commissions in advance. Write quickly for information on this astonishing offer. JAS. M. WALSH CO., 123 Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

WOMEN'S WANTS

DRY GOODS 20 yards percales, gingham, sheetings, etc. Our best quality and newest patterns. Pay postman \$1.95 plus postage. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

YOUR CHRISTMAS MONEY easily made selling our "Beautiful" Christmas cards 21 for \$1. Money back if dissatisfied. SOUTHWORTH'S, Milford, Conn.

6 PIECE COTTAGE SETS Snow white voile 50c set. Cotton Batts 72x90, 98c. 3 lbs. plaid blankets \$1.00. 3 lbs. woollens \$1.00. Patchwork 7 lbs. percales \$1.00. 3 lbs. silks \$1.00. Woolen Jersey 58 inches wide \$1.00 yard. Cheese cloth 20 yards \$1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Large Package Silks or velvets 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

PATCHWORK—send quarter for old reliable Home-Steak package right new Percales. Your money's worth every time. PATCHWORK CO., Meriden, Conn.

PRETTY SERVICEABLE "Betty Cook aprons" 50c with holders 60c. Give age. MRS. WM. ATHAWES, R3, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Additional Classified Advertising On Page 15

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

How to Control Household Insects

By Ray Inman

BEDBUGS ARE BEST ELIMINATED BY HYDROCYANIC ACID GAS (NEVER USE WITHOUT COME INSTRUCTIONS. THE SLIGHTEST DOSE IS FATAL TO HUMAN BEINGS)



SULFUR FUMIGATION IS EFFECTIVE — — BUT IT TARNISHES METAL AND DISCOLORS TINTED WALL PAPER AND FABRICS.



KEROSENE IS EFFECTIVE IF FORCED INTO CRACKS, CREVICES, OR WHEREVER BEDBUGS LODGE



MERCURIC CHLORIDE IN POWDER FORM OR A 6% WATER SOLUTION IS OFTEN USED. (IT IS EXTREMELY POISONOUS)

WE OFFER A SET OF SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUNCHING A BEDBUG ON THE NOSE.

- 1 RENT OR PURCHASE A GIANT CRANE
- 2 BORROW A BED WITH WHICH TO BAIT BEDBUG
- 3 WHEN BEDBUG APPEARS (WHICH WILL BE SOON IF BED IS BORROWED) ROPE HIM WITH A LARIAT.
- 4 TIE TO BOOM OF CRANE
- 5 HOIST TILL BEDBUG'S FACE IS LEVEL WITH YOUR FIST
- 6 TRY TO LOCATE HIS NOSE
- 7 TRY AGAIN
- 8 JUST ONCE ONCE MORE
- 9 SHUX! THROW THE BED AT HIM!

Livestock Breeders

SWINE

PIGS READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

When starting to raise a hog, why not send to a place where quality is selected first. To start with, they are good blocky pigs. The kind that grow fast.

Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire Cross

6 TO 8 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.25 EACH

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.50 EACH

Will ship any number C.O.D. Keep them 10 days and if in any way dissatisfied, return pigs at my expense and your money will be refunded. No charges for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
7 TO 8 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.50
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.75

Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$4.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

BIG TYPE PIGS OLD RELIABLE STOCK

Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed. Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old \$3.50 each. Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old, \$5.00 each. We ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

ED. COLLINS, 35 Waltham Street, LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0639-R

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

GOOD HEALTHY STOCK

7 to 8 weeks old.....\$3.50 each

9 to 10 weeks old.....\$3.75 each

Chester and Yorkshire cross, Berkshire and Chester cross. Also a few Chester Pigs \$5.00 each, 8 weeks old. Sold subject to approval. C. O. D. If not satisfied when received, return them and your money will be refunded.

Michael Lux, Box 149, Woburn, Mass.

YOUNG SHOATS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross, or Chester and Yorkshire cross. Our pigs are from registered boars and high grade sows. These pigs are large, growthy and blocky and will make large hogs.

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.00

Will ship in small or large lots C.O.D. or send check or money order to MISHAWUN STOCK FARM, Mishawun Road, Woburn, Mass. (Crating Free).

Registered O. I. C. Service Boars

Proven sires, fine type. Well grown, treated. HAROLD TILLSON, MORRIS, N. Y.

For SALE

Pure Bred Duroc Pigs. Ready to go Oct. 15th. Price Boar Pigs \$6. Sow Pigs \$8. With Pedigree. HISTORIC POTTER FARM, F. H. Wagar, owner, Penn Yan, N. Y.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: RAMS—Prize Winning Lincolns, Leicesters, Cotswolds, Hampshires, Shropshires, Dorsets, Suffolks, Southdowns, Tunis Highlands, Rambouillets, Delaines, Merinos and Goats. F. S. Lewis, Ashville, N. Y.

FARMERS Attention! 25 SPLENDID RAMS; 10 young service boars & bred gilts. Several breeds. All priced to go. G. D. and B. S. TOWNSEND, INTERLAKEN, N. Y.

Registered SHROPSHIRE YEARLING and RAM LAMBS, also 2 year old Ram GEORGE A. CUTHBERT, R.F.O., HAMMOND, N. Y.

YEARLING DELAINE RAMS Good wool and mutton breed. Guarantee satisfaction. MORRIS WILLIS, ITHACA, N. Y.

HAMPSHIRE RAMS of all ages. Extra quality and size at very low prices. CHARLES E. HASLETT, HALL, N. Y.

CATTLE

FOR SALE Due to death of owner entire herd of Registered Holsteins and Grade Cattle. 136 head. Accredited 4 years. Best of breeding and individuals with good records. Rare chance to buy choice animals of any age at fair prices.

BELLE ELLEN FARMS, J. L. Hamilton, Mgr. Branchville, N. J., Sussex Co.

HIGH CLASS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS

TB TESTED. I PAIR OF BELGIAN MARES. SPOT FARM, TULLY, N. Y.

For Sale: Registered Ayrshire cow four years old, due in Nov., also heifer eleven months old and bull calves, also registered Southdown Sheep. KEIKOUT FARMS, NASSAU, N. Y.

FOR SALE JERSEY BULL CALF, 4 months old. Grandson of Elsta's Golden Fern III, 1009 lbs. fat. Price \$60. ROY BIELEY, Rome, N. Y.

Jerseys For Sale Cows, heifers and baby calves, accredited. Sires—Pogis 99th of Hood Farm 68th, Jacob's Fairy Lad. H. C. WOLFE, SNEOKERVILLE, PA.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS

Of the best breeding. Farmers' prices. J. S. MORSE, LEVANNA, N. Y.

Another

CHINESE AUCTION

This time we offer a richly bred Holstein bull representing high producing blood lines. He is

Fishkill Maid Hengerveld Born June 6, 1928

His dam is a daughter of the great Dutchland Sir Inka, out of a daughter of Rag Apple Colantha Korndyke 14th.

His sire is Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol, whose dam is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, a fall brother to the famous King Segis Pontiac Count. His sire is out of a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, she having a record of over 30 lb. in 7 days as a four year old.

Bidding starts at \$400.00

We will drop the price of this bull \$50 on November 1 if he is not sold at that time, and will continue to reduce the price \$50 the first of each month until sold.

Dairymen's League Certificates Will be accepted at face value in payment for this animal.

For pedigrees, terms of sale, etc., write

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner 461-4th Ave. New York City

What Are Your Poultry Problems ?

(Continued from Page 3)

the cause of it or how to prevent it or correct it. In adult stock we lose more birds from picking and cannibalism than we did several years ago but here again we do not know any cause nor have we any absolute method of control. At the start of this letter I said that the problem was disease control but perhaps a better way of explaining it would be to say that the mortality should be controlled. I think that some of the troubles are due to management rather than any particular disease and I do not care to leave the impression that poultry diseases are any more prevalent than they were several years ago because I doubt very much if they are.

We are quite interested at New Brunswick with the rearing of fowls in confinement and find many perplexing problems facing us. We have had very good success some years and then at other times things have not worked out quite so well. We tried out different methods of management and feeding hoping to secure a system of some type that will be efficient in the rearing of birds in confinement no matter who attempts to carry it out. At the present time the confinement system can only be handled by some one quite familiar with the care of birds.

The poultrymen of New Jersey are finding their marketing problem to be more or less serious particularly in view of the fact that Western eggs are continually improving in quality and are becoming real competitors of the strictly fresh New Jersey egg. Egg clubs are being formed throughout the state for the purpose of marketing New Jersey eggs under special label with the thought in mind that a very high class trade will continue to de-

mand the nearby egg providing they have some assurance that they are getting them. This tendency to organize clubs is increasing and we may finally see organized effort on the part of New Jersey poultrymen to control the outlet of their own eggs.

* * *

Sell Eggs Under a State Brand

By L. E. WEAVER

Department of Poultry Husbandry, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture

THERE are but two major poultry problems as I see it. How to reduce the cost of production, and how to get more for the products.

Production costs will be greatly lowered when we can (a) Reduce the mortality. On commercial egg farms it is common to lose from 10 to 20 birds out of every one hundred each year. These are total losses. This rate of mortality is much too high. The solution is more knowledge of the causes and control of disease. (b) Reduce the excessive cost of replacing the flock, that is depreciating. Next to feeding this is the largest item in the cost of production. The solution would be to breed long-distance laying into the flocks. (c) Reduce the cost of feeding both the mature and growing stock. Experimental work now under way is making rapid progress in the solution of this problem. (d) Build more efficient houses and equipment. Solution: Experimental work by Experiment Stations and private individuals.

To increase the returns, products must be of better quality, be closely graded and sold under a state brand. That is a new idea and a good one.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from page 12)

a long time ago—had been Mary Daghlen.

It seemed to Jeems that from the beginning his freedom among the Senecas was as great as if he had been born of their blood. Gray Fox took him to the tepee of his father, which was to be his home, and food and drink were brought to him. Then he was left alone, for even the delighted old man whom Tiaoga had honoured by the gift of a son could not be kept away from the celebration which was in progress. The thought came to Jeems that no impediment had been placed in his way if he chose to steal off into the night and disappear. The ease with which he might have set out on this adventure was proof of his helplessness. Like the others, he was a captive forever. There was no escape from Chenufsio unless one accepted death as the route. A false move, an hour of desperation and attempt, and Seneca trailers would be like hounds at his heels.

He did not think of escape because its desire possessed him. He was measuring his world and adjusting himself to its limitations with emotions which were far from unhappy. With Toinette, he could find here all that he wanted in life. Tiaoga and Shindas knew that she belonged to him, and the people of Chenufsio were now aware of it. His heart exulted and his spirit rose with the chanting of the savages. What difference did it make that they were buried in the heart of the forests for all time? He had Toinette. She loved him. Chenufsio would not be a sepulchre. Their love would transform it into a paradise.

He was eager to see Toinette again, and began to seek for a place where he could clean himself of the coloured clay plastered on his face and body. With his clothes, he went to the river, and after a thorough scrubbing returned fully dressed with the eagle feather still in his hair. His weapons had been given to him, and these he carried boldly when he joined the Indians. The

triumphal fire was blazing, and as soon as the hungry town had fed itself, the scalp dances would begin. The scalps were already suspended on the victory pole in its light. Children were playing about them. The fine dark hair of one was so long that they could reach the tresses with their fingers, and when they did this they shrieked with ecstasy. Among them was a white-skinned boy of seven or eight who laughed and shouted with the others.

Jeems found an opportunity to have a word with Shindas and learned that Toinette and Opitchi were together. Shindas could not tear himself from the martial dignity which was expected of him until the warriors had told of their exploits in the scalp dance, so Jeems went alone and found Tiaoga's tepee and the smaller one near it in which were Toinette and the Thrush. It was lighted by a torch, and he drew back among the dark boles of the trees and waited. The night was clear and the full moon had begun to rise so that, outside the circle of fires, the gloom gave way to a soft and silvery radiance among the oaks. At the end of half an hour, Toinette and Opitchi came out into the illumined forest.

(To be Continued Next Week)



NATURE LOVER—Some view!—JUDGE

BABY



CHICKS

A.C. Jones' Barred Rock Chicks

State Supervised. Price list upon request.

A. C. JONES HATCHERY, DOVER, DELAWARE

A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

Hall's Chicks

REDS and BARRED ROCKS

From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.

We specialize in chicks for broiler raisers and can quote attractive prices to large buyers.


HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

Coolley Chicks For Winter Broilers—Utility & Certified Barred, White Rocks, R.I. Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Hatches every week, also breeding stock. Write me now. Elden Coolley, Frenchtown, N. J.



**From
The Arctic
To The
Antarctic**

*The
Old Reliable*


Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

MacMillan's and Commander Byrd's Expeditions are both equipped with Brown's Beach Jackets. Just the cold prevention for the outdoor man. Made to fit snugly without binding, wear like iron, will not rip, ravel or tear, and the warm knit-in wool fleece lining gives ample protection on the coldest days. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

Ask your dealer

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts



Kill Rats Without Poison

**A New Exterminator that
Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry,
Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks**

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison**. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O

KILLS-RATS-ONLY

HEATING PLANT

**5% CASH DISCOUNT
THIS MONTH ONLY**

Complete for 6-Room House **\$175**



INCLUDING 6 radiators, large steam boiler, pipe, fittings, valves, air valves, and asbestos cement. We pay the freight.

Write for **FREE Catalog 20**

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th St., New York

Post Your Farm AGAINST TRESPASSERS

Write the

**SERVICE BUREAU OF
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,**
461 Fourth Ave., New York City



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare and Protection of A. A. Readers

Sales Resistance Needed

I am easily talked into anything, so I do not usually let agents in. However, a man called, and said he was not selling anything, so I let him in. He wanted me to draw an envelope from a bag, and said if I got one with a red slip in it, it entitled me to a picture enlargement at half price, and another one free. The usual price was \$30.00, but if I was lucky, I could get it for \$15.00, and one for nothing. I drew an envelope and was lucky. Later I found everyone was just as lucky as I was. I ordered a picture, and when my husband came home, he said we could not take the pictures, and I wrote the company to cancel the order. They wrote back the order is not cancellable, and they will deliver the pictures. Can they force me to accept the pictures?

THIS is an old story that we have spoken of so many times. Undoubtedly the order which our subscriber signed has a clause in it stating it cannot be cancelled. On the other hand, the methods pursued by many of the agents of companies that enlarge pictures are so close to the line that we doubt whether legal action will ever be taken to collect, in case one refuses to accept the pictures. At least, we have never heard of such action being taken. Ordinarily the picture is delivered in a frame which must be paid for. In other words, the order does not mention a frame which costs extra. Letters from our subscribers who have dealt with picture enlarging companies indicate that they are very dissatisfied with the quality of the work which has been delivered to them. Where our subscribers have refused to pay, the agent has become very abusive and threatening. Where enlargements of photos are wanted, your local photographer will make one for a fraction of the cost paid by our reader.

Goods Not Returnable

Some time ago I sent for a truss from the.....company. When it arrived, I found it was useless to me, and so returned it C.O.D. They would not accept it until I released the charges, which I did. Now they write me that they cannot refund my money, since the seal was broken and the truss worn.

WE believe it is a usual rule of companies selling trusses by mail to refuse to accept the return of them after they have been worn. We are not saying that this rule is not justified, in fact, we believe the majority of our subscribers would not care to buy such an appliance knowing it had been worn by some other person.

We wrote to the makers of the appliance who replied that they would either make any alterations requested

by our subscriber, or would accept the return of it, send a check for half the purchase price, and destroy the appliance. We are publishing this so that readers may know of the regulations adopted by manufacturers of such appliances. To determine whether this will be satisfactory, it is necessary to try it, and those who purchase through the mail should realize that they are buying something which cannot be returned, except for alteration.

The Disability Clause

Will you write to the..... Life Insurance Company concerning the disability of my husband, who has a policy with them. My husband is ill, and has not been able to work for several weeks, and this policy states that the insured person who is disabled does not have to pay their premiums, and that the company will pay a certain monthly sum for the remainder of his life.

JUDGING from recent letters, there seems to be considerable misunderstanding concerning the disability clause in an insurance policy. This particular policy carried a clause stating that premiums will be waived, and that payments will be made to the insured, as long as he lived, in case he is permanently disabled through loss of both hands or both feet, or both eyes. There is, however, no reference to disability through illness. Evidently our subscriber did not read the policy carefully. The policy is fair and our subscriber will get what he paid for.


Some other insurance policies carry a provision whereby premiums will be waived for the remainder of the life of the insured, through total disability from any cause. In most cases they reserve the right to demand that premiums be again started following evidence that the insured has recovered from his disability.

Gets Refund On Unfilled Order

Received your letter today, asking if I had received a settlement of my claim. We have received a check for \$13.00 and thank you very much. We did not think we were going to get this money.

OUR subscriber had sent a Money Order for baby chicks to the amount specified above. Although the order was acknowledged, the chicks did not arrive on schedule. The hatchery has an excellent reputation and is absolutely reliable. A letter to the firm disclosed the fact that there was an unavoidable delay and that they were glad to refund the money.

Service Bureau Claims Settled During September 1929			
Arthur Rathbun, Poland, N. Y.	\$51.50	Ray A. Russell, Savannah, N. Y.	50.15
(Balance due on goods purchased)		(Pay for goods sold)	
R. E. Munger, Cold Brook, N. Y.	5.43	G. D. Perry, Parishville, N. Y.	1.34
(Refund on goods not received)		(Express on goods purchased)	
Mrs. Clara B. Iffland, Torrington, Conn.	100.00	Benton Coleman, Newfield, N. Y.	14.49
(Deposit returned)		(Returns for goods shipped)	
A. J. Craft, Corfu, N. Y.	40.00	Frank Cook, Holland Patent, N. Y.	514.59
(Insurance claim settled)		(Returns on stock sale)	
Mrs. W. H. McKee, Delhi, N. Y.	10.00	Mrs. Howard Munz, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.	2.40
(Refund on unsatisfactory goods)		(Refund on unfilled order)	
Miss Eunice Holland, DeKalb Jet., N. Y.	7.60	Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.	18.00
(Refund on unsatisfactory goods)		(Returns for dog sold)	
Darr Dunkel, Oxford, N. Y.	16.00	Martin J. Farrell, Caledonia, N. Y.	45.00
(Pay for goods purchased)		(Adjustment on plant order)	
J. P. More, Centerville, Pa.	24.50	Tracy Hill, E. Bethany, N. Y.	3.00
(Pay for work performed)		(Adjustment on turkey eggs)	
Edgar H. Williams, Newburgh, N. Y.	10.00	W. J. Robertson, Meridian, N. Y.	8.75
(Refund on unsatisfactory goods)		(Refund on unfilled order)	
L. S. Everson, Bath, N. Y.	275.07	W. F. Crosby, Corry, Pa.	3.25
(Payment for goods sold)		(Adjustment on plant order)	
John A. Terhune, Deans, N. J.	36.15	Harry R. Slocum, New Woodstock, N. Y.	10.03
(Pay for hay sold)		(Refund on unfilled order)	
C. J. Booth, Garrattsville, N. Y.	100.00		
(Damage done to auto)			
H. D. Stalker, Swan Lake, N. Y.	20.40		
(Pay for goods shipped)			
Lanson McMullen, Unionville, N. Y.	15.00		
(Pay for eggs shipped)			
<hr/>			
		Total \$1,382.57	
<hr/>			
Claims Settled Where No Money Was Involved			
W. D. Akin, Jr., Patterson, N. Y.		Mrs. Lewis Sliker, Califon, N. J.	
(Adjustment on baby chicks)		(Order filled)	
Miss Mary A. Paul, Adams, N. Y.		Mrs. Leon Woodworth, Cazenovia, N. Y.	
(Order filled)		(Order filled)	
Burt E. Jones, Mt. Morris, N. Y.			
(Article repaired)			



"My Cows Drank Double the Amount of Water"

AND with it came a marked increase in milk production! Enough to quickly pay for the Ney stalls, stanchions and water bowls that made the increase possible.

That is the experience of August Guy, R. F. D. No. 2, Reese, Michigan.

Hundreds of farmers have told us the same thing. They have learned that installing the best in dairy barn equipment means a big saving on work plus a substantial increase in quantity and quality of milk.

We have collected twelve of these stories in an interesting booklet called "Cow Comfort". That booklet will help you to earn more from your dairy herd. A copy is yours for the asking. Just use the coupon.

And we'll gladly include a catalog if you check the coupon.

THE NEY MANUFACTURING CO.
Canton, Ohio
Minneapolis, Minn.

Established 1879
Council Bluffs, Iowa

THE NEY MFG. CO.
Canton, Ohio

Please send me a copy of "Cow Comfort" without charge.

[.....] Check here if you want catalog No. 180.

Name.....

Street or Rural Route.....

City and State.....

Additional Classified Advertising

BEEES AND HONEY

FINE QUALITY white clover extracted honey, 60 lbs. \$6.50; 120 lbs. \$12.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.25 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps before 1871 bought. Old inlaid mahogany furniture bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

ATWATER KENT RADIO cheap. Write GARNET SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 200 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30, 6 1/2 in. \$1.50 postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

CONSIGN YOUR HAY and straw. Write for weekly market letter. GEORGE E. VAN VORST, INC., 601 West 33rd St., New York, N. Y.

BE AN AUCTIONEER. Earn \$25-\$100 daily. Send for large illustrated catalog, also how to receive home study course free. REPPERT'S AUCTION SCHOOL, Box 45, Decatur, Indiana.

WOOL. Have your wool made into good warm bed blankets. Comfort battings and robes. Write for circular. SHIPPENSBURG WOOLEN MILL, Shippensburg, Pa.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed best quality. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50, 10 pounds, \$2.50. Smoking, 10 pounds, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Good sweet chewing, 3 lbs., 90c; 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 3 lbs., 60c; 5, \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25. Box 50 cigars \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

If You Have Anything to Buy,
Sell or Trade

ADVERTISE

in The Classified Columns of The
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to
Mention American Agriculturist

Farms Have Changed... ...So Have Washers!

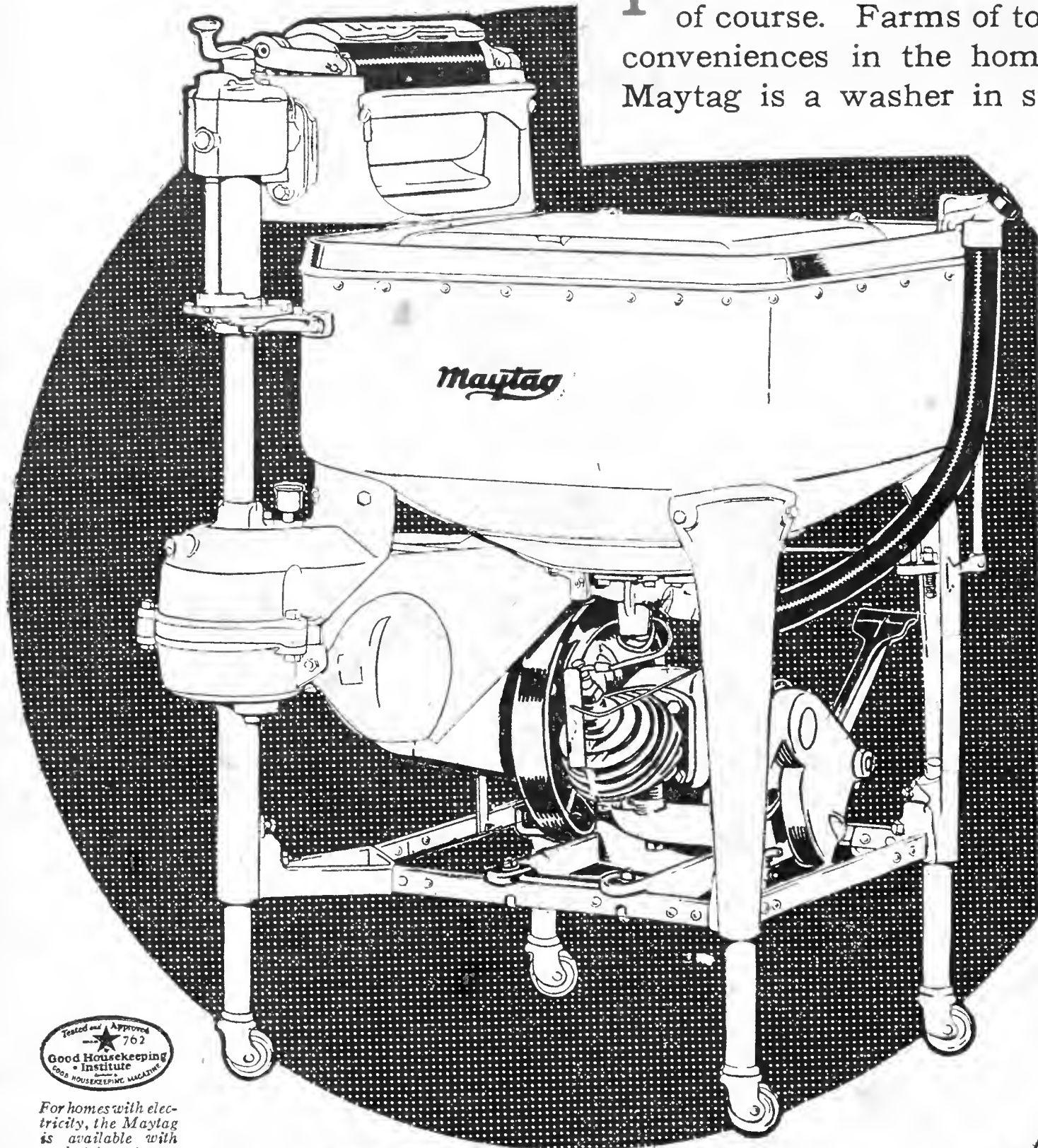
FARM folks of yesteryear accepted hard work as a matter of course. Farms of today demand modern labor-saving conveniences in the home as well as in the field. The Maytag is a washer in step with modern farm progress.

The Maytag is the most widely sold farm washer because it gives the farm home the world's finest, most helpful washer and a choice of gasoline or electric power.

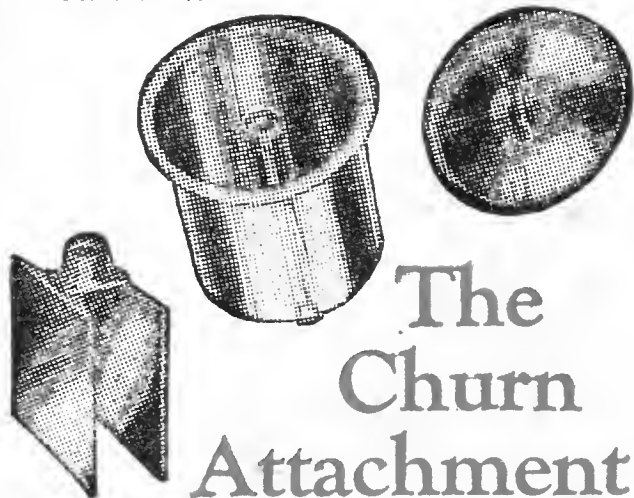
The Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor

Representing over fifteen years' development, the Maytag Multi-Motor is the finest gasoline engine built for washer purposes. It is the only engine built by a washer company for a washer and the demand makes the Maytag Company the world's largest producers of single-cylinder gasoline engines.

The Maytag Engine has only four moving parts. The carburetor is flood proof. Bosch high tension magneto and speed governor give it a smooth, steady flow of power. A step on the pedal starts it.



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.



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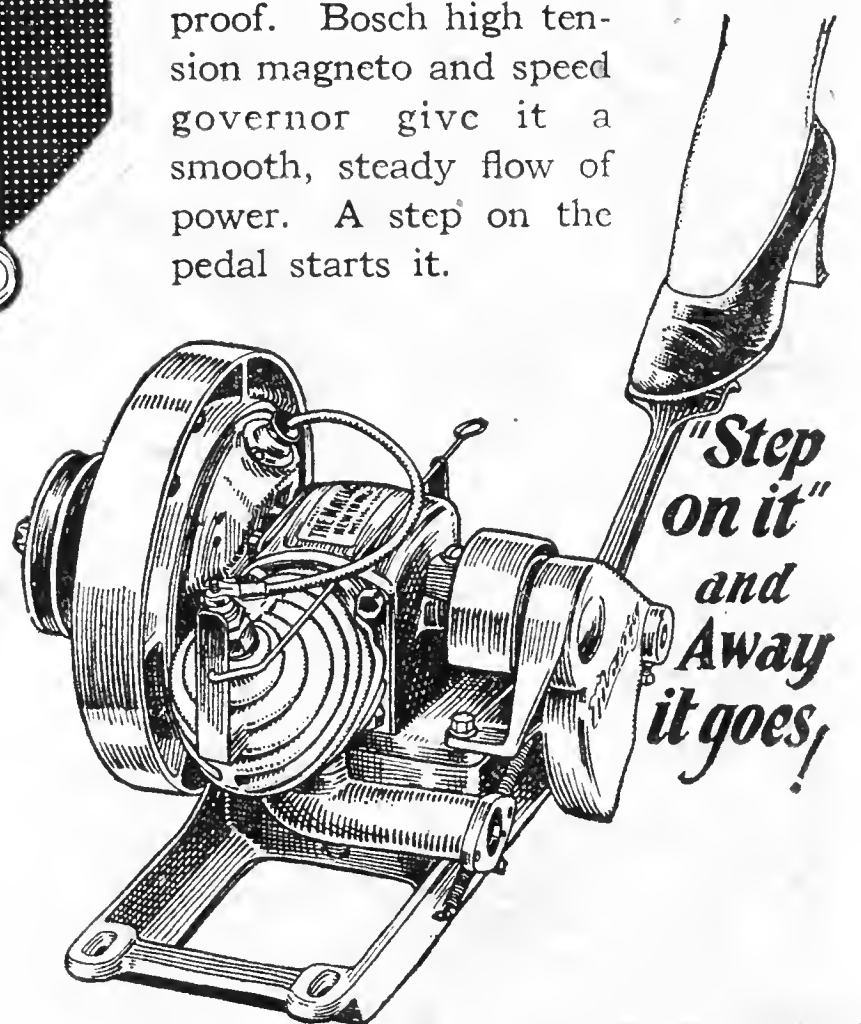
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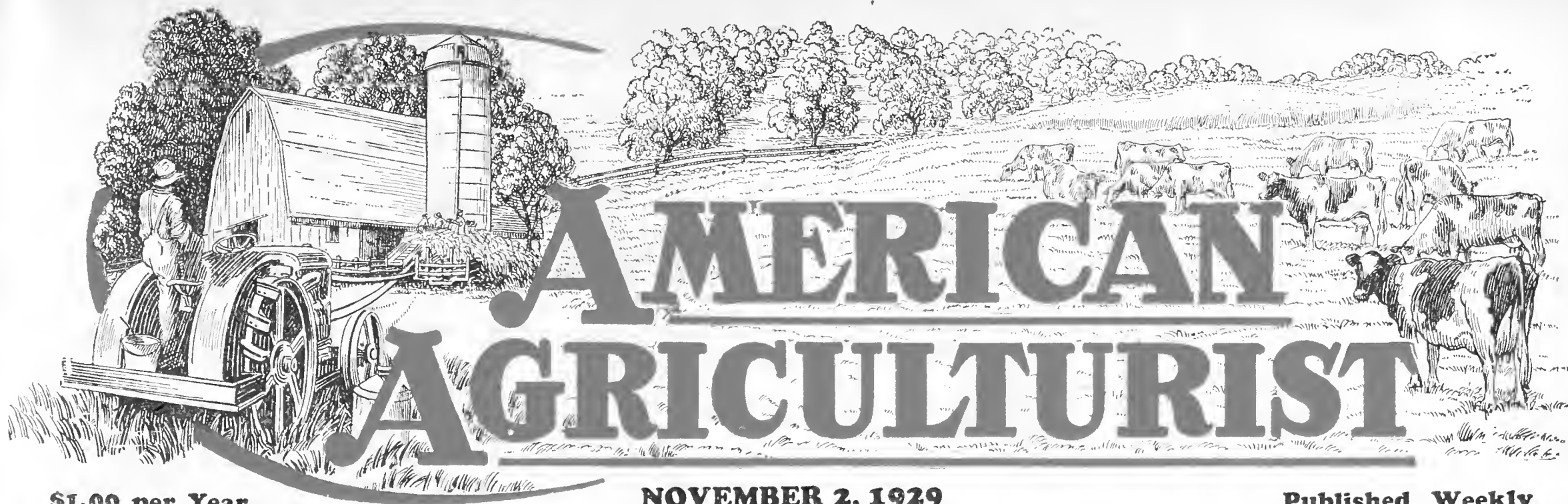
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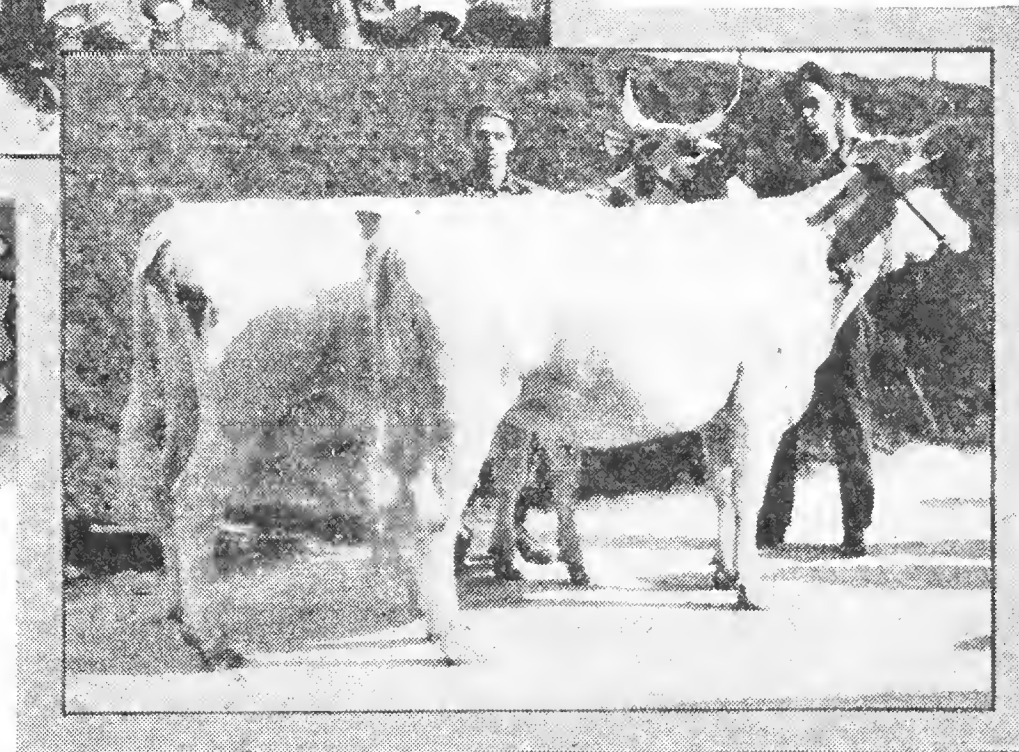
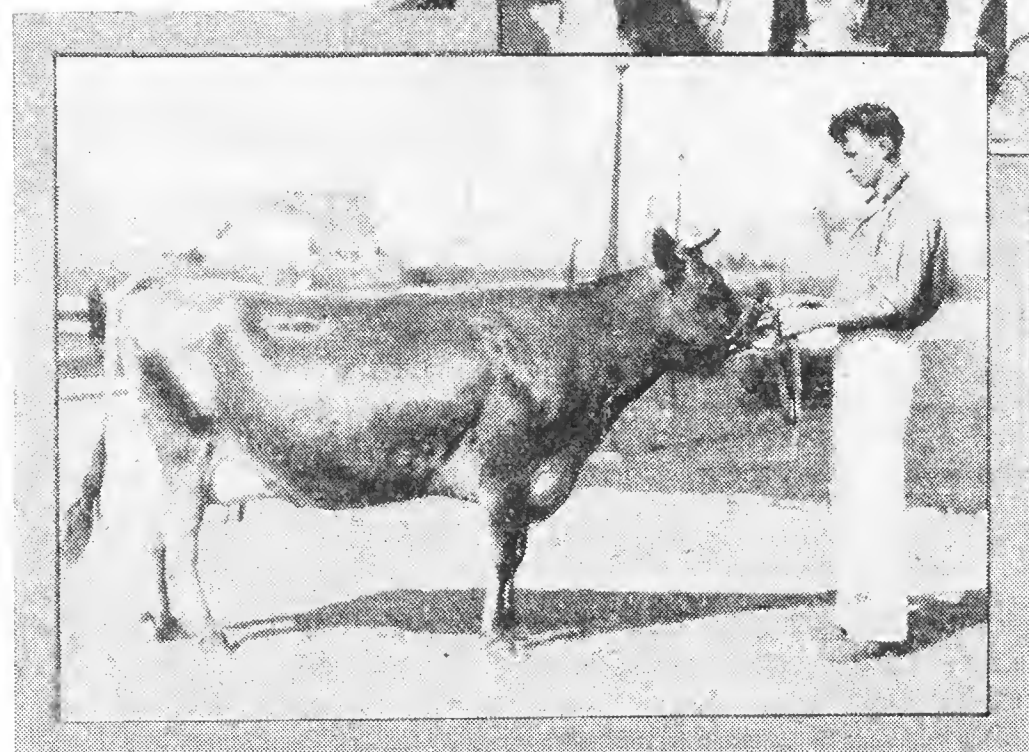
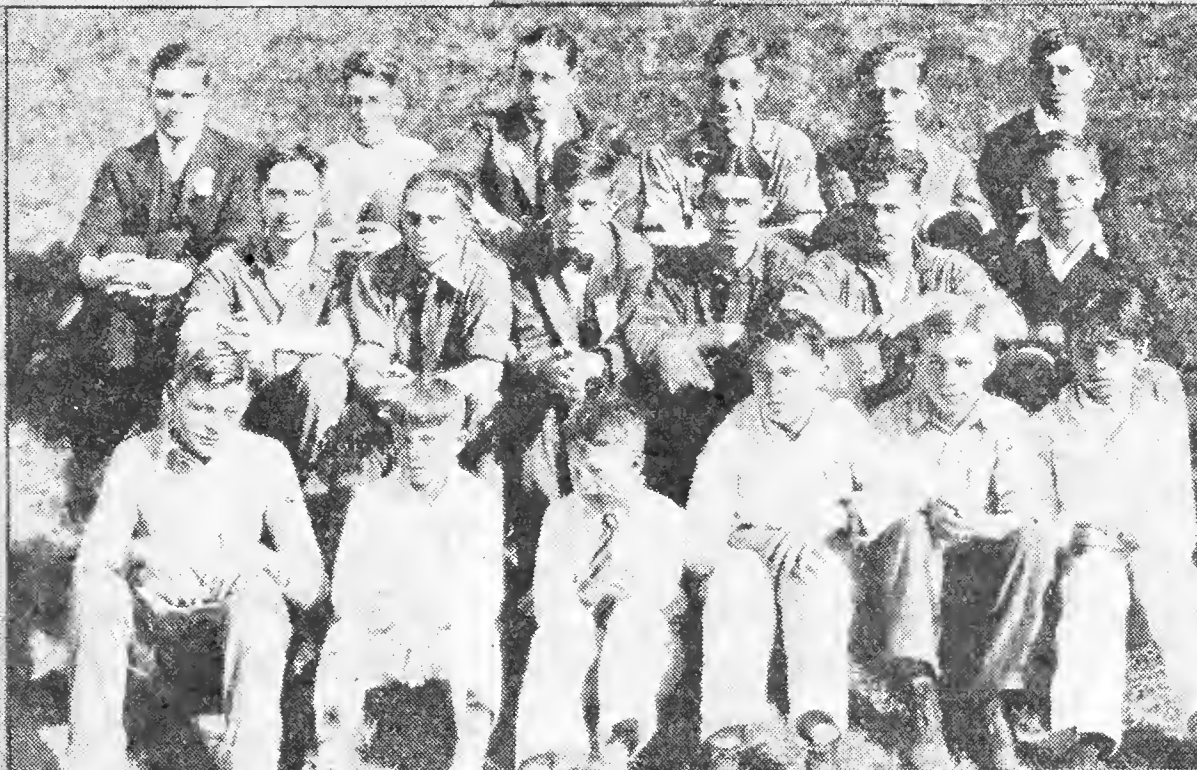
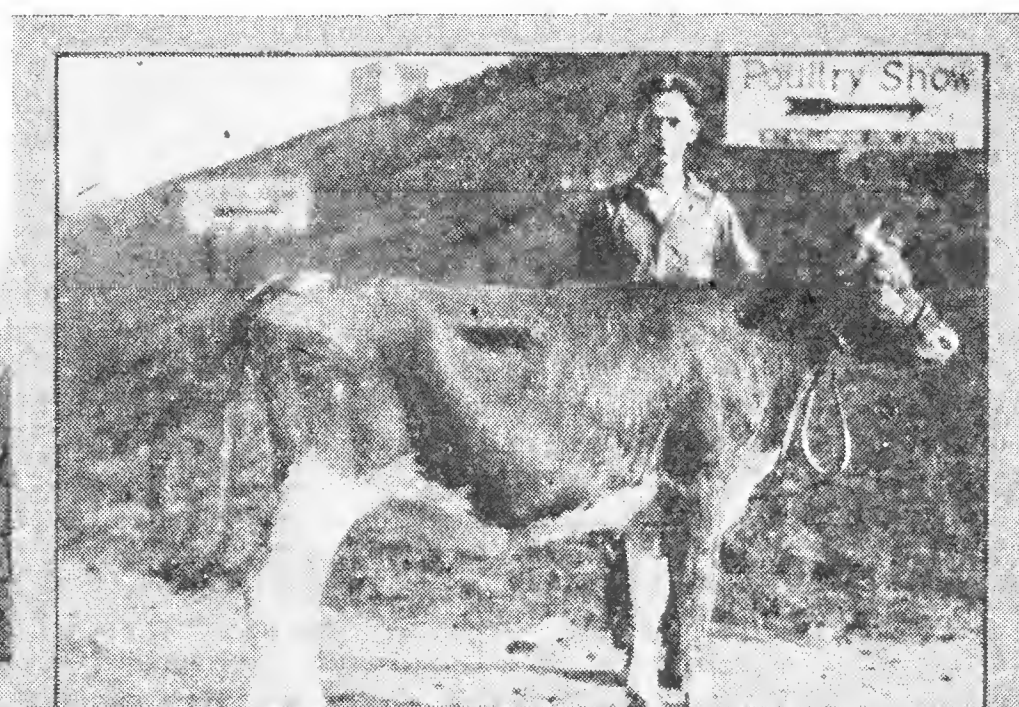
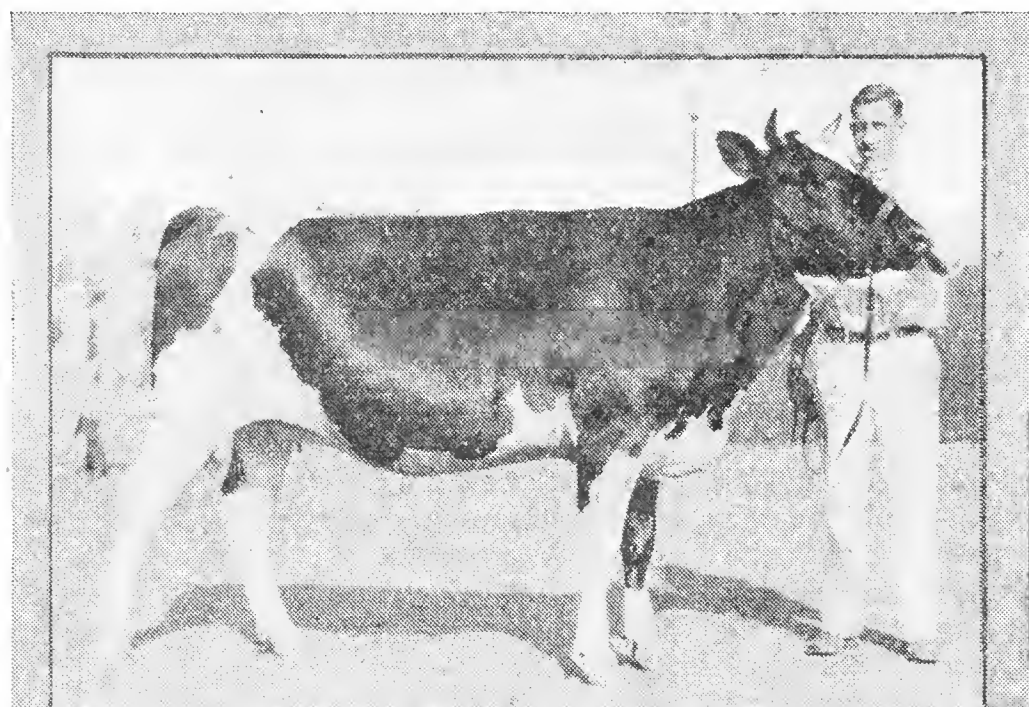
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NOVEMBER 2, 1929

Published Weekly



Some New York 4-H Club prize winners at the National Dairy Show. Upper left: Russell Hill of Spencerport, N. Y. and his grand champion Holstein heifer. Upper right: Reginald Drake of Potsdam, N. Y. with his Guernsey heifer. Center: A part of the New York State 4-H Club group at the National Dairy Show. Lower left: Peter Luchsinger of Syracuse, N. Y. with his grand champion 4-H Club Jersey. Lower right: Wendell Wicks of Oxbow, N. Y. with his two prize winning Ayrshire heifers.

How Will You Vote on the New Amendments ?---Turn to Page 17

What Are Your Fruit Problems ?

We Need to Understand Them Before We Can Correct Them

EDITOR'S NOTE—Every type of farming has its troubles. In general, we believe it is safe to say that the man who is answering these problems best is the man who is getting the most satisfactory returns. What are the most serious problems of eastern fruit growers? Here are the answers of a few eastern authorities which we believe will be of value to you.

Fruit Industry Needs Adjustment

By A. J. HEINICKE

New York State College of Agriculture

I HAVE your letter of October 3 concerning the outstanding problems confronting the fruit grower today. The more familiarity one has with the various aspects of the fruit industry the more difficult it is to name only a limited number of problems that need attention. I have named groups of problems rather than specific difficulties.

1. There is need for stabilization and adjustments in the fruit industry of the country as a whole. The returns to the apple grower in the East are influenced not only by the production of apples in the competing areas of the Shenandoah-Cumberland section and the Northwest, but also by the size of other fruit crops, as for example the peach crop, the citrus crop, and the grape crop. Adjustments in such longtime enterprises as fruit growing will naturally be slow. Sooner or later, however, we must realize that the consumer can eat only so much and that he demands a variety of products of good quality. The various fruits will have to be grown under the more favorable natural conditions in localities where they can be produced and handled most economically. The production of each of the products will have to be adjusted gradually with

reference to the whole fruit crop. Just how this can be brought about is not apparent, but education along economic lines will undoubtedly help.

2. As in most products which the farmer produces, there is a wide spread between the returns that the fruit grower receives and the price which the ultimate consumer must pay. The cost of bringing the fruit from the grower to the consumer needs to be reduced if the consumption of fruit is to be more widespread. Elimination of handling wastes through cooperation and through more systematic marketing may help.

3. The eastern fruit grower is confronted with a problem of standardizing his product. There is a great variation in the interpretation of existing grading laws due to misunderstanding and also due to the fact that the product naturally varies from year to year. It is to be expected that persistent efforts along educational lines may eventually bring the desired results.

4. The maintenance of higher average annual yields of a high grade product is an important economic consideration in any fruit growing section. This, of course, involves the whole list of production questions: the concentration of fruit growing on the best soil types in any locality; the selection of suitable varieties and provisions for pollination; close attention to the many details in pruning; best practices in soil management, disease and insect control, and the like. Fruit growers need to realize that with the present competition from all parts of the country a production which is only average or below is likely to yield little or no profits over a period of years. Investigations concerning many problems of production have been carried on and have given practical results, but there still remains to

be done a tremendous amount of painstaking research if the grower is to appreciate the full importance and inter-relation of the many factors that control his yields. We need far more scientific knowledge than we now have to reduce the chances of low yields and crop failure, and to avoid the years of over-production.

* * *

Cull Fruit Should Be Utilized

By U. P. HEDRICK

Director, N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station

ANSWERING your request that I name four or five perplexing problems faced by fruit growers, I set them forth as follows:

1. The most pressing problem is the economic one. Partial solutions are the enactment of laws by Congress to place agricultural interests on a basis of economic equality with other industries; better development of cooperative selling; and a great reduction in the acreage of most fruits, to be brought about by the retirement of those who are growing fruit at a loss and yet continue in the industry.

2. Too few varieties of the several fruits are grown. Out of many kinds that might be grown in one fruit region or another or by one man or another in the several regions, we now find on the markets but a half dozen varieties of apples, two or three kinds of pears, the Elberta peach, the Montmorency cherry, the Concord grape, and so on. Were more sorts grown with different flavors and colors and for different seasons and purposes, fruit growing would be greatly stimulated.

3. There are too few good sorts of any fruit. Every variety of hardy fruit is better character-

(Continued on Page 26)

Figures Show Ways to Increase Profits

These Western New York Farmers Know What Enterprises Pay Returns

By L. L. CLOUGH

THREE years ago, a group of farmers in Genesee County determined to find out if they were making or losing money. They were not content to know that the money came or went, they wanted to know where and how they made or lost it.

They hired a farm management specialist from the college of agriculture to work with them. They took inventories of their farms, kept records of receipts and expenses, and more than that they kept a record of the time that they spent, the use of the horses, equipment and other farm power. At the end of the year they took another inventory and figured up the results of the year's work. They had something real, something definite. They knew how much they were paid for every hour that was spent on any enterprise. They had all their costs, and all their returns, and knew just why certain crops paid better than others, and why certain livestock enterprises were more profitable than others. Other farmers had kept records on similar enterprises. They compared the results. Why did my neighbor make more on these crops than I did? Were his yields better, did he spend more time on them, or were his costs lower? What can I do to increase my returns per hour? These are some of the questions that these farmers asked at the end of the year. These questions were answered by the farmers themselves, by the records that they had kept throughout the year.

These records have been kept for three years. Some have changed their practices, some grow more of certain crops and cut down on others, some keep more livestock and others keep less.

Many changes are evident. Farmers with long years of experience are rather reluctant to change their practices. It takes something very convincing to induce them to make changes. Farm accounts are convincing; they have shown the strong and weak points in the farm business. One

Doing Away With Guess-Work

THE man who really wants to put his farm business on a better basis will find the article on this page by Mr. Clough extremely interesting. Here is the cowtesting plan of keeping records applied to the whole farm business. It is not expensive, is extremely interesting, and, above all, it is saving the farmers who are using this plan hundreds of dollars.

In visiting a large number of Master Farmer nominees last year and this year, we have found that in 90 per cent of the cases those farmers who have made the most money in years past out of farming have been the ones who have kept fairly good cost accounts. They knew immediately when a crop did not pay and changed it for something else.—The Editors.

farmer who is keeping accounts for the fourth year said "When the time comes that I can't make changes in my practices by keeping accounts, I'm going to stop farming." He is continually making changes. He is one of the best farmers in Genesee County.

The work of keeping accounts is done partly by the farmer himself and partly by the farm management specialist whom they hire as a route man. Each farmer keeps a record of all cash receipts, and expenses. He also keeps a daily labor record which includes man hours, horse

hours, tractor hours, truck and auto miles. He also makes note of the amounts of seed, feed and fertilizer used and the disposition of the various crops and livestock products. Once each month, the route man enters these items of receipts and expenses and labor, under the proper enterprises. Throughout the year, he makes transfers from one account to another, such as home grown crops transferred to the livestock enterprises. At the end of the year, the inventory is taken and the accounts closed. Labor rates are figured and each enterprise is charged with the labor spent on it. The different enterprises are charged with the use of the land or buildings, whichever the case might be, and with interest on the average investment for the year. Factors are figured by which costs and returns can be put on a comparable basis for all farms.

Probably the most important of these factors is the returns per hour of man labor. This is determined by dividing the profit or loss from an enterprise, plus the cost of the labor, by the total number of hours spent on that enterprise. This will tell the farmer what he gets for each hour that he spends on that enterprise and put the return from different enterprises on a comparable basis.

Last year thirty-six farmers in Genesee County cooperated in keeping these accounts. The average labor income made by these farmers was \$895.00 with a range from one farmer whose labor income was \$6306.00 to one who lacked \$5941.00 of getting anything for his time. The labor income is what the farmer gets for his

(Continued on Page 9)

Meet Me at St. Louis, Louie

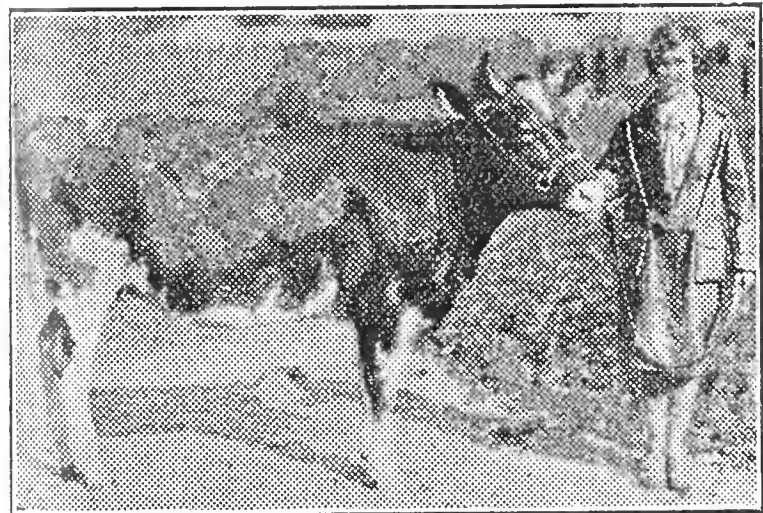
From the New York Milk Shed to the National Dairy Show

By H. L. COSLINE
Associate Editor, American Agriculturist

TO ONE who had never made the trip, a twenty-four hour journey by train from New York to St. Louis might seem a monotonous event. Perhaps if one were traveling alone time would pass slowly, but with a group of people who were all interested in dairying and in the American Agriculturist-New York Central trip to the Dairy Show, the time passed rapidly and pleasantly. The train on which our party went left the Grand Central Terminal in New York City at 5:10 p. m. Sunday and as a number of people boarded the train at various stations through New York State, there was little time for anything except to get acquainted.

In the morning we were just leaving Cleveland when most of the folks appeared in the diner for breakfast. Everyone had anticipated the presence of John McDermott, champion old-time fiddler of New York State, but for a few minutes in the morning we were afraid that something had happened to prevent his coming. However, it was discovered that through some error he had secured a berth in another car and was welcomed by all as soon as he found us. On the train, which is known as the Southwestern Limited, there is a car called a club car which contains chairs, places for writing letters and magazines to read.

We all congregated in this car when Mr. McDermott brought out his old fiddle and began to "tune up". Many of our readers have heard the champion



Dorothy Onderdonk of Hall, N. Y. and her Guernsey heifer which took seventh place for heifers one year old and under, two.

old-time fiddler of New York State either in person, over the radio or through the phonograph records he has made. To those who have not heard him we can only say that when he struck up "Those Golden Slippers" not one foot in the entire car could be kept still.

In the afternoon we had an impromptu program in the pullman. Everyone present in the party said just a few words and Mr. McDermott again tuned up the fiddle and played several tunes that were favorites with our grandfathers. Among those who showed unusual talent in impromptu entertainment were Hal Eppes, better known as "Healthy, the Dairymen's League Clown" and George W. Sisson, Jr. of Potsdam, N. Y. who recited several French dialect poems which he said he had learned years ago. In addition to milk producers on the train there were a number who were interested in the dairy business from the marketing or consuming angle. These were H. E. Van Norman, in charge of the Research and Public Relations Department of the Borden Company; Dr. A. M. Mills of the Borden Farm Products Company, a veterinarian in charge of certified milk farms; Joseph H. Shea, chief of the Division of Milk Inspection of the New York City Department of Health; Mr. A. Victor Barnes of New Canaan, Conn. past president of the American Jersey Cattle Club and R. W. Quackenbush, General Agricultural Agent of the New York Central Railroad who had charge of the details of transportation and went along to see that everyone was comfortable.

Jerseys Predominate

Naturally those on the trip were interested in watching the farm country through which we were passing. We went through New York State in the night, which was fortunate as, of course, we are all more or less familiar with conditions here. One point which interested everyone was that most of the dairy cattle in the pastures along the way showed unmistakable evidences of Jersey blood. As we went farther west we, of course, began to see some beef animals and in a number of instances

there were evidences of cross breeding between dairy and beef cattle.

Before long we began to see rather extensive fields of corn and quite a number of hogs out in the pasture. As we went farther west it seemed that the farms appeared more prosperous. Buildings were in better repair and crops appeared to look better. During the forenoon there was little evidence of the famous black soil of the middle west but along in the afternoon this began to be apparent and perhaps this natural soil fertility was responsible for the apparent greater prosperity. Our route took us southwest and several people mentioned that the farther south we went the greener standing corn was. When we reached St. Louis we were told that they had had practically no frost. Although we saw a few silos, the majority of the corn in this section is grown for grain. The common practice is to husk the corn in the field and then to turn beef cattle or hogs into it. We noticed some fields where a crop had been planted, probably wheat. The corn had been cut and pulled together in several rows of shocks through the field leaving wide strips of land between the rows of shocks. The ground had then been fitted and seeded.

There were practically no hills on the trip through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The land is level, yet some expressed surprise at the amount of land which might be classed as waste land. Apparently some spots were wet and there was quite a bit of timber, although nothing of any size.

Dairy Show Has Permanent Home

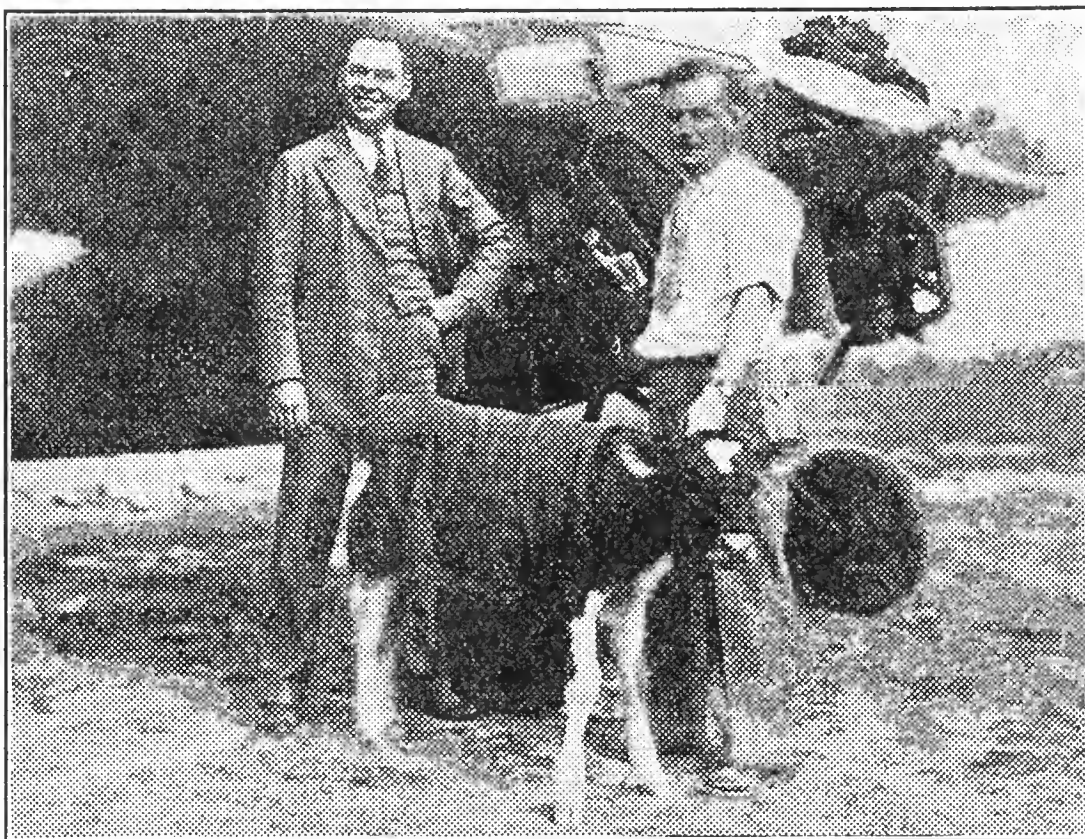
The Dairy Show was held at the arena just outside of St. Louis. In the past, the National Dairy Show has traveled from place to place, but plans now are that St. Louis will be its permanent home. This arena is just completed this summer and seats over 20,000 people. At each side is a mammoth building or shed which, we were informed, will be used for airplane hangers. These were of sufficient size to comfortably house about 1500 cattle at the Show. These cattle came from all sections of the United States and are the last word in quality. A complete catalogue of the entries in it was on sale and as the animals were judged those entries in each class were brought into the arena where the judging was done, after which the results were announced to the audience through an amplifier. Approximately 20,000 people visited the show each day.

The one feature of the National Dairy Show which is attracting more and more attention is the exhibit of 4-H Club calves. In fact, the comment is frequently heard that the quality of animals exhibited by them is close to that shown by the animals exhibited in the open classes. New York State boys and girls acquitted themselves remarkably well with the calves they took to the show; five animals in each of the breeds of Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, Holstein and two Brown Swiss calves. Following are the calf club members who were present from New York State:

Ayrshire—Adelaide Barber, Cazenovia; Herbert Putnam, Gouverneur; Wendell Wicks, Oxbow; George Clark, Potsdam.

Guernsey—William Green, Memphis; Reginald Drake, Potsdam; Alfred Ingalls, Unadilla; Dorothy Onderdonk, Hall; Albert Huff, Genoa.

Holstein—Ivan Hubbard, Bainbridge; Marguerite McGeoch, Cambridge; Charles Bump, Cambridge;



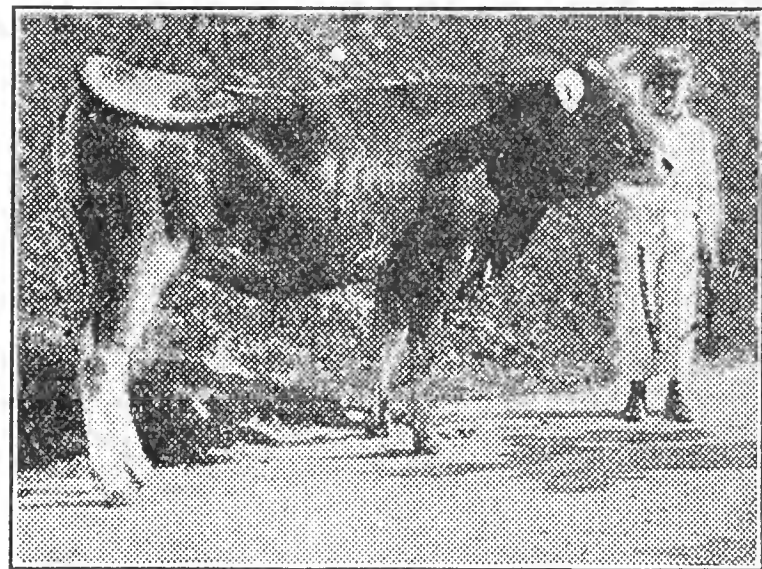
The calf that flew to the National Dairy Show in an airplane.

George Utter, Bradford, Russell Hill, Spencerport. Jersey—Burton Rich, Hobart; John Luchsinger, Syracuse; Peter Luchsinger, Syracuse; Catherine Chase, Sterling Station; Edgar Jennings, East Durham.

Brown Swiss—Clyde Kirk, Adams, N. Y. and Blade Baldwin, West Edmeston.

New York Winners

Wendell Wicks, Oxbow, won first prize on Ayrshire heifers one year old and under two with Clover Crest Fernola Girl and also won first on cows two years old and over with Dolly's Best. Dolly's Best also won grand champion Ayrshire among club exhibits. Adelaide Barber of Cazenovia, won second



Clyde Kirk of Adams, N. Y. and his Brown Swiss heifer which took second place.

on Ayrshire calves under one year. New York State won first place in the group class of all Ayrshire club animals shown, which class was judged by states.

Charles Bump of Cambridge, won first on heifers under one year with Lauderdale Sadie Model. Russell Hill of Spencerport, won first on Holstein heifers one year and under two. This animal was also judged to be the grand champion Holstein among club entries. New York was placed fourth in the group class with Holsteins.

Peter Luchsinger won first on Jersey heifers two years or older in a class where there were over thirty entries. His animal, Sybil's Sultan Lena, was also awarded grand champion Jersey heifer.

Reginald Drake of Potsdam, won second place on Guernsey heifers under one year with May Brooks Babette. Alfred Ingalls of Unadilla, won third in Guernsey heifers eighteen months and under two years with Pauline's Pride of Windsor Farm. New York won third in the group class on Guernseys.

Clyde Kirk, Adams, won second place with his Brown Swiss heifer over one year and under two years. Glade Baldwin, West Edmeston, won fourth place with his Brown Swiss calf in the same class. Unfortunately, one of the New York State delegation had some hard luck. Marguerite McGeoch of Cambridge developed a case of measles and was taken to a hospital.

Breeders from This Section

In addition to the boys and girls from New York State there were several breeders from the East who exhibited animals in the open classes as follows:

Ayrshire—Alta Crest Farms, Spencer, Mass.; W. L. Glatfelter, Old Forge Farm, Spring Grove, Pa. Lippitt Farm, Robert L. Knight, Owner, Providence, R. I.; C. W. Wicks & Son, Oxbow, N. Y.

Brown Swiss—Lee's Hill Farm, Morristown, N. J.; Matthew Suydam & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J.; J. Frank Zoller, Schenectady, N. Y.

Guernseys—Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.; Mrs. F. W. Ferris, New Wilmington, Pa.; Frank Graham Thomson, Devon, Pa.; Wm. H. Williams, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.

Holsteins—Carnation Milk Farms and Edgar B. Bernhard, Horicon, N. Y.; Hurlwood Holstein Farm, Ashley Falls, Mass.

Jerseys—Bay End Farm, Mr. & Mrs. W. Fitch Ingersoll, Owners, Buzzard's Bay, Mass.; Bontecoe Farm, H. M. Freer Owner, Basking Ridge, N. J.; Elm Hill Farm, Brookfield, Mass.; Folly Farm, John S. Ellsworth, Owner, Simsbury, Conn.; Pennwood Farm, Carll Tucker, Owner, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J.

Another feature of the show was the vocational students' judging contest

(Continued on Page 11)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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1929 Master Farmer Banquet

THE evening of Thursday, December 12, has been decided on as the time for the great Master Farmer banquet of 1929. All summer representatives of the Master Farmer judges have been visiting those who were nominated for Master Farmers and have been collecting records and data to submit to the Master Farmer judges for their final decisions.

There were over 100 nominations this year for Master Farmers, and about 30 of these were selected to receive personal visits. From this number, the judges will choose from 12 to 15 Master Farmers this year to receive the honor on December 12.

The occasion will be one of the finest and largest agricultural gatherings in Eastern United States during the year. The banquet is to be held in New York City and will be attended by hundreds of leading business men and representative farmers from every section of New York and New Jersey. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York State, will make the final awards to the Master Farmers.

Farm Bureaus Lined Up For Another Year

DURING the next few weeks the county Farm Bureau organizations will be holding their annual meetings, making their reports to members and supervisors for work done and their plans for the year to come.

It has been a notable year in Farm Bureau work in New York State. The membership has grown from approximately 29,000 members to better than 35,000. It is understood, of course, that the work is not confined to members but is free to all those who ask for it and make use of it.

Sometimes we wonder if farmers appreciate what these fine organizations are doing for agriculture. Someone has well said that the answer to modern farm problems is to be found in the realm of science. These problems of the farm are increasing every day, and so fast that no individual farmer can hope to keep up with them. He must be assisted by the scientists and by the extension workers who bring the results of scientific investigation to every individual farmer.

We have before us as we write a summary of

some of the services of one Farm Bureau of one county for the past year. These included: the writing of 2,000 personal letters, the personal visiting of 700 farms by the county agent, the preparation of 29,000 circulars, and the holding of 150 meetings; 170 farms were visited and some 500 fields sampled and tests made for lime requirement, following which the best known methods of soil preparation for alfalfa were described and a statement containing description of methods were sent to each applicant. This illustrates the way in which Farm Bureau services are rendered to members.

We could fill the paper with similar examples, but the point we would like to make with every one of our readers, particularly with those who live in New York, is, why not join the Farm Bureau and give the fine work that it is doing your support? While the work is free to everybody, those most interested through their membership will naturally get the most out of it.

Federal Aid To Rural Schools

A BILL has been introduced in the House of Representatives providing for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for a period of two years for federal aid to rural schools in the United States. The House number of the bill is 2470, and it was introduced by Congressman Charles Brand of Ohio.

For years AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has advocated federal aid for rural schools. Tax difficulties are among the worst that farmers have to contend with, and local school taxes make up a large part of local taxes. Federal taxes are paid largely by cities and by corporations and through income taxes so that any help that comes back to rural communities from the federal government is mostly clear gain. We do not believe, however, in any federal control of the schools, and so far as we can understand the bill proposed, there are no federal "strings" attached to it, except that the state must raise an equal sum of money.

This bill may not be quite in the right form to work out the practical application of federal money for country schools, but the principle is absolutely right, and we hope that farmers and farm organizations will support it.

Commissioner Wynne Issues Order To Stabilize Milk Market Conditions

WE predict that a new order just issued by the New York City Health Department will do more to stabilize milk marketing in New York City than any other Department regulation that has been issued in years. This regulation requires that after January 1 every milk dealer doing business in the city, whether large or small, must show to the Health Department his contract giving the sources of supply of all of his milk for the coming year.

Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, New York City Health Commissioner, says that it is not his business to regulate prices, but it is the business of the Health Department to prevent some of the chaos and disorderly conditions that have existed in the city milk market in years past. Commissioner Wynne proposes by the above order to eliminate the so-called "gyp" or "fly-by-night" dealers who are mostly responsible for price-cutting conditions and who are more likely than the responsible dealers to bootleg milk and cream and in other ways break the regulations that safeguard the milk supply of millions of consumers.

Under the new order, after a milk dealer has made his contract for his year's supply of milk, if he buys milk from new sources he must so report to the Health Department.

Most of the trouble in the New York milk market is over the wholesaling of loose milk. Loose milk is approximately half of the total volume of fluid milk sold in the city. The business of handling loose milk requires no technical knowledge. Anyone can start in it who has a Board

of Health permit, a truck, some cans, dippers and ice boxes. Competition is very keen. The bottle milk dealers compete on the basis of quality and service, but not on price. The wholesale loose milk dealers compete on quality and service, but their keenest competition is on price, and for new customers and additional trade.

In spite of this keen competition, the wholesale milk business is at times very profitable. It is one of the few businesses where a large annual turnover is possible on a small investment. The wholesale dealer with a total investment of \$10,000 in cans, trucks, and other equipment has a business with a marketable value of \$30,000, and may do a gross annual business of \$160,000. The good will of an established business is worth \$200 a can, it is said.

Therefore, the business is very attractive to the "new starter" who wants to build up a business, and the dealer who wishes to grow at the expense of someone else. The market value of a business built up in this way is occasionally worth more than what is lost in the cut prices and in the real fights needed to acquire it.

It will be seen at a glance that Dr. Wynne's new order requiring all changes in the milk marketing business to be reported to the Department should have a very large effect in eliminating price-cutting and in generally stabilizing the milk market.

Why Not Standardize Milk?

ONE of the most absurd laws on the New York State statute books is the one against the standardization of milk. It works against the interests of dairymen, no matter what breed of cows they have, and is also harmful to the interests of consumers.

The Holstein-Friesian World, in its October 12th issue, makes the following very sensible statement:

"The breeds that produce a richer milk than the public is willing to pay for adequately should be equally interested with Holstein breeders in a movement to change our antiquated laws so as to permit dealers to give the consumer exactly what he wants—in a legal and above-board manner."

Every little while there is a big noise and propaganda against the Holstein cow because she does not give as much butterfat as some other breeds. As a result, Holstein men have been working for years to breed butterfat into the milk, with the hope that they can overcome within a few years the influence of heredity for centuries. Naturally, it cannot be done: After years of work, experiments have shown that it is practically impossible to increase butterfat in Holstein milk by breeding.

On the other hand, it is impossible to sell at fair prices the extra fat in the milk of high fat producing breeds.

The answer is standardization, allowing the Holstein man to increase the butterfat of his milk to a point where the public likes it best, and giving the breeder of high test cattle a larger market for his surplus butterfat.

Eastman's Chestnut

DID you ever try to drive a hog across a bridge—for that matter, did you ever try to drive a hog any place that the hog did not want to go? If you did, you certainly will sympathize with my friend, Earl Flansburgh, whom many of you know as Assistant County Agent Leader in New York State.

Some years ago Earl was driving a hog down the road when he came to a bridge, whereupon the hog stopped. Arguments, high-powered language and beatings were of no avail. A stranger came along and stopped, and said:

"Mister, what seems to be the matter with your hog? Is he stubborn?"

"Stubborn!" shouted Earl, wiping his forehead on his arm. "That critter is so stubborn that when his hind legs are pushin' his front legs are walking' backwards!"

News from the Publisher's Farm

THE committee to settle the differences between the New York commission men and the New York City truckmen and out-of-town farmer truckmen met for the first time on October 22nd with Commissioner Pyrke as our chairman. Everybody on



Henry Morgenthau Jr.

the committee was anxious to find a permanent solution for the conditions which exist in the wholesale fruit and produce section on the lower west side of New York City.

It is pretty generally agreed that the traffic problem is one which must be met and solved and that there are too many people trying to do business with inadequate store space. It was pointed out that during the rush season from the first of June to the first of November, on the average, it takes two and one-half hours to unload a truck. The reason for this is that the practice has grown up, due to lack of sidewalk space and store space, of trying to sell the load of produce on the truck without unloading it. As long as the produce business is confined to the present small area, truckmen coming into this district during the rush hours are often tied up with a load for an indefinite period and as the truck owners do not receive any demurrage for the time the truck is tied up, you can see why they are trying to find a way out.

All of the members of the committee agreed that it was not fair to pass on to the out-of-town farmer truckman, the cost of the recent increase in wages to city truckmen, which will amount to something over \$500,000 a year.

I feel quite sure that out of this conference there will come a solution and it will not be one which will have to be borne exclusively by the farmers in New York and New Jersey.

We adjourned Tuesday night to meet again Friday, October 25th.

Grange Discusses Roads

On leaving the above described committee meeting, I took the train to Poughkeepsie to attend a meeting of the Pleasant Valley Grange on the invitation of Mr. Rossway, their lecturer. Mr. Rossway had arranged for the following State officials to take over the lecturer's hour and discuss the new State Highway Law which will become effective January 1, 1930: Commissioner Arthur W. Brandt of the State Department of Public Works; Mr. Bixby, District Superintendent for the same department; Mr. Krieger, County Engineer.

Supervisor DeGroff of Pleasant Valley, asked a great many questions as he seemed to be under the impression that the town of Pleasant Valley would not receive as much money under the new State Highway Law as it had in the past. He was also worried as to the disposition of the road machinery now owned by his town.

I believe that before the evening was through, the members of the Grange and Mr. DeGroff, all felt that under the new Highway Law the counties and towns would benefit as the State will contribute to Dutchess County during the next fiscal year approximately

\$250,000, instead of \$150,000, as it has during the past fiscal year.

It was further pointed out that there had been no change in the dirt road situation as no new legislation was passed, affecting the amount of money or the method of distributing this money to the towns.

During the general discussion which took place at this meeting, the fact was disclosed that there seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding and confusion in the minds of a number of people as to what this new Highway Law will and will not do.

We will be very glad to receive from our readers any questions that they may have to ask in regard to this subject and we will try and answer them to the best of our ability.

Results from Three-times-a-day Milking

There has been a good deal of discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of milking a cow three times a day instead of twice a day. I thought it would be very interesting to try it

out in my own herd and see what happened. On October 1, I placed four cows on three-times-a-day milking, and continued another group of five cows on twice-a-day milking.

The table printed below will show you that for the fifteen days from September 15 to October 1, cows 646, 45, 76 and 87 were milked twice a day and produced 2,956 pounds of milk. In the succeeding fifteen days, from October 1 to October 15, these same four cows were milked three times a day and produced 3,050 pounds, or an increase of about 3 per cent.

No. of cow	Date of Freshening	Milked twice a day		Milked three times a day		Gain Pounds
		Sept. 15-Oct. 1	Pounds	Oct. 1-Oct. 15	Pounds	
646	July 15, '29	794		803		9
45	May 5, '29	637		716		79
76	July 4, '29	819		825		6
87	July 15, '29	706		706		0
		2,956		3,050		94

Cows 159, 170, 192, 63 and 35 were milked for the last two weeks in September twice a day, and produced 2,508 pounds. During the first fifteen days of October, we continued to milk these

same five cows twice a day, and they produced 2,290 pounds, or a decrease of about 8 per cent.

No. of cow	Date of Freshening	Milked twice a day		Milked twice a day		Loss Pounds
		Sept. 15-Oct. 1	Pounds	Oct. 1-Oct. 15	Pounds	
159	Apr. 27, '29	612		348		38
170	May 5, '29	354		574		6
192	Apr. 24, '29	352		314		38
63	Mar. 11, '29	599		542		57
35	Sept. 26, '29	591		512		79
		2,508		2,290		218

If these five cows had been milked three times a day during this period instead of twice a day, they most likely would also have shown an increase in production of 3 per cent, which would have resulted in a total production of 2,583 pounds of milk, which would have been theoretically, 11 per cent more than they actually did produce.

We are going to continue these nine cows on this experiment and will give you the results again in my next article on December 1.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

TAX time has rolled around again, bringing with it plenty of trouble and worry. It is one of the dark spots of the year to thousands of farm people, who do not know just how this heavy burden is to be met.

It is estimated that the total tax levy for this year, including federal, state, county and local, will be more than \$10,000,000,000, a sum which is beyond the human mind to estimate. This huge sum represents more than \$10 a minute since the birth of Christ. It is more than the value of all the



E. R. Eastman

farm products of America. We think this is a great manufacturing country, but our tax bill exceeds the value of the yearly manufacturers, and it is more than all of the money in circulation. Of this huge sum, approximately one-half is local taxes.

In fairness it must be stated that much of this money, of course, is spent for the needed protection, safety and comfort which good government brings. But as farm people, we lose sight of many of the benefits of government because our sense of gratitude is overshadowed with the knowledge that

much of our tax money is inefficiently spent. We know that our cities, our counties and our other branches of local government are not as efficiently run as is private business, which results in an unnecessarily high tax burden.

We know, too, that the local taxes are the ones which hit us the hardest because they fall chiefly on farm real estate. We as farmers do not object to taxes. We do object, and we are going to continue to object, to paying so much more than our just share of government support. We are asking, more than this, we are demanding, a square tax deal, and we are going to keep demanding until we get it.

A great deal of progress was made in New York State last year by the bills giving so much more state aid for the support of local schools and roads, but we still have a long way yet to go.

I have just been looking over some figures on farm taxes in New Jersey, compiled by Allen G. Waller and written in a publication called "New Jersey Agriculture":

"In the state as a whole," says Mr. Waller, "taxes on each farm acre averaged 82 cents in 1915, compared with \$2.38 per acre in 1927. This means an index of 289 in 1927, or in other words that real estate taxes on farm acreage as a whole in New Jersey are now very nearly three times what they were in 1915, only fourteen years ago."

It is to be expected that, with all the complications of modern civilization

and with the increase in our population, taxes will increase. They have increased, and so has the value of a great deal of property. But the trouble is, most of this new property value is taxed little or not at all. Real estate carries the burden both in the country and in the city.

For example, in New York State there is approximately \$26,000,000,000 in real estate valuations and \$42,000,000,000 in personal property, with \$4,000,000,000 exempt. The exempt property, of course, pays no taxes, and little of the personal property pays taxes, with the result that one-third of the value of the property in New York State is carrying two-thirds of the taxes. And the farmers' property is nearly all in that one-third class. No wonder they groan under the burden!

What are we going to do about it?

As mentioned above, we have already done considerable in New York State by increasing the state aid to the localities. Here are some of the other things that need to be done:

First: Let us study the problem in our Grange, Dairymen's League and every other kind of local farm meeting.

Second: Let us see to it that the town and county governments draw up a careful tax budget showing how they are going to spend their money, and let us require them later to make a report with our tax bills showing how they did spend it.

Third: Let us stop exempting property. It is said that 21 per cent of the

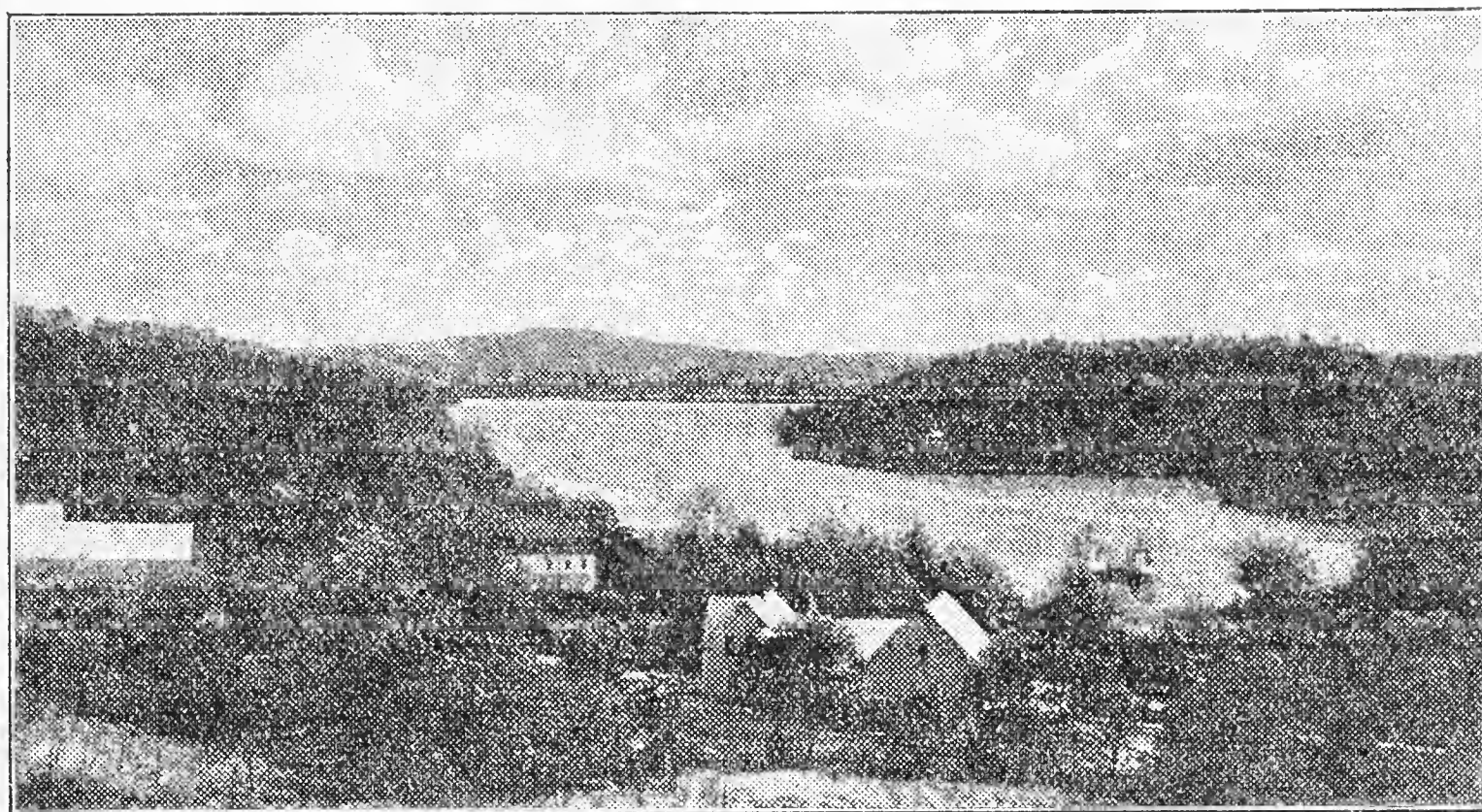
real estate in New York State is exempt. Every bit of property that goes out of taxation makes your burden as an owner of real estate that much heavier.

Fourth: Let us tax personal property. Why should real estate carry all of the burden?

Fifth: Let us combine some of the unnecessary local offices that might have been needed in the old days when the towns and counties were started but certainly are not needed now.

Sixth: Let us establish a substantial poll tax for everybody who is not now paying real estate taxes. Why should a man not an owner of property be allowed to vote for bonds and other projects which

(Con. on Page 12)



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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



What Will Cabbage Bring Next Winter?

WITH apple harvest unusually well along and nearing a finish there is only one more crop of general interest to be harvested in Western New York. This crop is cabbage, of course. A good many of us are interested in

By M. C. BURRITT

moved at from twenty-five to thirty-

five dollars per ton. Then the market sagged to fifteen and eighteen and finally to ten and twelve dollars per ton, where it remains at the present time. Nearly ninety per cent of the Domestic crop has probably been marketed.

the final yield and price of cabbage, the acreage of which is slightly larger than in 1928. Domestic showed an acreage larger by ten or twelve per cent, but Danish acres were increased by only about five per cent. In the seven late states there were about twenty-four hundred more

acres of Danish cabbage than last year. This increase was probably more than offset by the effect of dry weather in putting certain acreage out of business altogether and in reducing yields. And yet the latest government forecast, which has recently been revised downward too, is for twenty-thousand tons or eight per cent more Danish cabbage in 1929 than in 1928. There is supposed to have been 75,000 tons more Domestic cabbage also. The Danish yield is estimated at eight and a half tons per acre or one-tenth of a ton per acre more than last year.

Are Cabbage Estimates Too High?

Personally, my own limited observation is that these estimates are too high for this part of the country at least. Dry weather has cut yields more than we think. Heads will run very small and hence yields low. There are, of course, many good fields of cabbage. On the other hand, there are many fields which can never be harvested. Wisconsin, which has an increased acreage, reports nearly two and a half tons per acre less yield per acre and a slightly smaller total yield.

Shipments of cabbage from New York State have been almost 45 per cent greater so far this year than last season at the same date. But Wisconsin has shipped just about half the cars she had on October 13, 1928. Now that harvest is on the shipments are rather heavy from all cabbage sections, and about all that the markets will absorb. How long this will last and whether there is enough cabbage to satisfy the market until the new crop comes on is the question we would all like to have answered.

Early Prices Were Good

As we all know, the price of the early or Domestic cabbage, especially during the fore part of the season was very good. Opening at around forty dollars a ton a large part of the crop

was sold at from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars per ton. Then the market sagged to fifteen and eighteen and finally to ten and twelve dollars per ton, where it remains at the present time. Nearly ninety per cent of the Domestic crop has probably been marketed.

The Danish price opened at around twenty-five dollars or a little better. Under pressure to sell it has constantly declined to twelve or fifteen dollars which is about the present level on October 21st. As long as loadings continue as heavy as at present there will probably be little change in price. The outlook for a better price toward the end of the season is, I think, good. Whether or not it will be enough better to pay shrinkage and storage costs is a matter of judgment. Probably the man who has his own storage facilities will store.

The third week in October continued dry and for the most part good harvest weather. The ground is still dry and cisterns and wells again need replenishing. A few days of unusually cold weather with strong persistent northwest winds have been followed by warm Indian summer weather. Wheat sowing continued right up to the dead line—the tenth to twelfth of October. Corn has all been harvested though much of it was caught by the frost. A good many growers have finished picking Baldwin apples and the twenty-fifth will likely see the apple harvest practically finished. Unless we have an unusually early winter, with crops harvested earlier than usual, we should be able to get more fall plowing done than usual.—Hilton, N.Y. October 20, 1929.

Troubled With Corn Smut

I was bothered quite a bit this summer with smut in my cornfield. I would like to know what causes it and if there is anything I could do to prevent it again.—A. H. G., New York.

CORN smut is a fungus disease and the only way to control it is to cut the diseased portions before they get ripe. The black dust which comes from these smutted places are spores which are somewhat like seeds and serve to carry over the disease from year to year.

Unless the disease gets very thick it ordinarily does not do a great amount of damage. We believe that if you will cut out the diseased portions for several years that you will find you will be able to get rid of the trouble.

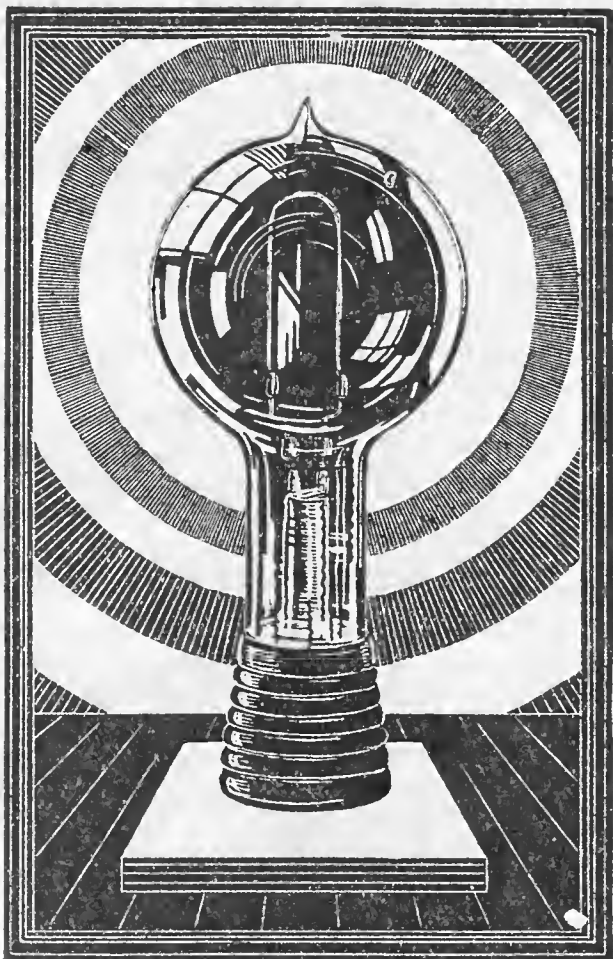
When good clover or other good legume hay is fed to the cows, note the increase in the milk flow and the saving in the grain bill, and ask this question: "Does it pay to raise clover?"



"Mate, I've got to be frank. I'm getting worried about the old boat."—LIFE

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COLUMBUS first sighting the New World . . . Newton discovering the law of gravity . . . Edison inventing the electric light . . . all were pioneers. All contributed something to the human store of knowledge and man's record of achievement . . . all benefited their fellows.

And in the so-called humbler branches of life there have been discoveries just as far-reaching. Consider dry mash feeding, originated by The Park and Pollard Company, and the effect it has had upon the poultry industry. Think upon the drudgery it has eliminated, the increased profits it has brought. It, too, had its birth in the pioneering spirit.

It is the pioneering spirit that has effected many changes in the composition of poultry feeds and a corresponding increase in profits.

The pioneering spirit, the will to advance, applied to the study of dairy feeds, has resulted in the introduction of Iodol Fish Meal as a dairy feed ingredient. Iodol Fish Meal—iodine laden, prepared from algae-eating fish—as food for cattle! Who would have thought of it?

The chemists and scientists who toiled patiently in laboratories, who worked endless hours upon experimental farms, were the ones who thought of it, and many other profitable things for poultrymen and dairymen. They are the pioneers. And even now they are pioneering, seeking new ingredients and new combinations to make poultry and dairy rations more productive.

But their fine efforts would be wasted without a vast organization of mills, salesmen, dealers, and service men to commercialize their discoveries, bring them to your door at an economical price, and tell you how to utilize them for your greatest benefit. All enter into the task of pioneering—and the object is mutual profit, profit for you that results in profit for ourselves.

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Bison Stock Feed * Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration * Pigeon Feed * P & P Horse Feed * Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

An Important Question for Any Dairyman

How Many Feeds Do You Know—

that furnish both bulk and a high percentage of protein to the complete grain ration for cows?

Think it over! The only feed on the market in large quantity that supplies to the ration this ideal combination of bulk and protein is

Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed

Consider what this means. All dairymen know that a dairy ration should be bulky rather than heavy and compact, but a lot of dairymen think they cannot get the necessary protein without including a big percentage of heavy and expensive feeds. *Buffalo* is bulky yet it carries 23%-plus of highly digestible protein. How? Because *Buffalo* contains a minimum of starch and a maximum of the valuable soluble materials of corn.

Feeding *Buffalo* has a two-fold result—more milk and a healthier herd.

If you buy mixed rations remember that those containing *Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed* have the requisite bulk that other rations lack. If you mix your own ration, *Buffalo* is the ideal protein basis.

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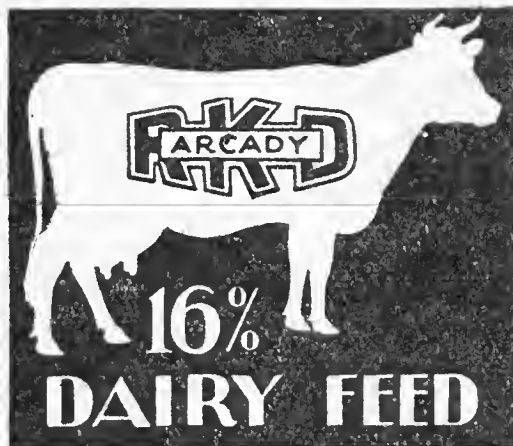
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Dairyman



Prices That Dairy Cows Are Bringing

MANY who have studied the situation feel that prices of dairy cattle are not likely to remain as high as they are at present. Figures for past years show that dairy cow prices run in cycles of about fifteen years. In other words, when prices are high we can expect a gradual lowering in prices for about seven years; then a gradual rise in prices for seven or eight years so that high prices come about fifteen years apart. For instance, in the last fifty years there have been about three high peaks in prices; in 1915, 1900 and 1885.

In 1920, in New York State, there was one heifer to every six cows. In 1926 there was one heifer to every eight cows and now there is again one heifer to every six cows. This increase in number of young stock has not as yet affected prices and it is generally believed the peak in prices will come in 1930 or 1931.

In order to determine whether there was any marked difference in prices in the different sections we wrote to a number of dairymen and county agents in all dairy sections of the state, asking the following questions: (1) What is the prevailing price in your section for grade cows to freshen this fall? (2) What is the prevailing price for grade cows to freshen next spring? (3) What is the prevailing price for pure-bred cattle in your neighborhood? The following table gives a summary of the replies sent to us.

County	Fall Freshening Grade Cows	Spring Freshening Grade Cows	Purebred Cattle
Erie	\$150-\$200	\$125-\$165	\$150-\$200
Cattaraugus	150	65-125	150-250
Allegany	125	75	200-300
Chemung	150	100-175	200-350
Franklin	140	70-125	150-200
St. Lawrence	125-160	100-150	150-200
Jefferson	100-150		150
Herkimer	150-175	125-150	
Oswego	150	100	200-300
Delaware	125	75	150
Orange	185-225	150	200-250
Chenango	150-250	100-200	150-350
Sullivan	125-150	75-100	
Washington	150-200	100-150	300

Three Times a Day Milking

I WAS talking with Prof. E. S. Savage of the Animal Husbandry Department of the New York State College the other day about collecting data on milking cows three times a day, which would be available for the dairymen in the Milk Shed this Fall. In planning this demonstration work we looked over the records of the 36 cows that are now being used in connection with the protein experiment. He showed me this very interesting fact! Practically all the cows reached peak production the third week after they freshened. There were a few that reached the peak the fourth and still fewer cows that reached the peak the fifth week. The greatest majority of them, however, reached the peak of their production the third week after freshening.—FRED B. MORRIS

Drugs Will Not Cure Contagious Abortion

WE ARE constantly receiving letters asking about contagious abortion, particularly regarding the use of certain remedies for its cure. The best information we have on the question of so called abortion cures is given in Cornell Extension bulletin 137 which may be obtained directing a request for it to the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. This bulletin makes the following comment regarding remedies advertised to cure contagious abortion:

"Specifics for Bang abortion disease have no proved value, and they cannot be made to play a part in any plan that succeeds. Most remedies of this charac-

ter are harmless to the individual animal, but they do great harm in holding out false hopes, and thus delaying or preventing the application of measures which really are effective. Usually these remedies are given when the abortion rate is so high that a decline is in prospect anyhow, and the breeder who confines his observations to a single herd sometimes credits the decline to the remedy. Only when there again accumulate considerable numbers of susceptible animals which become infected and abort in spite of the remedy, does the breeder lose faith in it and try another. Various simple remedies, such as carbolic acid, methylene blue, potassium iodide, numerous "mineral mixtures" and the like, have appeared and gone their way, mere bubbles on the surface of a complex problem. Some day there may be an effective specific for Bang abortion disease, but when it appears its value will be made known by those who have no financial interest in it."

Dairy Cows Respond to Water Bowls

FEW mechanical devices have increased the dairy cow's milk flow more than individual water bowls. Although they save a good deal of time and labor, and insure utmost sanitation, the biggest advantage lies in their effect on production.

Considering that milk is 87 percent water it is not hard to see why large quantities of warm water will furnish a basis for producing milk, especially in cold weather. Cows consuming bulky rations of hay, ensilage, and ground feeds will drink continually if water is before them. They will drink again and again as they chew their cud. Not in large gulps but just as natural thirst prompts them.

Icy water temporarily checks digestion and for an hour or more will cause the cows to shiver. Such conditions decrease the milk supply because they interfere with the cow's digestive processes which must function properly in order to produce milk in maximum quantities. Sixty degrees Fahrenheit is considered a satisfactory temperature for water in the drinking cups.

There are many estimates placed upon the value of drinking bowls in enlarging the milk flow. Some of the most inclusive of general conditions are those which come from Dairy Herd Improvement Associations. Testers place the average increase in milk production at from 5 to 20 percent within the first month after cups are installed, and most users feel that this increase will pay for the cost of installation in one to four years. If running water is already available, the price of water bowls is not large.

"Suggested Plans for Milk Cooling Houses," newly issued by the Portland Cement Association, tells the dairyman how to build permanent milk houses that comply with sanitation requirements and yet are not prohibitive in cost.

In addition, the folder contains instructions for building cooling tanks. This is in line with the increasing use of electric refrigeration on the farm, which has created a demand for information on insulated tanks that go with the refrigerating units and which can be built by the farmer himself.

Valuable data on dimensions of tanks suitable to various requirements, together with lists of materials needed to build a milk house for a 20-cow dairy, are included in the folder.

Ask the Portland Cement Association, New York City or American Agriculturist for a copy if you are interested.

Fall plowing is an important aid in the war on insect and weed pests.

Figures Show Ways to Increase Profits

(Continued from Page 2)

time after paying all expenses. This means, therefore, that the average of the thirty six farmers received \$895.00 for his year's work, in addition to this, he gets a house to live in, and other farm privileges such as wood, milk, eggs, and vegetables. The average value of these farm privileges was \$728.00. Besides a labor income of \$895.00 farm privileges of \$728.00, the farmers also received 5% on their investment which averages \$855. A man working on a salary would have to receive \$2478.00 to have as much to live on as these farmers. These farms on which accounts are being kept are better than average farms. The average size is 187 acres and the average investment is \$17,106.00, the total investment on the thirty six farms being \$715,823.00.

These men who have nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million dollars investment are seeing whether or not their money is used to good advantage. If they can't make 5% on their investment and get good pay for their time, they want to know where the trouble is and what to do about it.

Labor Cost 40c An Hour

The labor cost is one of the most important factors affecting the cost of crop or livestock enterprises. Man labor on these thirty six farms cost an average of 40 cents an hour. This cost of man labor included the cash cost of labor hired, plus the value that the operator places on his time and the value of farm privileges such as house rent, fuel, milk, and vegetables furnished to the labor. The cash cost of hired labor on these farms averaged \$734, the value of farm privileges furnished labor \$728 and the average value of the operator's time \$1000. While one way to get a low labor rate is to work more hours, these men have found that a good sized, well organized business, that will make efficient use of labor at all times, is of greater importance. Efficiency in the use of horses, tractors, and general equipment is also important. More efficient use means a lower cost per hour used.

Some of the enterprises that have paid the Genesee County farmers in the past few years are beans, cabbage, potatoes, alfalfa, feeder lambs, and poultry. Cabbage and potatoes are rather speculative for any single year, but year in and year out, they have been profitable in this region, to the average farmer.

Western New York Farm Management Association

This spring under the direction of the Genesee and Monroe County Farm Bureaus and the extension service of the New York State College of Agriculture, these farmers organized as the Western New York Farm Management Association. This year there are forty six men in Genesee, Monroe, Wyoming, and Livingston counties, who are taking advantage of this service. The extension of this service has made it possible to include a greater range of enterprises on which to determine costs.

Many of the crops have already been harvested and the farmers have some idea as to the enterprises that are going to show good returns. This past season has been unusually dry so that crop yields were cut considerably. Very few farmers got a yield of wheat or spring grains that will pay them for their time. In fact, losses will be quite high on these two crops. Canning factory peas have not been a very profitable crop in the best of years, but this year yields were cut down so that many failed to realize from the shelled peas sold, enough to pay for the seed. Beans, cabbage and potatoes are not yielding very high, but prices are quite good, so returns from these crops are expected to be above the average.

Genesee County farmers put in quite an acreage of cucumbers this year, a relatively new crop for this region. Returns seem to have been quite favorable. Sales as high as \$300. per acre have been realized. In spite of the dry season and early frosts, the crop was quite encouraging for most of the growers. However, it is a crop that re-

quires quite a large amount of hand labor, for picking. With low priced seed, cheap labor for the picking, and good yields, growers will probably get paid well for their time on that crop.

Farmers are anxiously awaiting the closing of the accounts which will begin the first of January. They want to see just what enterprises gave them the greatest returns for their time.

New Cow Testing Plan Going Strong

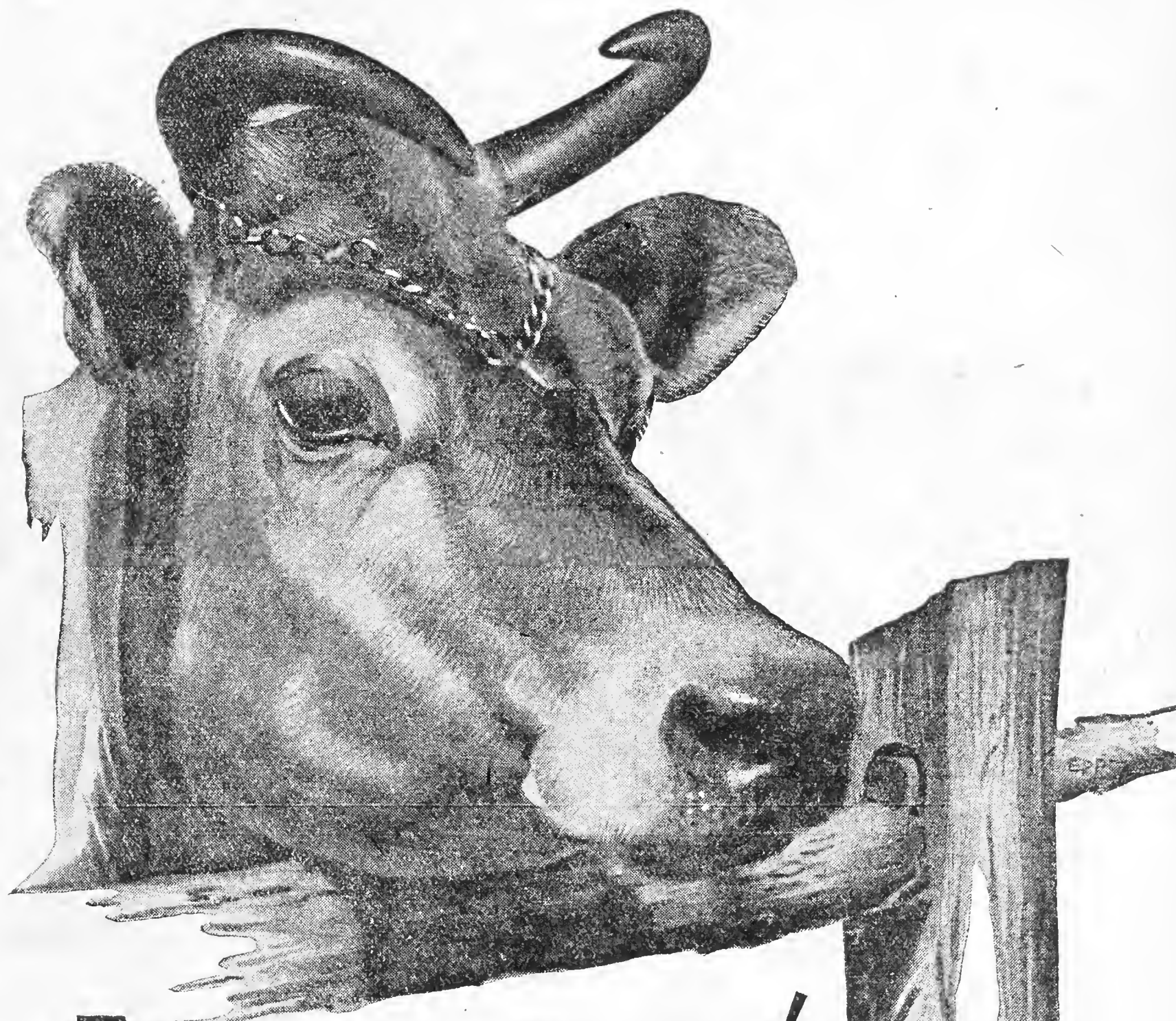
THE new dairy record club plan, recently offered the dairymen in the State through the farm bureaus, is proving popular and profitable. Its pop-

ularity is indicated by the enrollment in the counties. Orange County has a county laboratory set up in the farm bureau office and is now handling 97 dairies with a total of 2,100 cows. In Oswego County there are now 65 dairies enrolled with 800 cows; in Allegany 17 dairies with 200 cows; in Madison County 15 with 175 cows; in Chemung 12 herds with 199 cows. This report reveals the fact that over 3,000 more dairy cows are now being checked on milk and butterfat production and on grain fed per cow than on July 1. The organization efforts now under way in Schoharie, Oneida, Chautauqua, Erie, Lewis, Delaware, and Cattaraugus Counties would indicate that 25,000 to 30,000 cows would soon be enrolled under this real business plan.

Now as to the profitability of the project. Just one example fresh from one of the members: Robert Burlew,

Horseheads, R.D. No. 3, Chemung County, New York, said the other night that at the end of three months' experience in the dairy record club in Chemung County he could definitely cull 2 cows. He had 2 grade Guernseys which he intended milking because he thought their milk would increase the average test in his herd. Much to his surprise, but not to the surprise of the hundreds of dairymen who keep records, the two 'high testing' cows tested 3.4% for three months. Mr. Burlew said, "Why, you could have blown me over with a feather when I got those reports for three months and those two red and white cows didn't test over 3.4%!"—FRED MORRIS.

Use your milk house for the care and handling of milk only - not to store tools and implements. Milk needs all possible care to keep it clean.



FEEDING TIME!

WHEN she's always at the gate... when the herd is always there... wistfully gazing toward the barn about that certain time of evening... feeding time... then there's a story to be told!

A sparkling eye... a slick coat of hair... a cow that takes the last lingering lick after all her feed is gone... the pink of condition the year around... that's the story of good feed... Purina Cow Chow... every time!

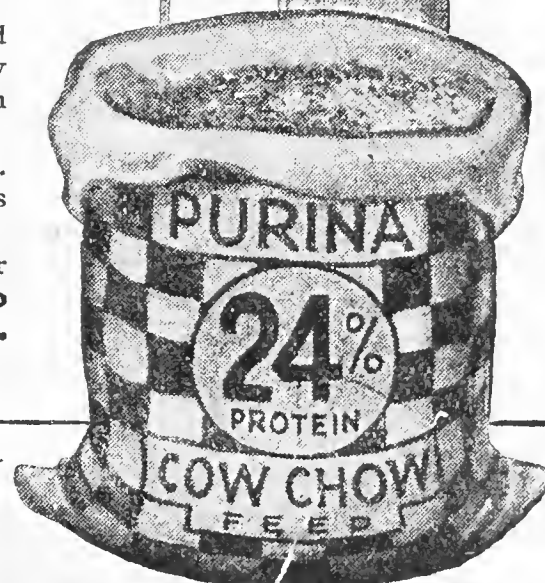
No doubt you'll be ready with the reminder that this is a man-sized job. That's why Cow Chow is more than ordinary feed. When you buy Cow Chow you are buying more than pounds of feed... more than milk in the pail. You are buying health... 365 days of it!

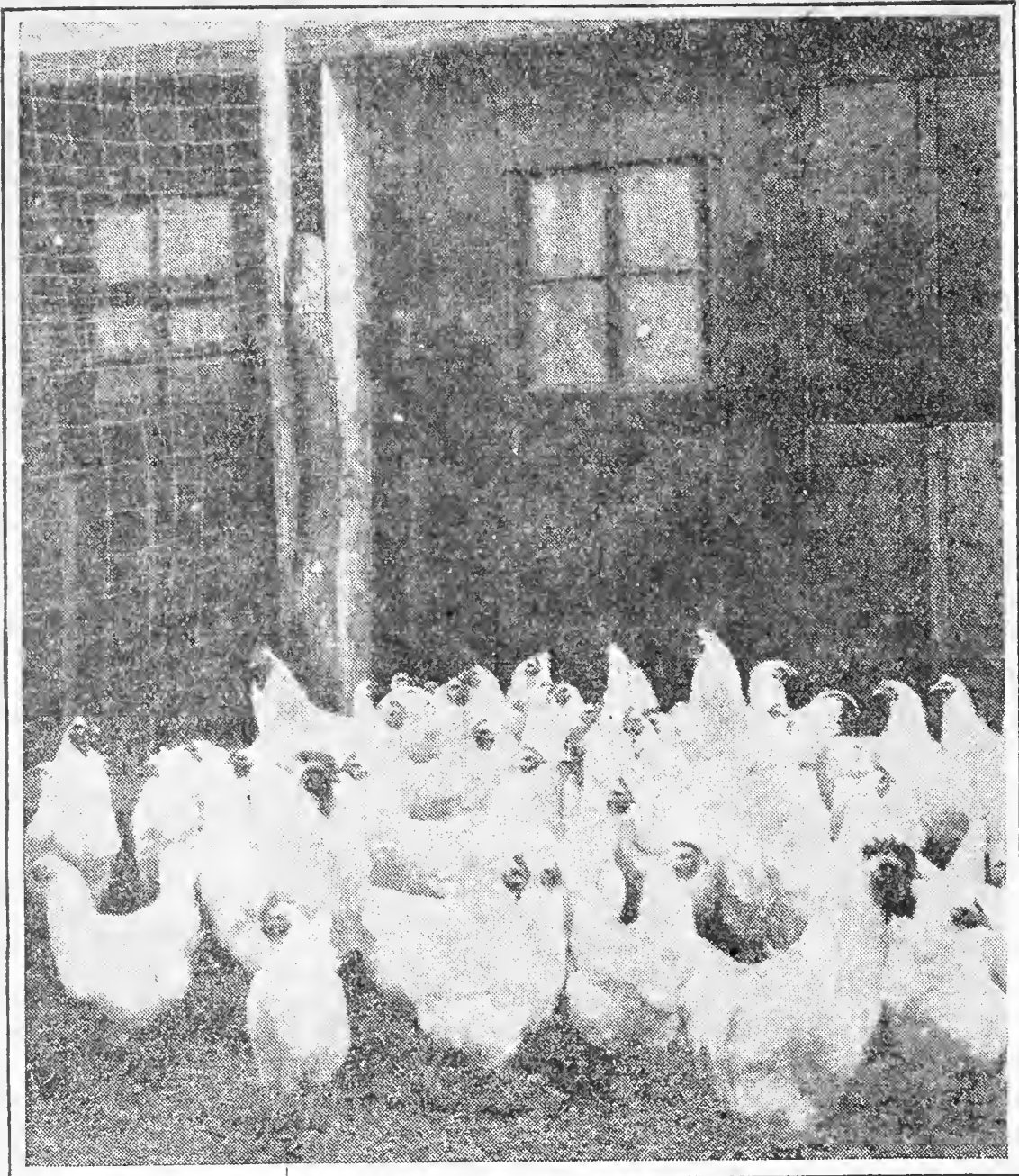
It's these hidden things in feed... the things that really count... that are always reminding the man with cows to buy feed on the basis of what it will do, rather than on how it looks or on the price per ton.

Health... it's hidden in every Cow Chow bag... but feed it to your cows and see how quickly it shows up! It's worth dollars and cents to you... for you very well know where the healthy cow tells her story... in your milk pail!

BARGAIN DAY

The day the Checkerboard car rolls into town... that's bargain day! Save money by paying cash for your feed and by hauling it yourself... direct from the car.





For more eggs feed an OATMEAL Feed!

*An Important Message for Every Poultry Owner
to Consider This Winter*

IT has been demonstrated that *oatmeal* has tremendous superiorities over other grains in scientific poultry feeding.

The man or woman who expects to make maximum profit from a laying flock through this winter must consider oatmeal right now. Late hatches suggest the need for giving young pullets the extra "push" that will fit them for chill weather production.

The feed for this job is Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash. It is an oatmeal feed. It will maintain vigorous health. It will encourage maximum production. It will produce eggs at lower cost, if used according to simple, good-sense methods.

It is a scientific ration. It contains cod liver meal, minerals, proper proteins, carbohydrates, and molasses in dry form (to assist digestion). There is no other feed like it; no other feed with a more successful record of profitable production.

And it's easy to get—see the Quaker Dealer in your vicinity for Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Quaker FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH



Producing Winter Broilers

A new "industry within an industry" is with us—"Winter Broiler Production." Overnight, we find poultrymen producing thousands of broilers in the "dead" of winter.

A better understanding of the brooding necessities of chicks, a newer knowledge of feeding, and the advent of battery brooders to lower the brooding cost per chick, all have made this industry possible. Today, we find some men specialists in this work—producing many thousands of broilers a year. The big broiler producer quite universally uses battery brooders, at least part of the way. The bulk of winter broilers, however, are produced in smaller batches of several thousand, by poultrymen who are utilizing at that season equipment that would ordinarily lie idle.

While there is yet much to learn about this industry, still in its infancy, there are a few definite fundamentals known to be vital for success with winter broilers. The first of these is inherited vigor. A chick low in vitality as it hatches will die, no matter how you care for it—no matter how ideal conditions are—no matter what it is fed. Many chicks are hatched from early pullets that have molted and returned to laying again. If that pullet flock is run down, the chicks will wilt and die like flies, the first week. Prominent broiler men say that chicks from old hens stand out in vigor and in growth.

Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks are the popular winter broiler breeds, although there is no reason why any of the heavy varieties would not be suitable. Weights desired are 2 to 2½ pounds in heavies.

Temperature Control

The next vital known fact is that brooding temperatures are quite clearly defined. Chicks that are moist and not fluffed out need a temperature of 98 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the compartment. Chicks that have dried off need a temperature of 95 degrees Fahrenheit. There can be little variation from the following temperature schedule:

Age	Compartment	Temperature
	Day Degrees	Night Degrees
1 to 3 days	95 to 100	95 to 100
End 1st week	92 to 95	95 to 98
End 2nd week	90	92
End 3rd week	85	87
End 8th week	80	82

(Room temperatures average 5 degrees lower than above schedule)

Room temperatures in the heated room type of battery brooding should average 5 degrees lower than the compartment temperatures. Variations of 5 to 10 degrees from this schedule will lead into difficulties.

There are two distinct types of battery brooders. One type is to heat each compartment or each deck separately. The other type is to heat the entire room and keep the temperature uniform throughout by the use of fans. Drafts should be avoided at all times. The fans distributing the warm air should never blow directly on chicks. Upper decks can be kept warmer for young chicks by directing the warmest air on the general level of upper decks. Fresh air must be brought in and old air expelled without producing drafts.

Humidity must be considered along with temperature. Warm air holds more moisture than cold air. In the winter, cold air from outside carries a certain amount of moisture. On bringing it in-

side and warming it up, the amount of moisture has remained the same, but the air has expanded and humidity is lowered. So, we find this warmed air dry, due to the higher temperature. Warm, dry air saps the vitality of chicks. To remedy this, have moisture available, so the warm air can pick it up.

Rations for Rapid Growth

A third vitally known fact is that it takes a good ration to get rapid uniform growth, uniform feathering, good pigment, and to keep the birds on their legs—especially in battery rearing. That is why any old ration thrown together will not do the work. Perfection in the balancing of rations is put to the extreme test—for the birds get only what is given them in the feed.

A commercial all mash feed, containing potent cod-liver oil, rich in vitamin D to protect battery raised chicks from rickets, is getting results for many delving in this new phase of poultry meat production. One ration in this class contains wheat germ, corn germ meal, alfalfa leaf meal, dried buttermilk, corn meal, wheat middlings, linseed meal, meat scrap, bone meal, calcium carbonate, salt and cod liver oil. This shows the variety of nutrients that have been used to make this ration efficient at giving life, health, and finish to chicks under conditions so foreign to a chicken's inherited life and growth requirements. Such a ration produced 2 to 2½ pounds growth in 9½ to 10 weeks.

Poultry Dressing Percentages

INTO the consideration as to whether to sell poultry alive or dressed must enter the question of how much weight is lost in dressing.

The average weight of 31 fowls dressed at the College was 3.60 lbs. and after the blood and feathers were removed their average weight was 3.22 lbs. per bird. This was an average loss of .39 lbs. per bird or a dressing shrinkage of about 11% of the original live weight of the birds. Figures have been compiled on many thousand birds and the dressing percentage of fowls and roasters has been found to be between 10-12%. For younger birds the percentage is apt to be a little higher, around 14-15%. If birds are to be sold drawn as well as dressed the shrinkage in weight is 25-30% or 30-40% must be added to the value per pound of live birds to get their dressed and drawn worth.—J. C. H.

Plans for laying houses, colony brooder houses, catching crates, trap nests, indoor and outdoor dry-mash feeders, and outdoor feed hoppers are available in bulletin E 139, "Plans of Cornell Poultry Houses and Their Appliances", recently reprinted by the office of publication, state college of agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.



SCIENTIST—This idea about bulls and the color red is sheer superstition.
SCIENTIST'S WIFE—Well, this b-b-bull must be superstitious!—JUDGE.

Meet Me at St. Louis, Louie

(Continued from Page 3)

held Saturday, October 12. Teams of high school boys from a number of states competed. The team from New York was selected for their good work in the high school judging contest at the New York State Fair recently. The team was coached by Mr. B. J. Koch, instructor in agriculture of Alden High School.

The contest was won by the Ohio team followed in order by Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado and West Virginia. Although it will be seen that the western and southern teams ran away with the contest, boys in the east succeeded in placing some of the individual classes. The team from New Jersey, consisting of Thomas Counsellor, Carroll Hackett and Alexander Hill of Salem, and coached by W. H. Evans, won second place in judging Guernseys. The Pennsylvania team scored fifth and the Massachusetts team sixth in this event. In the individual scoring Thomas Counsellor of Salem, N. J. was given fourth place in this class. Counsellor also scored third in the individual judging of Holsteins.

The Massachusetts team took second place in judging Ayrshires, and scored fifth in judging all breeds. Herbert Given of Massachusetts won fourth place in the individual scoring on all breeds. The New York State boys scored in the milk judging contest. John Sumner of Alden, N. Y. won fifth place in this contest and Boyd Waite, also of Alden, won seventh. The New Jersey team won fifth place in this contest.

A judging team from the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell went to St. Louis to take part in the twenty-first students' national dairy cattle judging contest. The contest which included judging of eleven breeds was won by Missouri, followed in order by Tennessee and Kansas. The team from Cornell won second in judging Ayrshires.

What Can Be Learned?

It is entirely fair to ask just what a dairyman can learn of value in attending the National Dairy Show. It was evident that many of those present at the show were city people who had come from curiosity. Perhaps if milk producers did nothing except to get a vacation, see different country and some good cattle they would be repaid for their time and trouble. Anyone who wishes to learn need not stop there for there is plenty of information available at the Show. In addition to the cows which are recognized as the cream of the country and the exhibit of up-to-date equipment, there were many exhibits giving facts of value. Probably the most extensive exhibit was that of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The exhibit was put up in the lobby of the arena where everyone who entered would at least give it a casual glance and stop to study if they were interested. One part of the exhibit which seemed to attract unusual attention were three skeletons of cows with the heads through a black curtain. Everyone was invited to guess which was beef and which dairy animals and then to pass back of the curtain and verify their guess. One of the skeletons was that of a dairy cow, one of a beef cow and one of a dairy herd sire. Other exhibits emphasized the importance of high producing cows for profit, the necessity of selecting bulls whose daughters would produce heavier than their dams, the care of milk and cream, cooperation, federal hay standards, pasture improvement and the utilization of dairy by-products in baking.

The hiking cows, Tomboy and Alice, who walked the 1200 miles to the Dairy Show from Brandon, Vermont, attracted unusual attention. There was a crowd around them all the time and it was noticeable that they did not simply look at the animals and pass on, but that they stopped to ask questions of the boys who came with them. Tomboy averaged 40 pounds of milk per day for the entire trip while Alice produced 11,022 pounds of 4.1 milk during the year and will freshen again November 15.

The need for sires that will raise

the average production of a herd is generally recognized, but an exhibit put on by a number of Wisconsin dairy organizations, cooperating with the National Dairy Association and the Holstein Friesian Association of America, brought this fact home to each of us with emphasis. The Holstein sire, Harvest Matador Douglas, was shown together with ten purebred daughters. The dams of these daughters averaged 424 pounds of butter fat and 13,011 pounds of milk. It will be seen that the average record of these cows was by no means poor, yet the average of the ten daughters shown and sired by Harvest Matador Douglas was 538 pounds of butter fat and 16,390 pounds of milk.

What a calamity it would have been for dairying in Wisconsin had this sire been killed before his value was recognized. Sires such as this one are not plentiful, yet it is safe to say that many are killed every year due to failure to keep records on his daughters which is the only accurate way of determining the value of the sire.

A Guernsey bull calf, Count Pulaski, came by airplane from Pulaski, N. Y. The calf was bred by Captain Hugh Barclay of Douglaston Manor Farm, Pulaski. The calf was given by Captain Barclay to the Pulaski County, Arkansas, Dairy Development program. It took seventeen hours and ten minutes to fly from Pulaski, N. Y. to the Dairy Show via Little Rock, Arkansas.

Eugene Buchanan of Lebanon, Ind. the first 4-H Calf Club member to breed a world's record heifer, was at the show with fifteen of his herd of twenty-two Guernseys. Among the fifteen was the world's champion heifer, a class leader and a cow that was awarded state championship at the Indiana State Fair.

Making New Friends

Several who went with our party took advantage of another source of information and talked at some length with several dairymen who are exhibiting cattle from other sections of the country. One man said that he had learned enough from his talks with these dairymen to repay him for taking the trip. This dairyman has already definitely decided that he will attend the Dairy Show next year. Others on the trip stated that they felt repaid for the trouble in taking the trip before they reached St. Louis, through the friendships made and the facts learned through talking with others on the trip. The man producing milk learned some of the problems of the City Health Department inspection and those concerned with distributing milk secured a new insight into some of the problems of the producer.

It was hot in St. Louis. While we have no record of the actual temperature, it must have been well towards ninety. The cattle showed the effects of the heat and venders of ice cream were doing a flourishing business. Some of those who went on our trip stayed for the entire week and some of us left St. Louis Wednesday evening. Thursday morning around Buffalo, there were several flurries of snow which stayed on the ground long enough so that it could be plainly seen. In spite of this abrupt change in temperature I believe we were all glad to get back to New York. As some one on the trip remarked, "One of the best things about a trip like this is that we all appreciate our own state more."

Dutch Belted Class Leader and Maine State Champion

UNICE Ann, a senior 2 year old, Dutch Belted heifer, bred and owned by J. A. Wilson, Brunswick, Maine has just completed a year's record of 14,934.5 pounds of milk and 681.37 pounds of butterfat.

This is the highest yearly milk and butterfat production of any senior 2 year old Dutch Belt and highest yearly butterfat record in this class, over all breeds in the state of Maine. Thus, she is breed and State champion for her class.

Her highest day's milk production

was 50.4 pounds, and her average daily milk production for 365 days was 40.9 pounds.

Her average test for the year was 4.562 per cent butterfat.

She has taken the honor of class leader away from Orange Lilly, a Connecticut cow with a record of 518.81 pounds fat.

She was sired by Wonder of Lakeview, a grand son of Peapack Anna who has a year's record of 13,159 pounds milk and 484.31 pounds butterfat, made as a Senior 4 year old.

Guernsey Breeders Meet At Tarbell Farms

THE Guernsey breeder's picnic at Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, New York, called for many miles of travel in many cases. Breeders in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, first suggested the picnic, but the New York Southern Tier breeders, including Broome, Chenango, Tioga and Cortland Counties, made a similar suggestion, so Mr. Tarbell asked them all to come the same day.

In addition to the foregoing, there were people from Otsego, Onondaga, Albany and Columbia Counties, who wished to enjoy the occasion and profit by it. It was announced that a large number had come over a hundred miles and there were those who came much further.

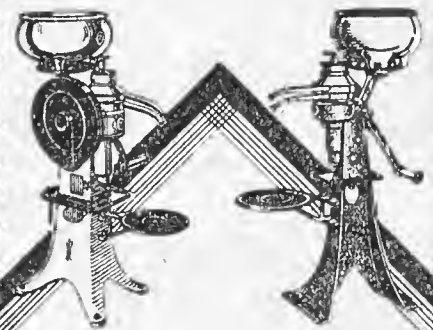
Early October this year had some real frosts in localities. Tarbell Farms got ahead mostly and saved the corn and much else. We saw corn still standing in some fields along the way that was white enough and of rather small value. Plowing has been well started on many farms since the September and October rains. Streams are showing the effect of the rains and there is a much more encouraging outlook for the ground to fill with water before it freezes up. Many deep springs, however, still run low.

The price of cows is high and in some cases seems to be still upward. Isn't somebody going to get badly caught yet? In this I do not refer to the price Mr. Tarbell suggested for one of his cows, a record breaker, when asked for a price at the public meeting. His remark included, rather jokingly, I thought, ten thousand dollars, with the added information that he had been offered five thousand dollars twice for "Tarbell Farms Ultra Mignonette", the cow in question. I would almost as soon see someone pay this price for such a cow, if he is really in the breeding game, as to see some dairy farmer pay over \$600 for two grade cows, as was done Saturday at an auction sale. However, Chenango County has the "goods", purebreds or grades.—H. H. LYON, New York.

Corn is the best silage crop for New York farmers to grow except at very high altitudes, where it will not ripen enough three years out of five.

a DE LAVAL Separator from \$30 up

NOW there is a size and style of De Laval Separator for every need and purse—and each one is the best of its kind.



'Golden' Series

The world's best. Skim cleaner, run easier and last longer than any others. Gold and black finish. Made in seven sizes, 200 to 1350 lbs. capacity; hand, belt or motor drive.

'Utility' Series

As good as the "Golden" Series, lacking only several features, and sell for less. Black "crinkle" Japan finish. Made in three sizes, 350 to 750 lbs. capacity; hand, belt or motor drive.



'Junior' Series

A quality line of small size separators for the one to three cow owner—wonderful skimmers. Made in three sizes, 150 to 300 lbs. capacity. Royal blue finish.

'Europa' Series

Another line of still lower priced European-made De Laval machines for the owner of a few cows. Made in four sizes; 150 to 400 lbs. capacity. Finished in red.

SEND COUPON

The De Laval Sep. Co., Dept. 1-49
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 600 Jackson Blvd.
San Francisco, 61 Beale St.
Without obligating myself I would like full information on the following (check which):
☐ Golden Series ☐ Junior Series
☐ Utility Series ☐ Europa Series
I milk.....cows.

Name.....
Town.....State.....

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Be sure to say you Saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

BABY



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State Supervised. Price list upon request.

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A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

Hall's Chicks

REDS and BARRED ROCKS

From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.

We specialize in chicks for broiler raisers and can quote attractive prices to large buyers.

HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

Cooley Chicks For Winter Broilers—Utility & Certified Barred, White Rocks, R.I. Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Hatches every week, also breeding stock. Write me now. Elden Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.

Klines Barred Rocks

Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches weekly. Low prices. 1,000 lots. S. W. Kline, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.



Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions at higher prices than chickens. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 48 pages printed in colors, other 32 pages. Ask for Books 3 and 4. You will be surprised. Plymouth Rock Squab Company, 334 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 28 years. Reference, any bank.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

November Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.42	3.22
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.45	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.35	2.10
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for November 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Still Unsteady

CREAMERY	Oct. 25, 1929	Oct. 18, 1929	Last Year
SALTED			
Higher than extra	46 -46 1/2	46 1/2 -47	49 -49 1/2
Extra (92sc)	-45 1/2	45 1/2 -46	48 1/2 -
U-91 score	38 1/2 -44 1/2	39 -45	43 -48
Lower G'ds.	37 1/2 -38	38 -38 1/2	41 1/2 -42 1/2

The butter market has not recovered as yet from the unsettled condition we reported last week. On the 21st of October the market was in such a condition that it was deemed essential to lower quotations in order to stimulate the use of fresh creamery butter. Accordingly, 92 score butter was reduced to 45c, a 3/4c reduction. This brought values of fresh goods in line with prices of storage stocks, and quite an element on the buying side was attracted to fresh goods. At this writing it appears that they are going to stay on the band wagon, at least as long as the differential between fresh and held goods is so slight. Although prices have recovered about 3/4 of their lost ground, nevertheless the market is still a little sluggish, the demand barely being equal to the offerings. The severe break in the stock market over on Wall Street seems to have had some effect, temporarily at least, on the produce trade. As we close the buying element is just taking

on enough butter to meet current trade needs.

Cheese Market Quiet

STATE FLATS	Oct. 25, 1929	Oct. 18, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	26 1/2 -	26 1/2 -	
Fresh Av'ge			-25 1/2
Held Fancy	27 1/2 -29 1/2	27 1/2 -29 1/2	28 -28 1/2
Held Av'ge			

There has been no change in the general condition of the cheese market. Business is quiet and most of the trading is of a jobbing character. It is said on the street that if any carload business were attempted or an effort made to move large lots it would be necessary to accept a slightly lower figure than now prevails in the jobbing trade. That is natural of course, but it indicates that the market is not so strong at present levels that prices can be dictated. There is little or no New York State fresh whole milk flats coming forward. Those that are being received are coming sparingly. The best of them are bringing 26 1/2c with a premium possible on some gilt edge marks. Our cold storage holdings are still about 3,000,000 pounds greater than they were a year ago, and approximately 9,000,000 pounds larger than the five year average. So it is easy to see that with these heavy surpluses in reserve the buying element cannot be too independent. From all appearances we are on a rather safe basis just now.

Slight Changes in Egg Prices

NEARBY WHITE	Oct. 25, 1929	Oct. 18, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	66-71	66-71	64-68
Average Extras	60-65	60-65	55-63
Extra Firsts	52-59	50-58	40-50
Firsts	46-50	46-49	33-38
Undergrades	42-45	42-44	31-32
Pullets	38-44	38-44	33-38
Pewees	33-37	33-37	29-30
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	54-60	54-60	50-58
Gathered	41-53	41-43	33-49

The changes in the egg prices since last week have been very slight. The top grades show no change. However, from extra firsts down there is a cent increase all along the line with the exception of pullets and pewees. However, these better prices on the intermediate grades are not indicative of a much stronger market. Eggs that barely make their respective grades are not moving very readily. In other words, the market at present is on a quality basis, and it is only because of the fact that receipts are light that the market is holding at the present time. The whole structure of the metropolitan market received quite a shudder following the panicky conditions in Wall Street and the egg market was no exception. The egg market is controlled not only by the law of supply and demand but also by money rates and it was natural to expect a reaction in this quarter.

Prevailing prices in retail stores on the fanciest marks are high and retail buyers are becoming a limiting factor. It must be borne in mind that certain gilt edge marks coming out of South Jersey are bringing from 2c to 3c above top quotations, so that by the time the jobber and retailer add on their ante, Mrs. John H. Housewife is putting down some real money for a dozen eggs. In spite of that however, the general outlook for the poultryman is good. The dealers are using considerable stocks from cold storage which continues to improve the long range outlook. The out-of-storage movement closely approximates that of last year.

Live Poultry Market Very Sluggish

	Oct. 25, 1929	Oct. 18, 1929	Last Year
FOWLS			
Colored	21-27	29-33	35-37
Leghorn	18-20	22-25	-30
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-30	26-32	34-36
Leghorn	25-27	20-26	25-30
BROILERS			
Colored	28-34	30-36	43-45
Leghorn	25-30	22-30	27-41
OLD ROOSTERS	-20	-18	
TURKEYS	40-45	40-45	40-50
DUCKS, Nearby	23-32	25-30	25-30
GESE			

The live poultry market at this writing, October 26, is in a pretty tough condition. To call it sluggish is putting it very mildly. Receivers have been forced to grant all kinds of concessions to move fowls, especially colored stock. Slaughter houses have not been doing the amount of business that has been customary which has naturally created a back pressure all the way through to the freight terminal. Prices were cut to levels that forced shippers to hold cars on the tracks because it was impossible to sell the supply available. In other words it is just a condition of too many fowls. The market on chickens is almost as bad as fowls, although Leghorn chickens are doing a little better, principally because of their low price and there are comparatively few of them available.

The demoralized condition in the live

poultry market is of course due to the heavy freight arrivals. Express stock has suffered in proportion and must be content with prices that prevail on freight goods. However, express chickens, broilers and pullets have been getting more attention and especially Leghorn chickens which have actually been wanted.

We call the readers' attention to turkey prices. Fancy turkeys are worth 45c and have been realizing good prices right along. The Thanksgiving market will undoubtedly bring a premium, but we doubt whether the premium will be sufficient to warrant holding and fitting the birds. Those who have been marketing their well fitted stock steadily of late have been following a safe and conservative policy and realizing a good price. We must take into consideration the fact that during the Holidays almost anything can happen, for then all sections are competing for the premium including Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, New England, and the many Western sections.

According to the Dept. of Agriculture and trade reports, the turkey crop is about 9% heavier than it was last year. Texas reports a heavier crop as does California. The Mid-West is about normal. According to the New York State College of Agriculture, there is a large increase in the New York crop and everyone seems to be aiming for the holidays.

Potatoes a Shade Easier

Potatoes are just a shade easier than they were last week. Long Islands are generally bringing from \$5 to \$5.25 per 150 lb. sacks, about a 25c reduction. It is interesting to note that a year ago Long Islands in the same package were bringing only \$1.75 to \$3 and bulk goods were then bringing from \$2.15 to \$2.40 per 180 lbs. The week ending October 26 closed with Western New York stock bringing \$4.75 to \$5 per 180 lbs., Maine stock bringing \$4.15 to \$4.40 per 150 lbs. sacks, and \$5 to \$5.25 per 180 lbs.

Hay Supplies Heavier

The extremely strong hay market of the last two weeks has as was expected, increased the receipts to a marked extent. These heavy arrivals have been by rail as well as boat and have caused prices to decline about \$1 per ton. All kinds and sorts were represented in this week's arrivals. A large percentage of low grade stock has been moving slowly. Timothy No. 1 brings from \$24 to \$26 depending on mixture. No. 2 brings \$22 to \$24 and No. 3 from \$19 to \$22. Rye straw is quoted at 18 and oat straw \$14 to \$15.

Briefs On the Fruit and Vegetable Trade

Apple receipts were fairly liberal this week from various parts of the State. The tone of the market was generally sluggish and irregular, especially on unattractive quality fruit. The demand was quite limited, possibly on account of the mild weather and consequently, a large volume of the daily arrivals were carried over from day to day before being disposed of. In many instances shipments were placed in cold storage warehouses.

Hudson Valley McIntosh (store sales) for U. S. No. 1 2 3/4 to 3 in. have been bringing from \$3 to \$3.50; 2 1/2 in. from \$2.50 to \$3.25. Some Mac's in cartons have been bringing \$3.75. Western N. Y. McIntosh have been bringing from \$2 to \$2.25 for 2 1/2 in. U. S. No. 1. Rhode Island Greenings have been selling extremely well, Hudson Valley bringing up to \$3.50 for 3 in. stock with 2 1/2 in. from \$2.75 to \$3.00. Western N. Y. Greenings generally bring \$2.50 for 2 1/2 in. U. S. No. 1 Baldwin's seldom bring better than \$2.50. with 2 1/2 in. bring from \$2. to \$2.25. Champlain Valley McIntosh in barrels (pier sales) have been bring from \$7.50 to \$10 for 2 1/2 in. grading U. S. Fancy with 2 1/2 in. U. S. No. 1 from \$4.50 to \$7.

Pears of all kinds have been in light receipt from New York State. Large sized Seckels have met a prompt sale, Western New York generally brings from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per bushel, with Hudson Valley goods from \$4 to \$5. Seckels in kegs generally bring from \$5 to \$5.75.

The total carlot shipments of fruit to date from New York State have been as follows: Apples 2,384 cars (last year up to this time 3,754); Pears 453 (last year 1,280 cars up to this time).

The vegetable market has been in the buyers' favor especially on cabbage, carrots, turnips and onions. Squash has been fairly steady.

The cabbage crop in New York and Wisconsin, the two leading producing states, continues to shrink, giving the long time outlook a slightly better aspect. This is also improved by the fact that reports state that Florida probably will have less than half the acreage it had in 1928. State bulk cabbage on October 19 was bringing from \$15 to \$25, the de-

mand at this writing has been very weak.

Celery closed a little firmer. Some Western New York stock brought \$2.50 per 3/8 crate in the rough, although most of the sales ranged around \$2.

Purple top white turnips are in a bad slump. Cut stock washed has dropped from \$1.25 to 75c per bushel. Unwashed and uncut goods are almost as "give-away."

Squash from nearby sections is generally worth from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hundred. Pumpkins on the other hand are not selling so well, although occasionally we do hear of \$2 a barrel where the stock suits the fancy of the buyer.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Oct. 25, 1929	Oct. 18, 1929	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.21	1.29 1/2	1.14 1/2
Corn (Dec.)	.92 1/2	.91 1/2	.82 1/2
Oats (Dec.)	.50	.50	.42 1/2
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.36 1/4	1.41 1/4	1.52 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.10 1/4	1.10 1/2	1.14 1/2
Oats, No. 2	.58 1/4	.57 1/2	.64
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	35.50	35.50	35.50
Sp'g Bran	31.50	32.00	32.00
H'd Bran	33.50	34.00	34.00
Stand'd Mids.	35.00	32.50	32.50
Soft W. Mids.	39.00	40.00	40.00
Flour Mids.	38.00	39.00	39.00
Red Dog	41.00	45.00	45.00
Wh. Hominy	37.50	37.00	37.00
Yel. Hominy	37.50	36.50	36.50
Corn Meal	40.00	43.00	43.00
Gluten Feed	41.50	43.50	43.50
Gluten Meal	53.50	53.50	53.50
36% C. S. Meal	41.00	48.00	48.00
41% C. S. Meal	45.00	51.00	51.00
43% C. S. Meal	47.50	54.00	54.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	54.50	55.00	55.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Meats and Livestock

STEERS—Market irregular: common and medium \$9.00-11.75.

BULLS—Market steady; medium \$7.25-8.50, a few good \$9.00; common lightweights \$6.00-7.00.

COWS—Market steady; demand active; good \$8.25; common and medium \$7.00-7.75; cutters \$2.50-6.00.

VEALERS—Market steady; good to choice \$16.00-18.00; medium \$12.50-15.50; culls and common \$10.00-12.00.

LAMBS—Market steady to firm; good to choice \$13.00-13.50; medium \$11.50-12.75; culls and common \$9.00-11.00.

HOGS—Market steady (85-130 pounds), \$10.50-10.65; (130-160 pounds) \$10.70; (165-220 pounds) \$10.60; (rough) \$7.00-8.00.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—In moderate supply all the week and more than sufficient for the trade, demand was slow and there were carry-overs daily. The market was generally weak under these conditions and prices declined in the middle of the week and again at the end. A few extra fancy obtained premiums as usual, but smaller. Market closed weak and not cleaning up. Per pound: Choice 19-20c; fair to good 16-18c; common 13-15c; small to medium 14-16c; lightweights 12-13c.

LIVE RABBITS—A heavy supply on the market during the week. Demand slow and carry-overs daily. Market closed weak. Per pound, by the coop, average run 15c-20c.

A Visit with the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

mean increased taxes? Representation without taxation is just as wrong in principle as taxation without representation.

Seventh: Let us tax incomes more than we do. Why should property like that of many farms, which does not pay a cent of income year after year, have to pay a heavy tax bill when property paying big incomes largely escapes?

Eighth: Lastly, in our study of the tax situation, let us be fair; let us not bite off our noses to spite our faces. We must have government activities now that we did not have in the old days. We must expect to pay more for better schools and better roads, for local health service, and for many other forms of government activity.

Only two fundamental principles need to be kept in mind:

First: Let us as a people demand that our tax money be efficiently and honestly spent, and

Second: Let us as farmers and real estate owners demand that we shall not be unfairly taxed out of proportion with other property owners.

are you making ENOUGH MONEY?

Greening's will help you increase your income. Let us show you how to do as others have done for us. **Our Men Make Big Money.** Our good workers make \$5000 or better per year. In one week recently Johnston made \$157.13; Geo. Smith, \$147.01; Hale, \$58.10; Chamberlain, \$67.64, etc.

EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY

We tell you how and back you with the right kind of service and the best of stock. Write today—it will mean money for you.

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HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY

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by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality.

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EGG CASES: Let us quote you on second hand egg cases. Excelsior pads, flats and fillers. Carlots and less carlots.

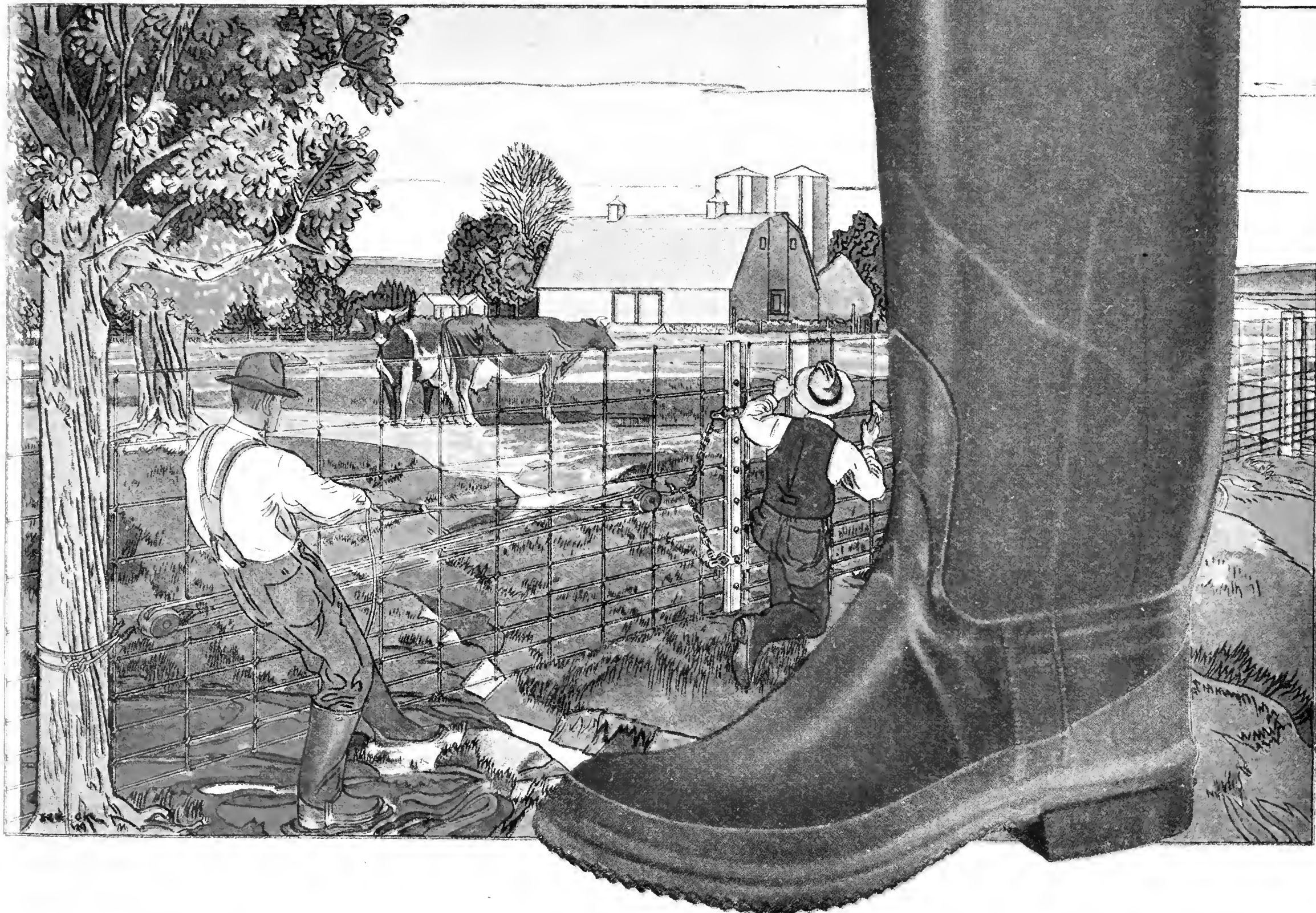
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\$1600 Down; 128 Acres, 2 Houses

Prosperous district, handy town; 50 acres tillage, big brook-watered pasture, est. 1000 cords wood, 80 fruit trees; lovely 10-room house, water inside, 60-ft. cement-hasement barn, horse barn, houses for 200 hens, 10-room tenant house. Owner sacrifices for \$4700 & will leave 10 tested cows, bull, horses, poultry, machinery, hay, fodder, corn, potatoes, vegetables, etc. if sold soon; only \$1600 cash. Picture pg 46 catalog 1000 bargains. Copy Free. **STROUT AGENCY,** 255-R Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

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THE HOOD RED BOOT

For men who have to tramp and trudge all day, there's solid comfort in this good looking, easy fitting Hood Red Boot.

Just put your foot into this boot and you'll see how it hugs the heel and instep—how it conforms to every line of the foot and leg—how it fits snugly without slipping or chafing.

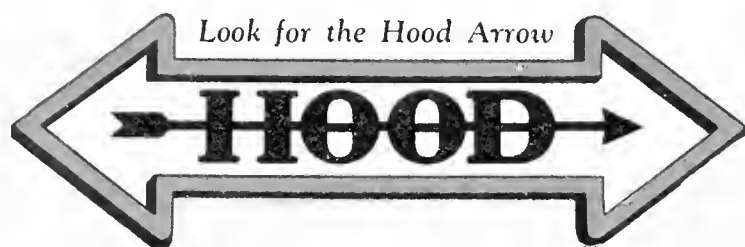
Heavy duty tire tread soles that will stand the hardest kind of service. Uppers of that extra quality red rubber that only Hood knows how to make — non-checking and non-cracking. Made in all heights, from knee to hip.

You can quickly identify the genuine Hood Red Boot by the yellow arrow —Hood's mark of highest quality in rubber footwear.

And remember—you can get boots, arctics and rubbers made by Hood for wear in all seasons and in all kinds of weather.

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RCA RADIOLA 22, Screen-Grid with speaker enclosed. Battery operation.
\$135 (less Radiotrons)



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MILLIONS of dollars will be spent this winter—for orchestras, singers, instrumental soloists, actors, speakers, entertainers, sports and news reporting, and radio broadcasting facilities—so that you may tune in your Radiola on the highest quality of national programs, from New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Schenectady and other cities.

Whether you want entertainment for an evening at home, or news about world events, or instruction of university extension character—a fine Radiola puts it at your command—and with all the amazing realism that only the Radiola can give.

You don't need to have electric service in your home to be able to use the best radio apparatus. The high-powered Screen-Grid Radiola, this year's sensation in radio, is built for battery as well as socket-power operation. This is the finest instrument for unwired

homes. It is priced very low because of the great manufacturing resources of RCA, the pioneer and leader in radio development.

Screen-Grid Radiola sets may be purchased either as separate receiver and loudspeaker, or in combination in a single cabinet.

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Radiolas, Loudspeakers and Radiotrons carrying the famous RCA trademark are everywhere recognized as the highest achievement of the radio art. They are the product of the world's greatest radio research laboratories.

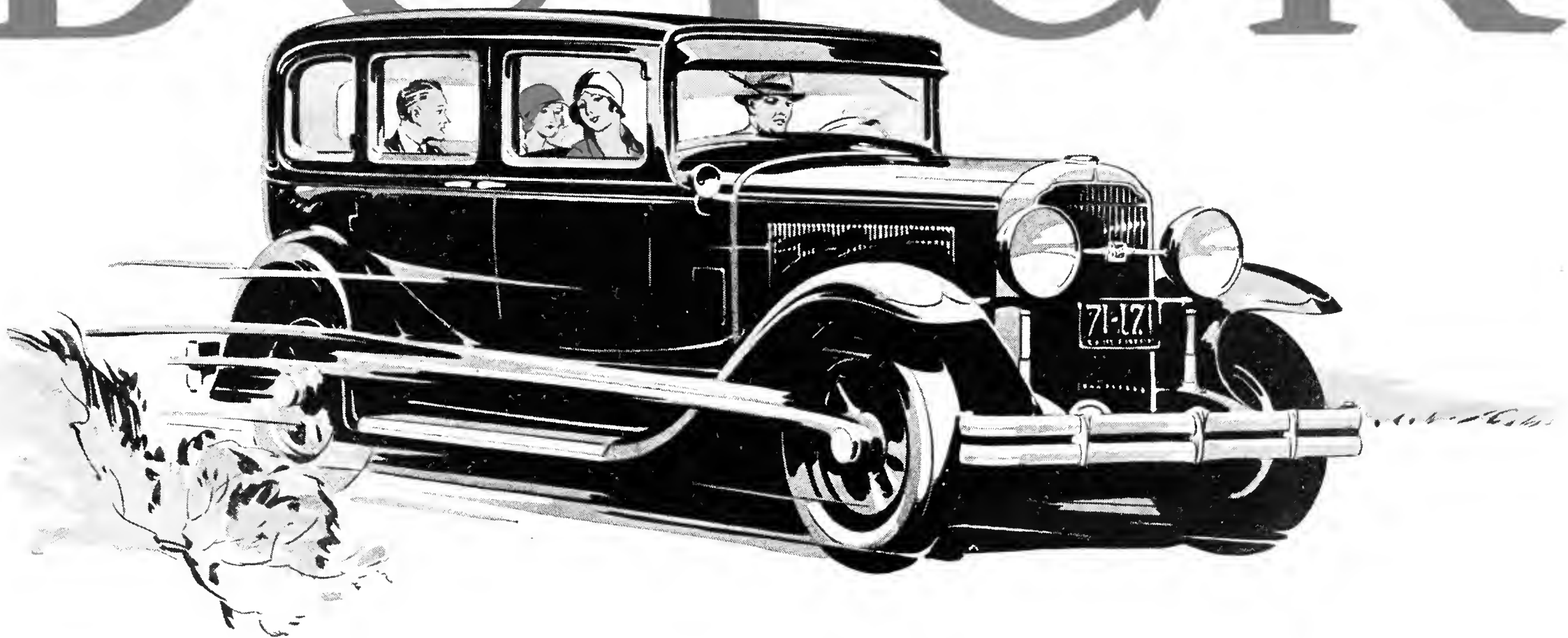
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Because these buyers demand superlative performance, reliability, and stamina, Buick has always been favored in the great farming communities above any other fine car. And never has Buick or any other car afforded such boundless basis for preference as Buick offers in its magnificent new models of today!

Never an engine like the new Buick Valve-in-Head engine which imparts such unrivaled getaway, speed, and hill-climbing power! Never brakes like Buick's new Controlled Servo Enclosed Brakes, providing the smoothest, most positive braking control ever devised! Never such matchless riding comfort and driving ease as is provided by Buick's new longer rear springs, four Lovejoy Duo-draulic Shock Absorbers, new frictionless steering gear, and new Road Shock Eliminator. And finally, never such superb triumphs of the coachmaker's art as Buick's new Bodies by Fisher, with new and more luxurious up-

holstery, beautiful new fittings and appointments, new Non-Glare Windshield for safe night driving, and other exclusive Fisher advancements!

These are strong statements—and purposely so—for this new Buick merits strong statements. But the only way we prove them is by asking you to check them one by one. Take that step—

See and drive the new Buick! Measure by actual driving—as well as by comparison of price—the tremendous leadership in value achieved by Buick's leadership in volume! Then you, too, will almost certainly buy a BUICK!

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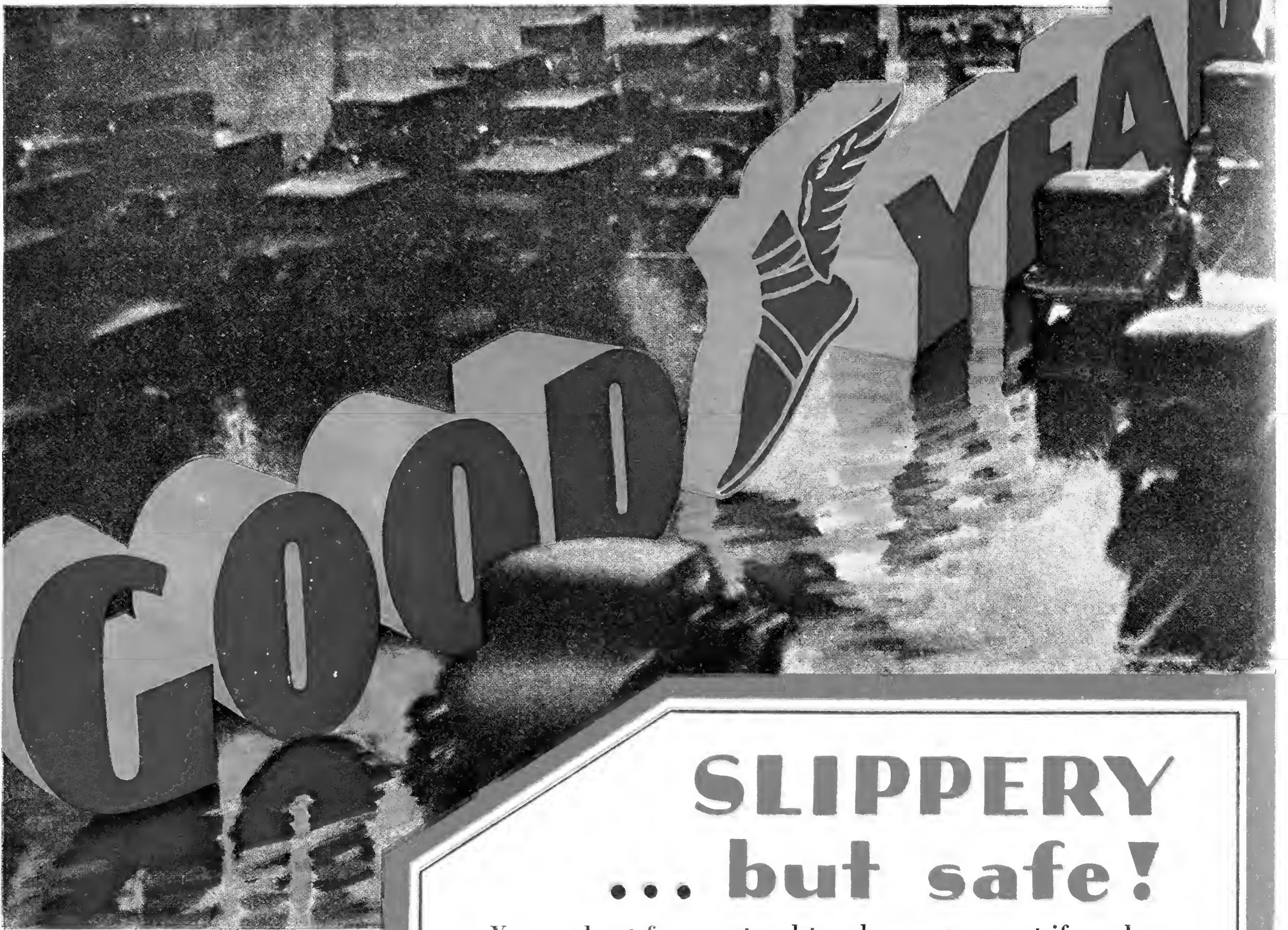
NEW LOW PRICES

118" Wheelbase Models	\$1225 to \$1295
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These prices f. o. b. factory. Special equipment extra. Buick delivered prices include only reasonable charges for delivery and financing. Convenient terms can be arranged on the liberal G. M. A. C. Time Payment Plan. Consider the delivered price as well as the list price when comparing automobile values.

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SLIPPERY ... but safe!

You need not fear a wet and treacherous pavement if you have new Goodyear All-Weather Treads under you. ☞ Firmly, powerfully, *skidlessly* the big, thick, sharp-edged blocks of this tread cut through to solid footing, insuring safe starts and stops. ☞ The reasons for this superior *traction* can be demonstrated and proved, as can the reasons for the superior *vitality* of the Goodyear carcass.

1 Press the palm of your hand down on the Goodyear All-Weather Tread and feel how the deep-cut, sharp-edged blocks under that pressure grip and pinch the flesh. *That is what the Goodyear Tread does on the surface of the road, and why it has superior traction.*

2 Ask any Goodyear Dealer to show you on his cord-testing machine the 60% greater stretch in Goodyear Supertwist Cord over standard cord. *This extra stretch gives the Goodyear Supertwist Carcass its unmatched vitality, enabling it to withstand road-shocks and continuous flexing without premature failure.*

These advantages in Goodyear Tires cost you no premium; yet they are indispensable to the utmost enjoyment of your car... The proof of their importance and that they are popularly appreciated is found in the fact that

**MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON
GOODYEAR TIRES THAN
ON ANY OTHER KIND!**



J. W. Farnsworth, Mgr., W. G. Farnsworth Orchards, Inc., Waterville, O., says in a letter, "Goodyear Tires have been very satisfactory. We have used nothing else for five years, except those that have come on new cars or trucks. Our local dealer has given us very good service and at a very reasonable price."

Farm News from New York

Amendment to State Constitution to be Voted on This Fall---County Notes

AMENDMENTS to the Constitution of the State of New York are voted on at a general election after having passed at two sessions of the legislature, an election of senators intervening between the two. This year the people of the state are thus called upon to decide five constitutional questions.

Amendment 1. Changes the civil service law. This amendment makes mandatory preference in all civil service appointments and promotions "to all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, nurses, marines, disabled in any war provided they were citizens of the United States at the time of their entry into such service and provided their disability still exists at the time they apply for appointment or promotion." All applicants for civil service positions would still have to take examinations. Preference to the classes mentioned, however, means that they would have right of such way over all other applicants to appointment, without regard to their rank in examination; and the promotion without regard to the service of other employees.

Amendment 2. Changes the absentee voters law. This adds to the list of those who may vote by absentee ballot, the inmates of the United States Veterans Bureau hospitals. It is purely a technicality. The law now reads "inmates of soldiers and sailors homes." But as a Veterans Bureau hospital may be said not to fall under either of these headings the disabled veterans of the World War have been unable to avail themselves of the absentee ballot.

Amendment 3. Relates to the government of Nassau and Westchester counties. The purpose of this proposal is to limit, after the adoption of charters by these counties, the power of the legislature to make laws affecting these counties. No bill affecting the elective offices, or the power or salaries of elected officials, or any county legislative body, or a new county charter, may become law without the approval of the voters of the county. All other special or local laws after passage by the legislature must be submitted to the governing elective body of the county and also the executive head of the county, if any, for approval or disapproval after a public hearing. If a bill is rejected, it must be re-passed by the legislature, approved by the governor, and submitted to the voters. If accepted, a referendum will be required only

if a protest by five per cent of the voters is filed within sixty days after its approval by the governor.

Amendment 4. Relates to forest fires. This amendment would permit borrowing money if needful for an immediate

servation Department to contract temporary loans for extinguishing fires when the appropriation was not sufficient. As forest fires however are not mentioned in the list given in the Constitution, the attorney-general has pronounced unconstitutional this power ex-

ferior local courts of criminal jurisdiction. It is proposed to substitute for the present overworked, underpaid and technically untrained justices of the peace regularly appointed judges who must be qualified lawyers, who shall receive adequate regular salaries, and who shall be appointed one for each county by the local boards of supervisors for terms of not less than five years.

Farmers' Meetings

PLANS are under way for a number of meetings of importance to farmers. The Empire State Potato Club is planning for the largest potato convention New York State has ever had at the Syracuse Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., January 9 and 10. In addition to a program of talks, there will be a potato show and a trade exhibit. Over fifty growers are competing in the premier potato growers' contest for the title of "Premier Potato Grower" to be awarded at the annual meeting.

The National Poultry Congress is having its annual convention at Chicago, December 5, 6 and 7.

The Delaware State Poultry Show will be held at Milford, Del., December 3, 4 and 5. The Delaware State Poultry Association is sponsoring an educational program at the Grange Hall at which a number of speakers of national prominence will appear.

Farmers' Week at the State School of Agriculture at Canton, N. Y. is scheduled this year for November 13, 14 and 15.

Market Committee Offers Tentative Truck Rules

The committee appointed by Mr. Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets for the State of New York to consider substitute regulations for rule 9 of the agreement between the market truck operators and the Fruit and Produce Association, met Friday, October 25, in the offices of the Port of New York Authority.

Commissioner Pyrke announced that the committee had been working along the line of suitable regulation of traffic in the congested wholesale produce district to speed up and make more effective the use of the market trucks. The next step will be to have these tentative suggestions presented to the entire fruit and produce trade and market truckmen for consideration. The Committee will meet again on Friday, November 1, to draft a final program for putting these suggestions into effect as modified by the trade bodies involved.

The various representatives on the committee are unanimous in their belief that considerable progress has been made toward a solution which should be, and is believed will be, fully supported by the groups represented.

Pending the final conclusion of the committee's work, the suspension of rule 9 of the agreement requiring farmers to reload their produce on the trucks of city truckmen will continue.

emergency. The objects for which the state may contract debts are specifically limited. We may borrow to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war" and for certain other specified needs. A provision of the conservation law has permitted the Con-

servation Department to contract temporary loans for extinguishing fires when the appropriation was not sufficient.

Amendment 5. Relates to the criminal jurisdiction of the justice of the peace. It will permit the transfer of the powers and duties in criminal matters now belonging to these justices, to in-

New York County Notes

Yates County—Farmers are closing up their fall work. Wheat sowing is being continued in bean ground until October 15. The freeze of September 20 destroyed 50% of the red kidney bean crop, also hundreds of acres of grapes were frozen and had to be sold at \$25 to \$30 a ton. Baldwin apples are bringing \$1.50 to \$1.75, greenings \$1.75 to \$2.00, McIntosh \$2.25 per bushel, drops 75c per hundred, lambs 11c. Lambs contracted for January delivery 15c. Wheat \$1.30, corn \$1.15, eggs large 67c, small 45c, alfalfa hay \$24.00 per ton, butter 50c, red kidney beans 3c, white beans 11c.—L.C.W.

Genesee County—The ninth annual banquet for the Genesee Orleans Vegetable Growers Co-operative Association

was held at the Elba Grange on October 24. A barn owned by Herman Fritz of Darien was destroyed by fire caused by spontaneous combustion. Another barn on his place was struck by lightning last year. A big barn on the Hume place, Creek Road was completely destroyed by fire, origin unknown. A quantity of hay, grain and 40 cows were destroyed.—Mrs. R.E.G.

Madison County—Farmers are gathering their fruits and vegetables. Early severe frosts have made us realize that winter is almost upon us and everything must be safely housed. Silos in this section are mostly filled with a fine growth of corn. The grain which has been threshed and is being threshed is not encouraging. Still it has been a good year for farmers.—Mrs. C.A.P.

Tioga County—This county had numerous snow squalls, all day on October 17 and the ground was white with snow on October 18. Copious rains have assured us of no winter water famine. Some of our people have great potato yields. Have heard of two who state that they have never had such a crop. Paul Smith of Newark Valley has 20 acres that will average 300 bushels to the acre. A few Tioga County people were victims of the brokers Sandborn and Co., in Binghamton, who have absconded from the city after doing a big business with those who could ill afford the losses. Following the expose of the fraudulent stock activities of the company, Richard Anderson, Deputy Attorney General was ordered to take charge of the inquiry.

The Farm and Home Bureau are to have a drive for membership. The past year it has had the largest and most enthusiastic membership since it started in this county. The Home Bureau has meetings scheduled for all this month. Much good and lasting work has been done. The officials of the county are endeavoring to put a stop to reckless driving. Owego has stop signs posted on every street corner and officers are in sight who are arresting all violators. This is as it should be. Many obey the signs, but many regard them as "funny" and pay no attention. But traffic is surely being regulated and the transgressors fined or punished.—C.A.A.B.

Schoharie County—Rain is needed. Lots of farmers have had to give up plowing as it is so dry. There hasn't been much demand for potatoes yet, although

a few farmers have sold for \$1.50 to \$2.00 a bushel. Onions are \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel. Apples seem plentiful around Schoharie and vicinity. Hand picked apples bring \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel. Eggs are 52c.—L. McM.

Sullivan County—The first snow squall came on October 17th. Farmers have their apples all picked but a very poor crop. Very few are having cider made up. A new town barn for Neversink is being built to cover the town machinery. Many farmers are selling their spring pigs which bring a fair price. Feed is very high. Some early pullets have started to lay while others are trying to keep them from early laying.—Mrs P.E.R.

Saratoga County—Gansevoort Grange held a very successful fair for three evenings, October 16-19. Beautiful weather brought large crowds. The hall has been recently enlarged and improved in many ways. Joseph Kobor and Luther Purinton have sold their flocks of sheep and are replacing with cows. Potato digging nearly finished. Poor crop reported, \$2.00 a bushel asked. There is a good apple yield but many bushels are being made into cider as they were damaged by hail and wind storms. Some fall plowing started. The poor corn crop in many places left many silos only partly filled. Eggs scarce and a good price.—Mrs. L.W.P.

Ontario County—We have had record breaking weather during October. The 18th and 19th were so cold that the water was frozen and last week the mercury was at 110 degrees in the sun. When we had the freeze I saw, in the morning, frost on oats and barley which were in shocks in the field. Last spring it was so wet that they were late in being sown. They were a very short crop, owing to severe drought which we had in August. Wheat is just being sown, some to go over until next week. The usual acreage of corn which had been badly damaged by drought and now frozen, is a very poor crop. Potatoes will be a poor crop due to drought and frost. Beans have been badly damaged, first by dry weather and then by frost. Cabbage has suffered by drought and lice and has fallen to \$12 per ton, having started at \$50 per ton. Many dahlias were badly cut with those freezes but it will give the tubers a good chance to mature. I will have bushels of them to harvest and sell next spring. Apples are a poor crop and poorer in quality.—E.T.B.

Potato and Apple Crop Estimates Lowered

THE New York State crop report for October states that pasture conditions on October 1, were only 56 per cent of normal as compared with 82 per cent of normal last year. Apparently a good sized hay crop of good quality and heavy feeding of grain have so far offset the effect of poor pasture. It is pointed out that it will be necessary to continue heavy feeding until after the low production period in November if market demands are to be supplied. Pastures, of course, have improved greatly since the crop report was published.

FEEDS—The report indicates that feed for the dairy herd and other live stock will not be as plentiful as it was last year. The cotton crop from which our cottonseed meal comes, is slightly larger than in 1928. Flaxseed from which linseed oil is made is estimated as 16,600,000 bushels as compared with 18,690,000 bushels last year. The barley crop is 43,000,000 bushels less than last year's production and the oat production is about 22,000,000 bushels less than last year.

BEANS—The field bean crop in New York State on October 1, was estimated at 1,110,000 bushels as compared with 1,160,000 bushels last year. The total United States crop is estimated at 18,208,000 as compared with 16,621,000 last year.

POTATOES—Most late potatoes in the state were killed by frost around

September 18. The Long Island crop is only about half of last year's while the upstate crop is about 4/5 of that harvested last year. The total New York State crop is estimated at 24,805,000 as compared with 32,376,000 last year.

BUCKWHEAT—The buckwheat crop for New York State will probably be slightly lower than it was last year. This also holds true for the total United States crop.

APPLES—The condition of the New York State apple crop declined somewhat during the month of September. The total production of the State was estimated on October 1, at 17,136,000 bushels as compared with 21,900,000 last year. The commercial crop is forecast at 3,328,000 barrels as compared with 4,230,000 barrels last year. In general, the crop in the Champlain Valley is much better than it is in Western New York and the Hudson Valley.

TURKEYS—Latest reports from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture predicts that this year's turkey crop will be about 9 per cent larger than last year in the leading producing states. Western states have increased production over 1928 and weather conditions have been favorable over most of the country this year. A disposition is reported to push the birds in order to have a larger proportion than usual ready for the Thanksgiving market.




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Livestock Man

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We will drop the price of this bull \$50 on November 1 if he is not sold at that time, and will continue to reduce the price \$50 the first of each month until sold.

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Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
461-4th Ave. New York City

Treating Foot Rot of Cows

About a week ago one of our cows caught the "foot rot" so kindly let me know what is the best thing for it?—M.E., New York.

THE following treatment for foot rot is taken from a book published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on diseases of cattle:

"A variety of causes may produce inflammation of the foot between the claws or toes. It may be due to overgrowth of the claws and inward pressure, or it may be caused by the irritation of stable filth, to impaction and hardening of soil between the claws, or to other foreign substances becoming wedged in and causing inflammation and softening or ulceration of the skin.

Under some conditions several cattle in the same herd become affected, and this has led some to think that the disease may be contagious. Occurrences have been reported where foot rot of cattle has appeared within a short time among a large proportion of cattle in a farming district. This disease is most frequently seen in the hind feet, though all four feet may become affected.

"In the earlier stages of the disease, before pus burrows beneath the horn, a thorough cleansing and an application of a carbolic-acid solution—1 ounce to a pint of water—cleaning, and laxative food will usually remedy the evil. Creolin is an excellent remedy at this stage. It should be applied between the claws in its pure or undiluted state. It is best applied by means of a cotton swab on a thin stick. Care must be exercised to keep the creolin from contact with the skin about the coronary band or heels. If deep sloughing has taken place the carbolic solution or creolin should be used, and a wad of oakum or cotton smeared with pine tar should be secured firmly in the cleft. This can be done by taking a strip of strong cloth, 2 inches wide, passing the middle between the claws, then tying the ends after winding them in opposite directions above the hoof. Sometimes warm poulticing with flaxseed meal or bran becomes necessary to relieve excessive fever and pain. If the pus burrows under the horn, its channel must be followed by paring away the horn until the bottom is reached. The after-treatment will be the same as that already recommended. If the joint becomes diseased, an amputation of that toe will be the quickest and surest method to relieve the suffering of the animal, and offers the best chance of an early recovery.

there is the possibility that the sow was attacked by infectious abortion.

At all events I think I would change the ration before another farrowing date arrives and would thoroughly clean up the quarters and the sow. Also delay breeding for awhile as the abortion organism apparently thrives best in animals during pregnancy.—R. B. HINMAN.

Feeding Apples to Hogs

Will you please give me what information you can in regard to the feeding value of apples when fed to hogs which are self-fed on corn and tankage? It seems to me that every bushel of second grade apples that is kept off the market helps the price of better grade stuff. As I always have a bunch of hogs on hand I would like to know just what apples fed to them would be worth, what return I could figure they would make. Would it be possible to publish this inquiry over my initials and get the opinion of others as well.—J. D. A., New Jersey.

THE standard text book on feeds, which is "Feeds and Feeding" by Henry and Morrison, has the following to say about apples for hogs:

"In trials at the Utah station, when fed with middlings and skim milk, 100 pounds of apples proved equal to from 9 to 15 pounds of concentrates. The composition of apples shows that there is 18.2 pounds of dry matter in 100 pounds and that they contain .4 per cent of crude protein, 15.6 per cent of carbohydrates, .2 of one per cent of fat. This gives them a nutritive ratio of 1 to 40 indicating that they are a fattening food and consequently low in protein."

Composition Compared to Whole Corn

	Dry Matter	Protein	Carbohydrate equivalent	Total digestible nutrients
Shelled corn	89.5	7.5	78.2	85.7
Apples	18.2	0.4	16.2	16.4

You will note from the above table that corn contains nearly six times the total digestible nutrients of apples. Keeping that point in mind we also know that in general feeding practices it takes 13 bushels of corn to produce 100 pounds of pork. With hogs bringing approximately \$10 a hundredweight on the market, it gives corn a value of about 77 cents a bushel. If we then take into consideration that apples have one sixth of the feeding value of corn we find that they are worth approximately 13 cents a bushel. I admit that my reasoning is purely theoretical but it is based on the tables given us in "Feeds and Feeding". You may find under your system of feeding that you may be able to secure a much higher price on apples than we have estimated. It would be interesting to make a study of this subject.

Your statement regarding the value of keeping second grade apples off the market is undoubtedly true. We believe that if it were followed it would be very beneficial for fruit growers. There might be some chance of getting better returns than from feeding them to hogs. For example there seems to be a steadily increasing market for sweet cider.

We would be glad to have comments from our readers either on feeding apples to hogs or other methods of keeping the low grade stuff from competing on the market with better grades.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club have just issued a very attractive and interesting little booklet entitled "Guernseys Your Golden Opportunity." This booklet is well worth reading by any dairyman and especially by those interested in Guernseys. It will be sent free if you write the American Guernsey Cattle Club, Division of Information and Service, Peterboro, N. H., and mention the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in your letter.

Poultry may be protected against attacks of chicken pox by vaccination.

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With the A. A. FARM MECHANIC

Lime Helps To Waterproof Concrete

WHERE it is important to make concrete dense and waterproof, it is advisable to use a certain proportion of hydrated lime in the mix, as the finer particles of the hydrated lime seem to fill in between the particles of cement. The usual rule is to use 10 lbs. of hydrated lime to each bag of cement, where the mixture is made of one bag cement, two cubic feet sand, and three cubic feet of coarse pebbles or broken stone. An ordinary 8 quart pail holds just about 10 pounds when hydrated lime is poured into it. Where more careful work is desired, the following table will give the proper proportions:

bags cement	cu. ft. sand	cu. ft. stone	lbs. hydrated lime
1	1 1/2	3	8
1	2	4	10
1	2 1/2	5	12
1	3	6	16

In all cases use just enough water to make a jelly-like or quaky mixture, which is not thin enough to run and must be slid out of a wheelbarrow. A good power mixer is even more important in securing a good uniform mix where hydrated lime is added to the mixture.—I. W. DICKERSON.

Engine "Bucks"

MISSING of the engine and "buckling" frequently blamed on the carburetor are often due to nothing more than improper adjustment of spark plug or breaker point gaps or both. Before making carburetor adjustment in high compression engines the owner or mechanic should make sure that the plug gap is .020 inch or less and distributor points are filed square and gapped from .015 to .022 inch, the smallest workable gap the better.

Dirty or worn out spark plugs cause trouble often blamed on the carburetor. To clean plugs, fill the lower part with alcohol, metal polish or equal parts ammonia and water and allow to stand for a few seconds; rub the carbon from the insulator with a stiff wire or small wooden peg covered with one thickness of cloth; wipe the plug dry, then clean sparking points with emery cloth.

Cleaning Out a Chimney

"Our chimney has a coating inside of hard soot almost like cement. Is there anything that I can burn in the stove that will loosen it? The chimney is built up from the cellar bottom and trying to clean it with a pole or a chain is impossible."—F. G. S., N. Y.

ABOUT the only thing I know of which you can burn in the stove to help clean this out is either dry salt, sheet zinc, or old zinc dry cells. First wait until the roof is wet either from rain, snow, or from a hose, then build up a good hot fire with plenty of coals, and then throw on the dry salt or old dry cells. Both the zinc and the manganese dioxide in the dry cells seem to be helpful in loosening soot. This hard soot is difficult to do anything with and it may take several applications.

You say it is impossible to use a pole or chain in the chimney, but it would seem that this might be done from the top. A 2x2 or 2x4, with sharp nails put through a board and then nailed on one end ought to be able to do considerable scratching in the upper part of the chimney, and this would help the other stuff to burn it out.—I. W. D.

Caring for Wagon Wheels

A SUBSCRIBER states that he expects to repaint his farm wagon and would like advice as to the best treatment to give the felloes of the wooden wheels.

The standard treatment for wooden

New

Jamesway

**Method of
HOUSING-ALSO
HEATING
VENTILATING
EQUIPPING
Poultry Houses**

VENTILATION

WATERERS

METAL NESTS

MASH FEEDERS

INSULATION

HEATERS & HEATING SYSTEMS

VENTILATION

HEATING

EQUIPPING

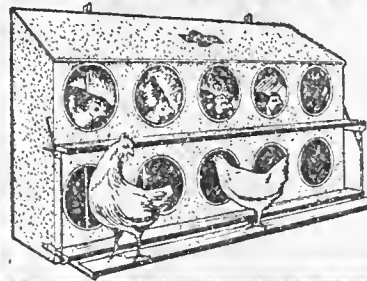
HOUSING

**Pointed Arch Poultry House
Ventilation for all Poultry Houses
Heating for all Poultry Houses**

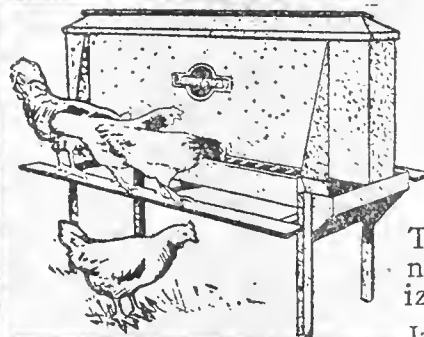
VENTILATION



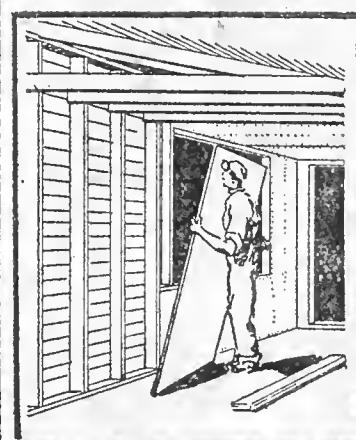
WATERERS



METAL NESTS



MASH FEEDERS



INSULATION

POULTRY is one of the best and surest sources of income on the farm. A small amount of money invested in a proper type of house and equipment for the farm flock will bring a bigger profit return than most any other farm operation.

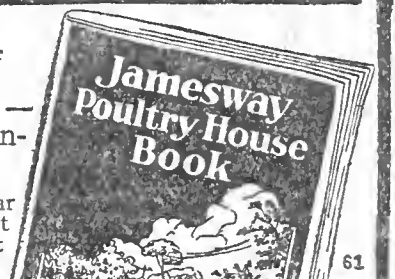
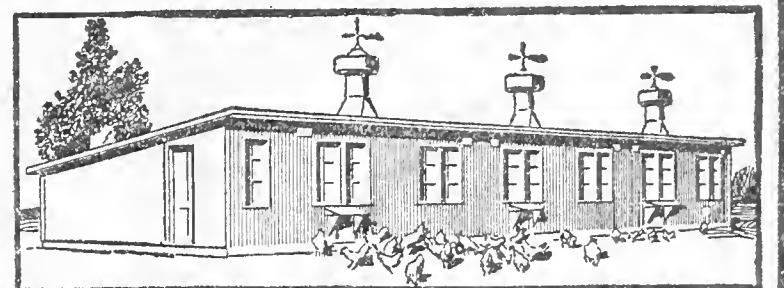
Just what type of poultry house is best—how to build it or how to remodel your present poultry house so that it will bring the greatest return per bird with the least amount of labor and care is a subject that everyone who raises poultry is interested in. For a quarter of a century our staff of poultry experts and engineers have been working and developing methods of housing, heating, ventilating and equipping for farm flocks. This enables us to offer to every flock owner the most up-to-date, practical and helpful information on this subject that can be obtained. The result of all of this vast experience is pictured and described in the NEW JAMESWAY POULTRY BOOK.

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The Pressure Cooker Saves the Meat Supply

A Reserve Stock of Well-Canned Meat Prevents Any Worries About Unexpected Guests

AS SOON as butchering time arrives we get out the canning outfit and start in. Most women of my neighborhood prefer beef, pork loins, sausage and chicken for cold packing, but I have canned spareribs, rolls of beef, hamburger steak, pork roast, tenderloins and even rabbits.

Many are still without the necessary steam pressure outfit. I have been using my pressure cooker for some time and the saving in time and fuel paid for it in a very short time.

Methods of canning meats vary, but I have used the following with very good success. For beef we usually use a front quarter of a well-fleshed yearling. The hind quarters are our choice for immediate use. First we use a narrow-bladed knife, one that is real sharp, to remove the bone, then cut crosswise of the grain of the meat, the same as for steak. Cut these steaks in strips about two inches wide for convenience in putting in jars. Place strips together on the table and thoroughly salt and pepper, then pack in hot, sterilized jars, not too close together, allowing some fat to each jar. They are now ready to process. Another method is to cut the beef into pieces of desired size. Brown in hot fat in the frying pan and pack in the hot, sterilized jars. Add 1 teaspoonful of salt to each quart and fill the jars with hot water. Partially seal and process.

For hamburger steak, run any part of beef desired through the grinder, season well, make into small cakes and brown in plenty of fat. Add a little water to the fat and pour this over the meat, then process. The time for pro-

cessing beef with a pressure cooker is one hour under 10 to 15 pounds of pressure, or three hours cooking in case you use a hot-water bath.

In preparing pork loins, first remove the bones. Brown in a hot skillet, salt and pepper, and pack into jars the same as beef. This is an excellent dish and many prefer it to chicken.

To can pork roast, roast the same as you would for the table, then fill the jars with rather large pieces. You can either use roast liquid for filling the jars, or you can add a little thickening and make a brown gravy to pour over the meat. The jars should be filled about half full of the liquid. They are now ready to process. The time for processing pork is forty minutes under 10 to 15 pounds pressure, or two and one-half hours in hot-water bath.

Canning Sausage

To can sausage, season as desired and make the meat into patties. Brown in the skillet and pack in hot jars. Time on sausage is thirty minutes under 10 to 15 pounds pressure or three hours in the hot-water bath.

In canning chicken, disjoint the fowl as usual and brown the pieces nicely in the skillet, using plenty of fat. Then pack in sterilized jars and process. If you do not wish to use the bony pieces for packing in jars, place them in a kettle, add hot water and allow to simmer until the meat can be readily removed from the bones. Put the meat in the jars, adding 1 teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Now boil the broth down to one-half of the original amount and pour over the meat, and the jars are ready to process. This meat and stock is lovely for making chicken pie, salad, creamed chicken, etc. Time for processing chicken is one hour under 10 to 15 pounds pressure or three hours in hot-water bath.

We always put down some of our sausage and pork shoulders and hams in lard. Fry partly done and place in warm jar. Weight down well and keep the jar in a warm spot while filling. While the meat is still very warm, pour hot lard over all and cool quickly.

We use still another method on the sausage. Make into patties and fry as usual. Pack from 12 to 15 (depending on the size) in hot sterilized jars. Then pour one scant cupful of the fryings over the meat and seal tightly. Just as the fryings begin to congeal, invert the jars allowing all the fryings to come to the mouth of the jars. This makes a perfect seal. Keep the jars inverted until ready to use. To use, place the jars in hot water until the fryings are melted and drain the fat off. The sausage is excellent prepared in this way.

Not only is a pressure cooker of service during the canning season, but it is a time and labor saver, giving the housewife more time to do other things

which would be of greater benefit and pleasure to her family, home and self. With the pressure cooker you can quickly prepare an entire meal in a very short time. I have cooked a meal of roast chicken and vegetables in less than forty minutes. And I did not have to stand over a hot stove during all this time, either, but found time to do many other little household duties. Think what a great help this is when you wish to spend a few hours away from home and still wish to serve an appetizing hot meal to your family. Many vegetables and meats are even better when cooked in the pressure cooker than when prepared in the usual way. Stews are much richer and vegetables cooked as they are in very little water, are better flavored than when cooked in the open kettle, as none of the flavor is lost, as is the case of the open kettle cooking.—MRS. M. H.

EDITOR'S NOTES: Only the foods which have been processed in the cooker should be kept for any great length of time. Where fat is the sealing agent there is the same danger of rancidity as in lard or other fatty food. This type of preservation is always temporary, whereas processed meats will keep almost indefinitely.

Aunt Janet's Corner

FROM Vermont comes this week's request for cards and letters to be sent to a shut-in. Anemia is responsible for keeping indoors Miss Norma Williams of Randolph, Vermont and we feel sure our readers, and especially those of her own state will heed the call and make this old world brighter for her by a message, however short.

Another service which the Corner does is to keep a list of families who desire used clothing. Just recently a letter came from a mother saying she would have a hard time this winter providing her children with warm clothes for school and Sunday School. She can alter things to make them fit and will welcome any top clothing or underwear. We have many other names which will be furnished if you wish to send a parcel where it will be used. AUNT JANET.

New York Woman Honored

THE recently organized Rural Women's Conference which met in London early in May of this year marks one of the most significant advances of the age in rural thinking. Other women have formed international organizations, but it remained until this year for the more conservative rural women to make their start. But, once started, they do not intend to stop. Already plans are being shaped for next year's meeting of rural women at Vienna, Austria. Mrs. A. E. Brigden of Rochester, New York is one of the committee

of ten which is to plan the Vienna meeting and she hopes to be able to attend in person. Other countries besides the U. S. A. represented on this committee are India, Australia, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Germany and Great Britain. Mrs. Brigden was a delegate from the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus.

Do You Know That—

Light colored walls in the kitchen reflect and distribute both artificial and natural light.

Light-colored felt hats may be dry-cleaned by rubbing cornmeal into the surface, letting it stand over night and brushing it off.

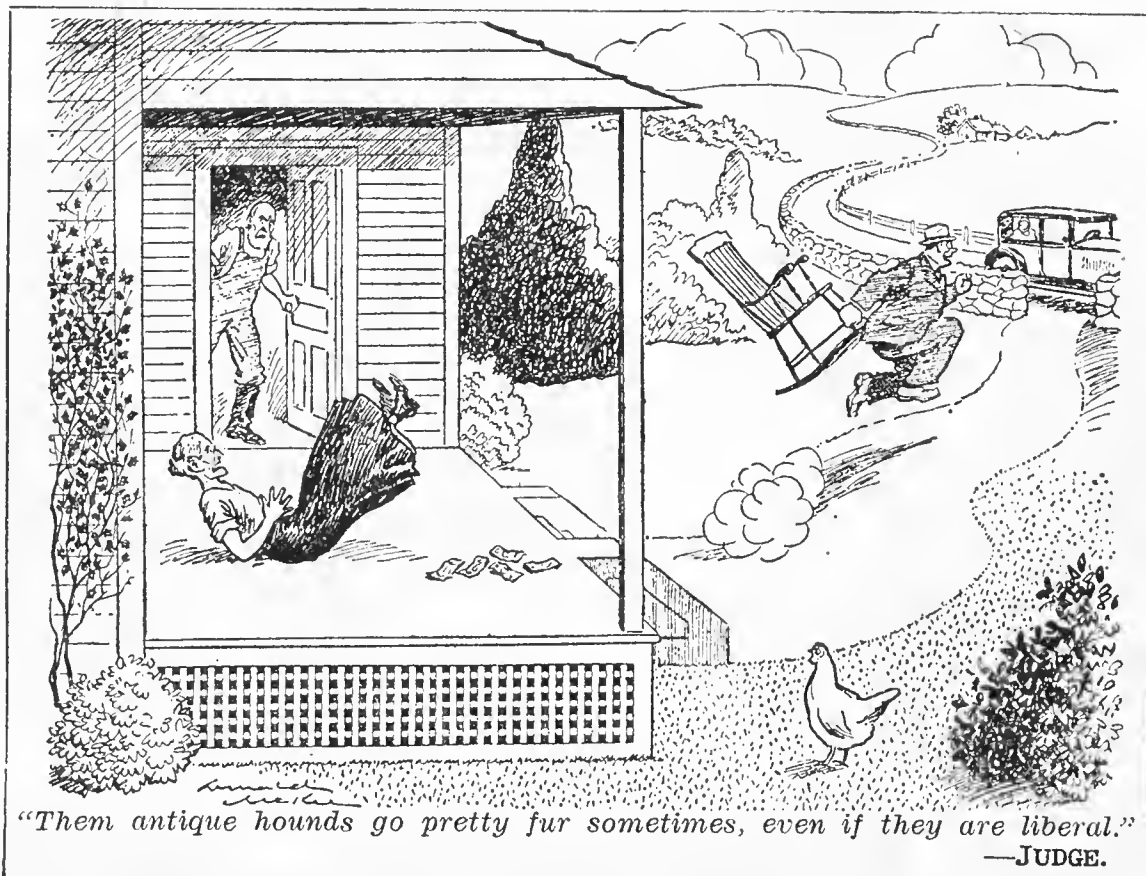
Before measuring molasses, dip the measuring cup or spoon in scalding water and then the molasses will turn out quickly.

Always rinse the egg beater immediately after using—in cold water for egg whites and hot water for whipped cream. You will never be bothered about having to wash a sticky egg beater if you follow this.—BETTY.

Charming in the New Mode



Dress pattern No. 2981 with its long molded bodice and gently flaring skirt is strictly in the season's new mode. Transparent velvet, flat crepe, or faille would lend itself gracefully to the soft draping of this design. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of belt. Price 13c.



"Them antique hounds go pretty fur sometimes, even if they are liberal." —JUDGE.

Distinct Individuality



Dress Pattern No. 2988 is exceedingly smart and trim and most suitable for the tailored frock of tweed, velvet or flat crepe. The new rich wine red would be a charming color for this model with egg-shell collar. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 27-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance of stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new Winter Fashion catalogues and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Little Recipes for Little Cooks

by *Betty*

LESSON
NUMBER TEN



Betty grinds the cranberries for the relish. Notice that she is careful not to get her fingers into the grinder.

Here's Your Chance to Help Mother with the Thanksgiving Dinner

DEAR LITTLE COOKS:

Aren't you glad when Thanksgiving Day comes that you are a little cook? Seems to me it would be just awful to have so much good cooking going on and not be able to have a little share. Mother says I can make cranberry relish for our dinner this year so I am practising up. I am going to tell you how too. It's just as easy!

Next month comes Christmas and I have started my list already. Have you? Mother says she knows what I'll put down first—a doll; and I do want a big baby doll that I can put my little brother's baby clothes on.

For December you will want some candy recipes I know. Lots of little cooks have written asking for candy recipes and Christmas and candy seem to go together, don't they?

Love to all the little cooks,
BETTY.

Cranberry Relish

Take 1 quart of good cranberries. Pick out any that seem to be poor. Wash the good ones well. Then get mother to show you how to fix the food chopper with the medium knife. Before you start to put the cranberries through, it is a good plan to put some dish or pan under the chopper because the berries are juicy and the juice is pretty sure to run down on the floor if there isn't something there to catch it.

Have a dish, one that will fit under the chopper, to catch the cranberries as they come through. When you have all the berries ground, measure what you have and add as much sugar as you have cranberries. That's really all there is to the relish except that it tastes better if it is made the day before it is eaten because the sugar and juice have time to get well mixed.

This tastes awfully good with meats, especially chicken or turkey or roast pork. Ask your mother to let you try it. Of course, you've turned the food chopper often for your mother and know that fingers really shouldn't go through the chopper. So keep the fingers out!

Popcorn Balls

Somehow when the cooler weather comes everybody seems to like popcorn, and popcorn balls are even better.

This is how I make them (real often on Sunday afternoon):

First I pop a good big pan of corn and I am real careful to take out all the "old maids," that is, the hard ones that didn't pop.

Then I use a molasses candy recipe to pour over the corn to stick it together so we can make it into balls. Here is the recipe:

1/3 cup molasses
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup of sugar
1/3 cup boiling water
1 tablespoon vinegar
1/6 teaspoon cream of tartar
1 tablespoon of melted butter
Very small pinch of soda

Put the molasses, sugar, water and vinegar in the kettle and put the kettle on the stove where the candy will boil. But do be careful or it will boil over! You know what a smell and what a looking stove there is when candy boils over, besides wasting all the good candy.

When the candy begins to boil, add the cream of tartar. After the candy has cooked awhile, it

will seem much thicker and it should be stirred most of the time.

When mother thinks it is about done, she will help you test it. Mother thinks that very young cooks will need mother to help quite a bit anyway because hot candy burns terribly and she can show you how to handle the kettle so as not to spill any.

This is the way mother taught me to test this candy. I take a cup of very cold water and into this I drop a spoonful of the hot candy. If it runs all around in the water or only makes a soft ball, it needs to boil longer, but if it makes a hard ball of candy that you can take up in your fingers it is done.

Now I add the butter, soda and vanilla. Then I pour the hot candy over the corn and stir so it goes all down through. Then I wait a minute for it to cool enough so I can hold it without burning myself. I butter my hands well so the balls won't stick and I also get a clean platter ready to hold the balls.

What To Do for Burns

Even grown-up cooks sometimes burn themselves and little cooks are pretty sure to unless they are very careful. Plenty of nice thick holders are a great help. Perhaps little cooks will like to make some of their very own from some pretty scraps of material mother doesn't need.

Do you know what to do when you have burned yourself and it is hurting so? Common baking soda wet with a very little cold water is a great relief put over the burn to stop the pain. A thick coat of vaseline over the burn is also good. A bandage of soft clean material will help to keep the burn clean and protected.

A Suggestion for Next Month

Next month, as you are sure to know, brings us Christmas Day. Betty is wondering if you know some other little girl (or perhaps a boy) that would like to join our Little Cooks Class—or shall we call it a club? A nice way to get them started would be to give them a Betty Scrapbook. You can get them, with nine lessons all printed in by sending 25 cents, for each one you want, to Betty.

As soon as I can, I begin to shape it into balls and I work as fast as ever I can because after the candy cools too much it won't stick well. It is a good plan to have two people make the balls so it will be done quicker.

If you want to try this for molasses taffy, cook it just the same only pour it on buttered pans and cool enough to handle. Pull it until it is so hard you can't pull it any more. Pull it out in long sticks and cut with a clean scissors.

Apple Sauce Cake

Eggs are scarce and high priced in November and so maybe mother will shake her head when you ask to make a cake. Here's a good scheme; tell her you have a recipe for an apple sauce cake that doesn't take any eggs. It tastes good and she will be glad to let you bake it because it will save eggs for her to use in the pumpkin pie for Thanksgiving.

Small Recipe

1/4 cup sugar
1/3 cup sour apple sauce
quite thick
3/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1/4 teaspoon cloves
1/2 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup plus 2 table-
spoons flour
2 tablespoons melted
butter
1/4 cup raisins, cooked

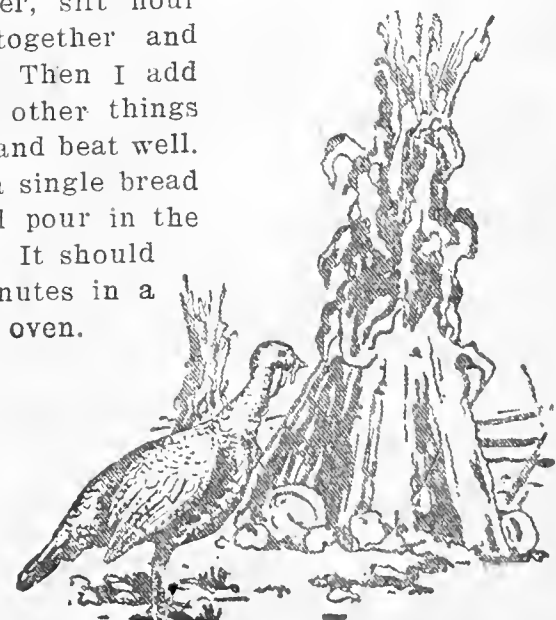
Large Recipe

1 cup sugar
1 1/2 cups apple sauce
thick and sour
1 tablespoon cinnamon
1/2 tablespoon cloves
2 teaspoons soda
2 1/2 cups flour
1/2 cup butter melted
1 cup raisins, cooked

For this I use left-over apple sauce (unless it is very sweet). Or I cook enough apples, without sugar, to make what I need of thick sauce.

I put the apple sauce in the bowl and add sugar, spices, and butter. I cook the raisins until they are puffy just as for brown bread and drain off the water, sift flour and soda together and add raisins. Then I add this to the other things in the bowl and beat well.

I grease a single bread tin well and pour in the cake batter. It should bake 45 minutes in a rather slow oven.





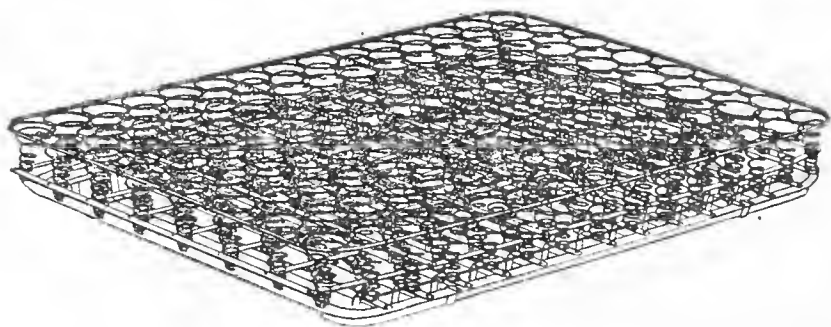
BETTER BREAKFASTS BEGIN WITH BETTER SLEEP

Do you realize that loss of sleep is loss of nerve nourishment—that a sagging bed-spring means a sagging spine—or, that ill temper, poor digestion and much ill health is often caused by insufficient rest?

Why sacrifice your nerves to a poor bed-spring when, at little cost, you may have the relaxation of a Foster Ideal? Why suffer sag when the Foster Ideal with its 120 finely tempered upright coils will give you finer spine support? Why "put up" with "any" spring when in the Foster Ideal you may enjoy the comfort of a better bed-spring made from a scientific study and research into sleep?

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Foster Ideal Springs are not sold in every furniture and department store and you may be urged to buy something alleged to be "just as good." But—if you are interested in proper spine support and want real rest, you'll seek out the Foster Ideal Dealer in your city and you'll buy a genuine Foster Ideal Spring, that bears the Foster Trade Mark.



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and Inner Spring Mattress Fillings*

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WE frequently get letters from subscribers who ask where they can buy certain equipment or supplies. It is good business when you are in the market to get all the information possible before buying. Consequently, we have made arrangements to forward to you, information, catalogues and prices on such equipment or supplies as you may need.

In taking advantage of this service you are under no obligation either to us or to the manufacturer. Just clip this coupon, mark the items in which you are interested and mail to us.

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NAME

ADDRESS STATE

When Coffee's Left Over

Here Are Tested Ways of Using the Last Drop

PERHAPS father took one cup instead of his usual two, or we unthinkingly made more coffee than usual, but anyway, there's some left over this morning! Throw it away? O dear no, when there are so many things which can be done with it, and good coffee costs good money these days! Pour it out of the pot into a glass jar, or bowl, or anything that isn't metal, and you'll find that reheated coffee, saved under these circumstances is not to be despised. Or on a hot day it is delicious in a tall glass, iced, with whipped cream on top.

Left over coffee may be used in cake instead of milk, in which case add a tablespoon more fat than the recipe calls for. A wonderfully good gingerbread is made by the addition of a cup of strong hot coffee. Three fourths cup of brown sugar, three fourths cup molasses, three fourths cup of melted shortening. Mix together, and add two beaten eggs. In a separate bowl have ready a sifted mixture of two and a half cups of flour, two teaspoons baking soda, 1 teaspoon ginger, two teaspoons cinnamon, one half teaspoon cloves, one half teaspoon baking powder. Add this gradually to the first mixture, and lastly a cup of hot, strong coffee. Bake in layers and put together with white icing, or bake as individual cakes.

In Icing on Layer Cake

A plain layer cake can be quite par-tified by a coffee cream filling. Take a cup of powdered sugar, two table-spoons butter, and cream together. Dissolve two tablespoons cocoa in a little cold coffee, then add a tablespoon and a half more of coffee and boil five minutes. Cool, then add to first mixture, spread on the cake when cool. A simpler form of filling is to cream together the butter and sugar, and add a tablespoon cold coffee, a little at a time. In almost any recipe for chocolate icing, coffee may be substituted for water.

The left-over breakfast coffee may be the foundation of a tempting dinner dessert and most men who enjoy their morning coffee are pleased with a coffee flavor in desserts. Coffee tapioca, for instance, is easily made as follows; three cups coffee, half cup of quick cooking tapioca, pinch of salt and half cup of granulated sugar. Cook in double boiler fifteen minutes, flavor with vanilla, and serve very cold with thick cream and sugar. A Coffee Tapioca custard is very tasty. Take a cup and a half strong, hot coffee, and stir in half a cup of quick cooking tapioca. Cook till clear, then add two egg yolks beaten and mixed with three fourths cup sugar, and a pinch of salt. Stir till mixture is thick, then pour it on two

egg whites, beaten stiff. Serve very cold with whipped cream.

Coffee Jelly is a good dessert to follow a heavy meal. One and a half tablespoons gelatine, one fourth cup of cold water, soak for ten minutes. Add one and a half cups boiling coffee, one third cup granulated sugar. Stir to dissolve. When cool, set in refrigerator, to become thoroughly chilled.

When baking a ham, use as a basting mixture a proportion of half cup vinegar, to a fourth cup strong coffee. The coffee gives the ham a delicious "nutty" flavor.

Lastly, clear coffee may be used to dip ecru curtains and laces that have faded. So don't throw away that left over coffee! It has many possibilities! MRS. A. B. S., CAL.

If coffee is used for flavoring it must be very strong to impart any perceptible flavor.

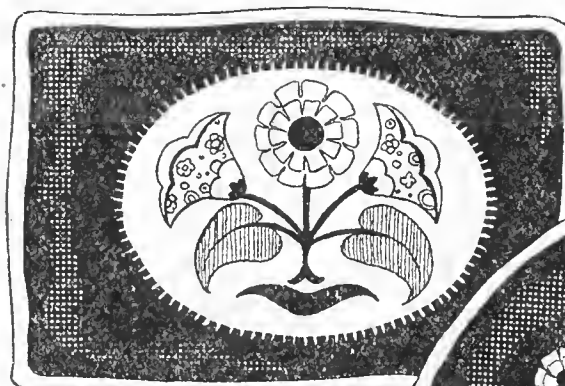
For fillings using coffee our tester recommends the confectioner's sugar as it does not have quite the sandy consistency of the powdered sugar. She also suggests that if the coffee jelly seems too stiff either more coffee or water may be added.

Betty Scrapbooks Twenty-five Cents

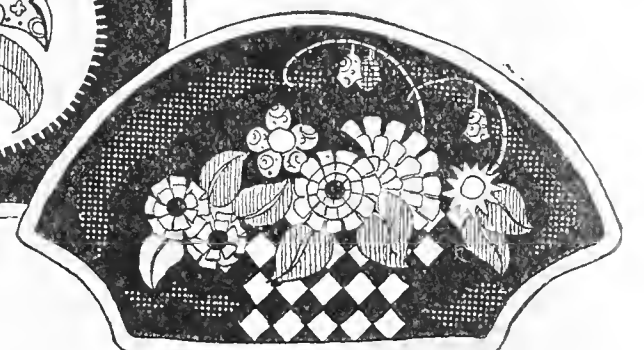
Up to the present time almost 4000 girls and boys have bought copies of Betty's recipe scrapbook for little cooks. These copies have been sold for 10 cents each but we find that it has cost the American Agriculturist more than twice that amount. Therefore, after November 1st, the price of each Scrapbook will be twenty-five cents. The book when complete will be worth far more than that as its twenty-four lessons really make a text book for a course in food study. It is an excellent and unusual opportunity to supply the young folks with a recipe book that will be useful all their lives. Order from Betty, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Give Full Address

When ordering from our Embroidery and Pattern Departments please look your order over carefully to see that your full name and address are given besides having all pattern numbers and sizes correct. Just at this writing there are several unsigned orders waiting to be filled because we do not know who sent the orders. We do everything possible to get orders filled promptly and it would help matters greatly if all information is given on the order.



Smart Pillows of Oilcloth



NUMBER M609 is a large pillow of unusual shape, of black oilcloth posies and leaves. The posies come from a basket of ivory, laced through black. The stems are green wool chain-stitch, and the ball centers of the flowers are of wool yarn. All materials, including orange felt binding, are included in order number M609, at 80 cents.

The oblong pillow, number M610, 70 cents, also includes front, back, felt binding, all color swatches, and instructions. This includes everything but the stuffing for the pillows, and that is excelsior. Even paper, torn and wadded, makes suitable filling, as these colorful pillows are for sheer swank and gayety; not even the cat could bury himself on their slippery sides! But a group of these, a center basket pillow flanked by two oblongs, makes a spot that draws both attention and admiration. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Light in the Darkness

Eye-Strain Causes Unnecessary Fatigue

THE short, dark days are gaining noticeably. The hours of work on the average farm remain about the same. Which means that several hours' work must each day be done "by candlelight".

It is astonishing how many poorly lighted houses one finds. No wonder mother dreads preparing breakfast in the shadowy kitchen and finds the preparing and cleaning away of supper a burden.

Nor is a modern lighting system a certain insurance against darkness, for, unless fixtures are placed to the best advantage, one may find herself still working in the shadows.

Get your family to join you in a little lighting experiment this evening. Provide several candles which may be handled with comparative safety even

that she did not mind "lamp-light meals" when she had fixed a wall lamp in her kitchen so that it could be swung round and made to light the whole length of the pantry. And yet for years she had fumbled about in semi-darkness or carried a hand-lamp on each hurried trip to the pantry. A wall lamp provided with a good reflector is excellent to throw a light through a hall to an outer door, into a storeroom or into stairways.

The children will delight to help with these experiments. They will never forget doing it and will hardly be satisfied with poorly lighted houses in years to come.—A. M. ASHTON.

How To Remove Some Common Stains

Egg: Wash in cold water, then warm water and soap.

Indelible Pencil:

1. Soak in alcohol and wash with water and soap.
2. Wash with soap and water and apply potassium permanganate as a last resort.

Iodine:

1. Soak or sponge with ammonia.
2. Prepare starch as for laundry purposes, immerse stained material and boil.
3. Wash with alcohol.

Kerosene: Use soap and warm water.

Machine Oil:

1. Use soap and cold water.
2. Sponge with turpentine.

Medicine: Soak in alcohol, dilute oxalic acid or boiling water.

Mildew: (If mildew has grown into fabric, it cannot be removed).

1. If stain is fresh, wash with cold water and soap.
2. Soak in sour milk, lay in sun without rinsing.
3. Cover with paste of fuller's earth, or powdered chalk and salt.
4. If a stain is old, bleach with Javelle water or potassium permanganate, wash in hot water and place in sun.

Milk: Wash at once in cold water and then soap and water.

Mucus:

1. Soak in cold salt water (two tablespoons salt to 1 quart of water).
2. If very soiled, boil in salt water, using an enameled pan.

Paint, Varnish, Vaseline:

1. If fresh, use cold water and soap.
2. Sponge with turpentine.
3. Boil white cottons and linens in a solution of washing soda (3 teaspoons to a gallon of water).
4. Sponge delicate goods with carbon tetra-chloride.
5. Soften old stains with kerosene, then wash with turpentine, applying with a soft brush. (Vaseline stains which have been boiled cannot be removed).

Pitch, Rosin:

1. Rub with fat or lard and wash.
2. Sponge with benzine, gasoline or carbon tetra-chloride.

Scorch: Wet and bleach in sunshine.

Shoe Polish: Black-rub with grease, wash in thick suds. Use turpentine on wool and silks.

Soot: Brush lightly, then use an absorbent powder, such as fuller's earth.

Stove Polish:

1. Use cold water and soap.
2. Soak in gasoline or chloroform.

Wax or Paraffin: Treat same as grease, using absorbents. Bleach if necessary. Frederick's "You and Your Laundry."

How to Make Javelle Water
One half pound chloride of lime dis-

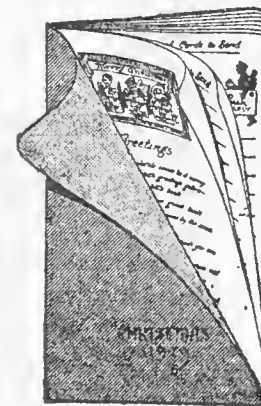
solved in two quarts cold water. Dissolve one pound of washing soda in one quart of boiling water. Pour the clear liquid from the chloride of lime into a bottle and mix with the solution of washing soda. Cork and keep in a dark place.

Help Fight Cancer

"FIGHT Cancer with Knowledge" is the slogan of the American Society for the Control of Cancer which has for its prime purpose the spreading of information which will help people to recognize cancer in its early stages. Last year cancer ranked second as a cause of deaths in the United States, being responsible for untold suffering and an economic loss of millions of dollars. The Society distributes free literature and trustworthy information about cancer upon

request and in order to keep up this service is this year offering for sale a booklet, which they call a Christmas gift guide. "Book your way to Christmas joy through giving" and send the Society the dollar it asks for this little book in which you can record your gift lists or ideas or anything having to do with Christmas.

The best Christmas spirit is demonstrated in helping those who are ill or distressed rather than in giving expensive gifts and expecting an equal amount in return. Address the American Society for the Control of Cancer, 25 West 43rd St., New York City.



TO WIVES: IMPORTANT! First save yourself!

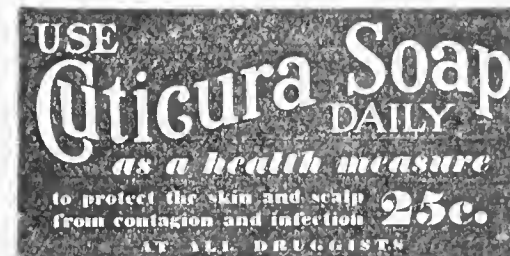
For your own sake, look for more help,—not more bars,—from the money you spend for soap. That's what Fels-Naptha brings... the extra help of two active cleaners in one golden bar. Naptha, the dirt-loosener (smell it!) and good golden soap, the dirt-remover. Working hand-in-hand, they make your washing easier. Get Fels-Naptha at your grocer's... today.

Nothing can take the place of

FELS-NAPTHA



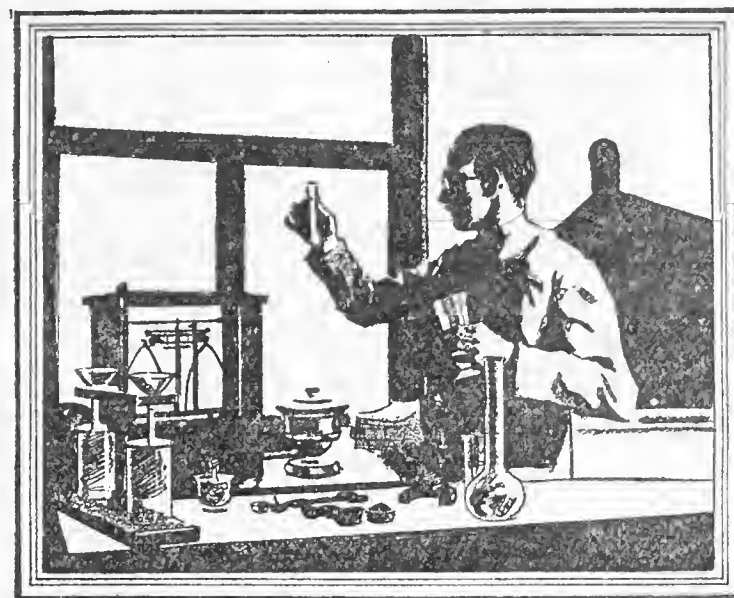
[FREE—Write Dept. Z, 1-16, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for a handy device to aid you with the washing. It's yours for the asking.]



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Write for 50 sets St. Nicholas Christmas Seals. Sell for 10c a set. When sold send us \$3.00 and keep \$2.00. No Work—Just Fun. St. Nicholas Seal Co. Dept. 334A, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Secret of food quality in flour

Laboratory analysis reveals
Nature's ingredients



Every ear of wheat used for Occident Flour is analyzed in a modern laboratory to determine protein content.

BREAD can be no better than its flour—just as flour can be no better than its wheat. This is the reason for hundreds of chemical tests made daily in our laboratory to determine the protein content of wheat.

Even a goodly percentage of "premium" high protein wheat is discarded—thus insuring the very "cream" of the crop for our thirteen mills.

The extra quality and quantity of protein in Occident Flour mean extra food value at comparatively low cost (protein is usually contained in only higher priced foods.)

If you are not convinced after trial that Occident makes more and better bread than any flour you have ever used, the purchase price will be refunded.



FREE!

We shall send you a series of easy-to-follow bread, cake and pastry recipes. Address our Home Economics Department.

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This cunning little ready-made dress No. B5213 comes stamped for embroidery on fine, soft honey-colored or pink voile. It is finished with raglan sleeves, yoke and deep hem. Sizes 1, 2, and 3 years. Name size and color desired. Price \$1.25 each. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

by the children. While you work at the sink have them hold a candle at various places and heights to ascertain just where you get the most benefit. When that particular spot is ascertained, see that a permanent light is placed there. This may consist of an electric or gas fixture. It may be a wall-lamp or simply a stout shelf upon which to place a small hand lamp. Whatever it is, if the light falls upon your work without glaring in the worker's eyes, the work can be done with much less fatigue. Repeat this experiment at each working point.

No wonder early breakfast is an uncomfortable meal when it is eaten in the glare of an unshaded lamp placed in the center of the table. Try a taller lamp provided with a shade that throws the light upon the table and protects the breakfasters' eyes and see how much more serene everyone feels.

A woman who had to use a long pantry for most of her supplies found



BLOTTO: And when it slows down you'll see th' squirrel.—LIFE.

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

FOR a little while they stood under the gnarled limbs of the trees which cast shadows from over their heads. He did not reveal himself until Opitchi's form disappeared among the pools of light and darkness as she went toward the fires. Then he advanced, calling Toinette's name softly.

Her appearance surprised him. His first thought was that he had made a mistake and that she was not Toinette but some princess of the tribe. She was not the ragged and dishevelled young woman who had arrived with Tiaoga's men. Mary, the Thrush, had dressed her in the prettiest raiment left by Silver Heels. Her fawn-skin jacket and short skirt of doeskin had the glow of golden velvet in the moonlight. Her parted hair was brushed smooth as a bird's wing and fell in two gleamy braids over her shoulders. A fillet of scarlet cloth was around her forehead, and in it was a single feather of vivid yellow. There was something about the long yellow feather, the fillet of scarlet cloth, and the boyish closeness of her dress which made Jeems give a wondering cry. It was as if they had come to her from an obscure and distant past and had always belonged to her. He had dreamed of this lovely wilderness princess; through years of boyhood hopes and plannings he had built up worlds about her, and in those worlds he had fought for her and had adventured with her where he alone was her champion and her hero. He had carried gifts of feathers to her—feathers and fawnskin and a piece of cloth like that which she now wore in a crimson band about her forehead!

To him it was the precious red velvet, there in the glow of the moon.

He opened his arms, and Toinette came into them.

CHAPTER XVIII

FOR half an hour Jeems was alone with Toinette. Then Mary Daghlen returned, and with her came a messenger who took him back to the dances which were beginning about the scalp-fire. (*Mary Daghlen's people moved westward from the valley of the Juniata in 1738. A year later William Daghlen was slain by the Senecas and his wife and infant daughter were taken prisoners. The mother died in Chenufsio when Mary was ten years old. When the Seneca villages were made to surrender their white prisoners, Mary Daghlen refused to give up the life of her Indian husband and his people. He was not embarrassed by the critical eyes upon him. The wilderness of the night entered his blood, a heat set blazing by the joy of his possession, and as he chanted the Seneca victory songs with the others, Toinette was in his heart, and words she had whispered to him under the oaks repeated themselves until they dulled his senses and blinded his eyes to everything but their import. As soon as God would let them bring it about she would be his wife. She had said that! So he danced. He shouted at Tiaoga's side. The curious and the suspicious became his friends. Eyes that had followed him sombrely grew warm with approval. He vindicated Tiaoga for allowing him to live, and Wuskoo swelled with pride and boasted that he had another son as great as Gray Fox had been. Toinette, horrified at first, saw him in his madness. Then she began to understand. But not until he took his turn among the warriors and danced alone in the light of the fire, chanting his story in the language of his adopted people, did Opitchi—translating what he said—let her know fully the daring of her lover. Jeems's story began with his earliest thoughts and memories of her. He told of their*

homes in the country of the Richelieu, of his dreams and hopes, of his yearnings and prayers, and of Paul Tache. He told how he had fought and lost, described the passing of moons and the growing of his love and how death had come with the Mohawks from the south. Then he came to the finding of Toinette, their flight, the triumph of his love, his fight with the scalp hunter at Lussan's place, and their capture by Tiaoga and his warriors. He praised these warriors. They were not like the Mohawks, who were sneaks in the night. The Senecas were clean and

Jeems. Almost baby arms claiming him.

Long after midnight the revels ended, and Chenufsio grew quiet. For a time, he looked at the stars and the changing shadows of the moon through the open door of Wuskoo's tepee. He entered sleep as if going into a long avenue of golden colours. Only happiness rising like a flower from the ashes of a torture that was gone could have made it like that. His mother seemed a part of it, her voice a glad melody somewhere in the radiance which embraced him. In the avenue of gold, he

and his councillors in Chenufsio. They faced war—and famine. If their fighting men went into the east, who would keep the people from starvation? It was decided that Tiaoga should take the warpath again with thirty men chosen by lot, while thirty of his braves should remain to fight hunger and death during the winter months. The drawing came, but Jeems was not included. Shindas was doomed to leave his sweetheart again.

These were days when misgivings assailed Jeems and Toinette in spite of their hopes and plans, yet no cloud more than temporarily darkened their visions. In the heart of each was the prayer that a wandering priest might come their way, so that the ceremony could be performed that would make them husband and wife. In the town were a number of white women who had accepted Indian husbands in the Indian way, but against this practice Toinette revolted. She prayed and Mary Daghlen prayed with her, for through the years since her mother had died the Thrush had kept her faith unbroken. The Seneca, worshipping her, honoured it.

Two years before three Jesuits had come to Chenufsio, one after another, since then there had been none.

Jeems was sure Tiaoga would permit Toinette to go with him when the break-up came. Wood Pigeon had found a sister and a mother in Toinette, and her love was divided between her two white friends. Tiaoga no longer assumed an attitude of indifference when Toinette was in his presence, and his affection for her came also to tolerate, if not actually to include, little Wood Pigeon. This fact gave Jeems his greatest confidence when, as the day for the town's dissolution grew near, he approached Tiaoga on the subject of making Toinette a fifth member of Wuskoo's family. Neither had anticipated an objection, and his unrelenting disapproval filled them with despair. Shindas was not surprised, and it was he who explained Tiaoga's attitude. Toinette was not only Tiaoga's daughter by adoption; the chief had accepted her wholly, blood and spirit, and it was inconceivable in the moral and social ethics of the Senecas that a maiden, and particularly a chieftain's daughter, should abide with the family of the man to whom she was betrothed. That Tiaoga conceded their betrothal was the one consolation they had in their disappointment; that his objection might be overcome by an acceptance of the Indian custom of marriage was a thought which Toinette rejected when Shindas suggested it to her and to Jeems. In the young Seneca's mind was the hope that Toinette would accept this easy way to the possession of a husband and that she might also persuade the Thrush to do the same. But the companionship of Toinette and Mary Daglen served to strengthen them in their resolution to wait for one who could bless their unions with the holy bonds of the Church.

Early in November groups began to leave, each with the small amount of food which remained as its share. Mary was to accompany two families of eight people under the protection of Thunder Shield, a valiant warrior and a splendid hunter. They were going toward Lake Ontario. Toinette was given to Ah De Bah, the Tall Man, a relative of Tiaoga's. He was a thin and sinister-eyed man who might have been named the Serpent, for he moved with the sinuous stealth of that creature and possessed other characteristics which made him almost as unpleasant. But like the snake he was an unexcelled hunter, the best in Chenufsio, and for

(Continued on Page 26)

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. Hiding in an abandoned house Jeems and Toinette see a band of Mohawk killers pass by. Later they are captured by a band of Senecas. Through his skill with the bow and arrow, Jeems gains the admiration of the Seneca chief Tiaoga, who takes Jeems as one of them. He also takes Toinette as his daughter to take the place of his own dead child Silver Heels. The Indians are on their way home to Chenufsio, the mysterious Hidden Town, the secret place of the Seneca Nation. They take Jeems and Toinette with them. They find a friend and comrade in Shindas, Tiaoga's nephew, whose life Jeems spared previous to his capture, when he could easily have slain Shindas from ambush.

swift and brave. He was proud to be a brother and a son among them. His dog, who hated the Mohawks, had accepted them as friends. He wanted this people to respect him, and he wanted them to love Toinette whom Tiaoga had honoured by taking as his daughter. *For Toinette belonged to him. She wanted to be his wife. She wanted to bear his children among the Senecas.*

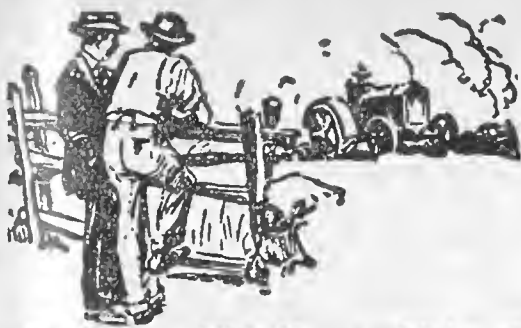
He stopped at last and thanked God that Hepsibah Adams had made it possible for him to do this thing in the light of the fire at Chenufsio. A murmur of approbation stirred the people. It rippled and died out as another warrior took his place.

Jeems had seen Toinette's white face and her eyes radiant in their message to him, but she was gone when he sought for her, and later the torch was burning in her tepee again. Wuskoo and Gray Fox and Wood Pigeon remained near him. They were proud of him, but there was something besides pride in the way Wood Pigeon slipped her small brown hand in his. He observed more closely her too fragile loveliness. She was like a flower hungry for something which meant life to it, and when he made inquiry, Tokana said the child was eight years old and that with each winter her frailty had become more noticeable. The tree which had broken him had killed her mother. Others had been good to her, but Wood Pigeon missed something which seemed to be eating her life away. He told Jeems he thought it was the spirit of the mother calling to her, and that Wood Pigeon was trying to free herself from the flesh to go to her. Of course, the child did not know, but it was happening in spite of them all. Jeems felt the little Indian maid creeping into his heart. Whenever she looked at him, she revealed the beginning of a timid worship, and when at last she grew tired and went to her lonely bed, he knelt at her side for a few moments and talked to her, then kissed her. It was startlingly new and strange for Wood Pigeon. Something sent her arms up through the darkness around his neck. That, too, was a new thing for

saw Wood Pigeon smiling happily between his mother and Toinette. Then he sank into deeper sleep.

This was the beginning of the strange life of Jeems and Toinette in Chenufsio which Colonel Boquet, afterward Major General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces in the Southern Department of America, described as "an episode of fact which is difficult of belief and astounding in the new viewpoint which it and others of a similar kind give us of savage life."

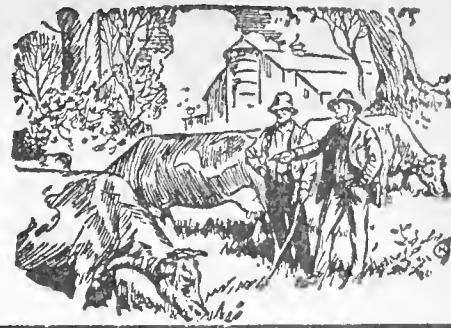
To Jeems and Toinette there was nothing spectacular in their first day or in the many that followed. After the triumphal night, the Indian town fell once more into the routine of its existence. Men hunted, women worked, children played. Warriors met in solemn councils and smoked incessantly as they discussed the affairs of their commonwealth and planned for the future. The "Dark Year" was upon them. Winter threatened. But there were other matters to be settled. Tiaoga had brought unusual news. The English, under a general named Braddock, had been defeated and massacred. The French had been destroyed on Lake George. Sir William Johnson, the White Father of the Sioux Nations, was victorious, and the Mohawks were profiting greatly. This brought sombre looks into the faces of the Senecas. The eastern wilderness was bound to run red with war. Tiaoga was sure. His warriors were sure. The long-expected struggle between the English and the French was at hand, and there would be no rest for the tomahawk until the land was free of one or the other. During the latter part of October, many runners visited Chenufsio from distant villages and towns; from Karahiyadirha at the headwaters of the Little Seneca; from Tyanagarante down on the Allegany; from Kanestio in the direction of Pennsylvania; from Canadaragey and Canadasegy at the western gates of the Cayuga country—from all over the broad domain of the Senecas came the accumulating evidence of fierce and bloody war impending. It brought a problem for Tiaoga



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



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TRAINED RABBIT HOUNDS. Priced to sell. Full guarantee. VERNON E. GRAVATT, Allentown, N. J.

NOTICE TO LIVE STOCK ADVERTISERS

Live stock advertising is not accepted in the classified columns. A special rate of 50c per line on the live stock page is now in effect. Minimum space is four lines or \$2.00. Turn to page 18.

POULTRY

Baby Chicks, Breeding Stock, Eggs

PULLETS, HENS, COCKERELS. Pure bred. Big type Leghorns. Trapnested tested foundation stock. 200 to 291 egg bred blood lines. Shipped C.O.D. to your express station on approval. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich. Box 5.

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PULLETS FOR SALE. Early March hatches R. 1. Reds, range raised heavy laying strain, combed and laying, weigh 5 lbs. each, price \$2.50 each; April hatched \$1.75 each; May hatched \$1.50 each, also a few dark red breeding cockerels \$5 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. COLLINS FARM, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0839-R.

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BANTAMS, WHITE, BUFF, Black Cochins, Black tailed Japs, Light Brahmas, Golden Seabrights, Rose comb black cockerels. Silkies, BEN NICHOLS, Erin, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Martin strain \$2.00 each. LAWRENCE HUTCHINS, Malone, N. Y.

Classified Advertising Rates

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE INSERTED at the rate of 7 cents a word. The minimum charge per insertion is \$1. Count as one word each initial, abbreviation and whole number, including name and address. Thus "J. B. Jones, 44 E. Main St., Mount Morris, N. Y." counts as eleven words.

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ADVERTISING ORDERS must reach our office at 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City, not later than 14 days before the Saturday of publication date desired. Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low rate to subscribers and their friends, cash or money order must accompany your order.

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POULTRY

SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels Tancred strain. Carefully selected from high producing breeders. \$2.00 each. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, N. Y.

BROWN AND WHITE 337 egg Leghorns. Trapnested. Pedigreed cockerels, etc. HARLEN FULTON, Gallipolis, Ohio.

FOR SALE. Barron yearlings suitable for breeders. Write for price. STETSON POULTRY FARMS, Waterville, N. Y.

EIGHTY LARGE BLACK Jersey Giant pullets hatched May 7, \$1.75 each. CHARLES FISHER, Williamson, N. Y.

COCKERELS. High-powered Leghorns, nature reared. New York Official R.O.P. Large healthy, superior egg quality. Illustrated announcement. EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

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Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, Guineas. Special Fall prices. Write your wants. Catalog. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

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FOR SALE: Purebred Narragansett turkeys. ROY E. HILTS, Gouverneur, N. Y.

COLORRED MUSCOVY DUCKS, free range, \$5 pair, \$3 Drake. JESSIE REYNOLDS, Petersburg, N. Y.

PURE BRED WHITE Holland turkeys also White African Guineas, vigorous stock. ALONGO AHALT, Middletown, Md.

BOURBON RED and Narragansett turkeys from World's greatest prize winning strains. Large, healthy, free range, birds with beautiful markings. Write your wants. CECIL LAUGHMAN, Dunraven, N. Y.

POULTRY

Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

PURE BRED MAMMOTH bronze turkeys. Gold Bank strain, free from disease, booking orders. MRS. EDWARD J. FLEMING, R. 2, Philadelphia, N. Y.

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ORDER YOUR BREEDERS from our flock of 1000 mammoth bronze turkeys. Bird Bros., strain. Hens \$8.00; Toms \$12.00. R. M. & J. J. WALSH, Bridge-water, N. Y.

250 PUREBRED MAMMOTH bronze turkeys. Bird Bros., strain. Prize winners. MABEL PRICE, Gouverneur, N. Y.

TURKEYS FOR BREEDERS. Goldbank Giant Bronze. May hatched. Parent stock from Bird Bros. pens. Winners of all prizes in their class at Jefferson County fair. MRS. F. W. SHEPARD, Point Peninsula, N. Y.

FORTUNE IN TURKEYS properly handled. Buy Sunset Giant Bronze. Right now choice 300 vigorous breeders; hens \$8—toms \$12—Trio \$27. Successful rearing instructions. EVANS TURKEY & HONEY FARM, R. 1, Skaneateles, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, young toms and hens bred from my "Red Jacket" strain that have won at the best shows. Extra large size, dark red bodies, wings and tail pure white. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnati, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

\$1000 DOWN GETS FARM. 180 acres, 19 cows, crops, etc. Price \$4500. Terms, part checks. MR. DOUGLAS, Herkimer, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Farm of 56 acres, 7 miles north of Lyons, N. Y. Inquire of NETTIE LAMSON, Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., R.D. 4.

FOR SALE. House and lot in South Sodus, N. Y. Inquire of MISS NETTIE LAMSON, Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., R.D. 4.

105 ACRES on Improved road. Fine set of buildings. 25 choice cows, team, poultry and tools. Bargain. THEO. FULLER, Unadilla, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5.00; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Yellow Delicious and Blood Red Delicious apples. In small or large lots. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines, evergreens, shrubs. Free catalog. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

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STRAWBERRIES—Catalogue 40 varieties. GLA-DAHLIA FARMS, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

21 VARIETIES GORGEOUS COLORED Irises. The Garden's Greatest Beautifiers (including "Dream" the best pink) labeled and postpaid for only \$1. Six orders for only \$5. Color circular free. A. B. KATKAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

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WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cab-bage, Carloads. Pay highest market prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade. Highest prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

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MINK FURS WANTED. Large \$27. Medium \$20. Small \$15. Fox, Large \$30. Medium \$24. Small \$18. EVERETT SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

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MAN OR WOMAN Wanted with ambition and in-dustry, to introduce and supply the demand for Raw-leigh's Household Products to steady users. Fine open-ings near you. We train and help you. Rawleigh Deal-ers can make up to \$100 a week or more. No ex-perience necessary. Pleasant profitable, dignified work. Write today. W. T. RAWLEIGH CO., Dept. K53AGR., Albany, N. Y.

MEN WANTED to demonstrate and take orders di-rect form motorists. Amazing Magnetic Trouble Light. Sticks on metallic surfaces. Our men earn as high as \$75 weekly. Write for demonstrator. MAGNO., Beacon Bldg., Dept. 178C, Boston, Mass.

ENERGETIC MEN IN every town and village can earn big money selling seeds. Experience unnecessary. Steady work. Write for particulars. COBB CO., Frank-lin, Mass.

Additional Classified Advertising On Page 26

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Keep Clover Seed Free From Weeds

By Ray Inman

HOW MANY WEEDS WILL YOU SOW WITH YOUR CLOVER NEXT SPRING? DON'T WAIT TILL NEXT SUMMER TO FIND OUT ~ ~ ~ ~ ~



MOST CLOVER SEED HAS A PERCENTAGE OF WEED WITH IT AND THAT PERCENTAGE IS OFTEN TOO HIGH. ---

How to DETERMINE THE %AGE OF WEED IN A QT. OF CLOVER SEED.



YOU CAN FIND THIS OUT BY HAVING YOUR CLOVER SEED TESTED.

WE HAVE DEVISED THIS SET OF TESTS FOR TESTING YOUR CLOVER SEED RIGHT AT HOME.



SEND SAMPLES OF YOUR SEED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. THEY WILL TEST IT FOR YOU. ---



Additional Classified Advertising

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Middle aged woman to assist with general house work. Good home for right person. ADDRESS 51 First Ave., Gloversville, N. Y.

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BE AN AUCTIONEER. Earn \$25-\$100 daily. Send for large illustrated catalog, also how to receive home study course free. REPERT'S AUCTION SCHOOL, Box 45, Decatur, Indiana.

AVIATION—Employment available now in Milwaukee for men who desire to earn while learning Aviation. Training is in our shops, classrooms and on the airport. No experience necessary. Write for information without obligation. AERO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Employment Department MD, 63 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WOMEN'S WANTS

DRY GOODS 20 yards percales, gingham, sheetings, etc. Our best quality and newest patterns. Pay postman \$1.95 plus postage. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

6 PIECE COTTAGE SETS Snow white voile 50c set. Cotton Batts 72x90, 98c. 3 lbs. plaid blankets \$1.00. 3 lbs. woollens \$1.00. Patchwork 7 lbs. percales \$1.00. 3 lbs. silks \$1.00. Woolen Jersey 58 inches wide \$1.00 yard. Cheese cloth 20 yards \$1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Large Package Silks or velvets 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

PRETTY SERVICEABLE "Betty Cook aprons!" 50c with holders 60c. Give age. MRS. WM. ATHAWES, R3, Penn Yan, N. Y.

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TRAP TAGS copper or aluminum. Name and address stamped in each tag. Prices: 20 tags 50c; 45 tags \$1.00; 100 tags \$2.00, postpaid. Order now. BIVINS, Printer, Box 522, Summit, N. Y.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Mills, Mass.

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LEAF TOBACCO—Good sweet chewing, 3 lbs., 90c; 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 3 lbs., 60c; 5, \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25. Box 50 cigars \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

CIGARS, from factory, trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid \$1. SNEEL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps before 1871 bought. Old inlaid mahogany furniture bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30, 6 1/2 in. \$1.50 postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

CONSIGN YOUR HAY and straw. Write for weekly market letter. GEORGE E. VAN VORST, INC., 601 West 33rd St., New York, N. Y.

SEEDLING PECANS, 10 pounds \$2.50. Large selected Pecans 10 pounds 93c. Cannot accept orders for less quantity. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

HIDES, WOOL & FURS is our specialty. Write for reliable market prices. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Buyers, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

FIRST CLASS second hand egg cases with flats and fillers 12c each, F.O.B. factory. AMERICAN EGG CASE CO., 817 Black Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEST CLOVER COMB honey \$5.00, 24 sections. No. 2 quality \$4.00 mixed goldenrod \$4.50 Clover exp. 60 lbs. can \$7.20 not prepaid. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

PEANUTS—Buy direct from growers and roast them yourself. No. 1 hand picked 5 pounds \$1.50; 10 pounds \$2.25; 100 pounds \$12.50; 500 pounds \$50.00. Delivered prepaid. FARMERS SUPPLY CO., Franklin, Va.

WHY NOT TURN THAT IDLE MACHINE INTO DOLLARS!

Many of our subscribers no doubt are looking for just the thing that you have. Tell them about it RIGHT HERE. Every subscriber reads this page. We will help you write the copy. Send particulars.

What Are Your Fruit Problems?

(Continued from Page 2)

ized by its faults than by its merits. The introduction of new and better kinds of fruits in the years to come will have great influence in rehabilitating fruit growing.

4. There are too many culls, and too few ways of making use of culls. Perhaps fifty per cent of the fruit produced in America goes to waste from preventable causes; as injuries from pests, poor orchard management, lack of thinning, lack of fertilization, and poor methods of picking and packing. There must always be culls and poor fruits, but the percentage need not be nearly as great as it is, and better means must be found for making use of cull fruit.

* * *

Selling Needs More Emphasis

By PAUL JUDSON

Hudson Valley Fruit Grower

REPLYING to your letter, it seems to me that most of the fruit growers' problems are concerned with the marketing of his produce and yet this subject has received comparatively little attention. The grower now has a vast quantity of information on production though in this field a little more emphasis might be placed on color, finish and style of product. But in marketing, I am sure we could save large sums now paid as commissions by having our own selling agency. We could save from 5 to 7 per cent of the 10 per cent we now pay middlemen. A large volume of fruit could be sold in New York at a 3 per cent cost to the grower instead of 10 per cent.

* * *

Getting a Price for Quality

By M. C. BURRITT

Western New York Fruit Grower

THINKING over your inquiry for several days, five problems of fruit growers come to mind that I should want to be prepared to deal with if I were to engage in the fruit game anew. Not every grower has them. With some growers some problems are a serious limitation—almost a defeat. Care and good judgment in the first place might eliminate one or two or even more of them altogether. These five problems are (1) location; (a) with respect to outlets; (b) with respect to sites. (2) Varieties. (3) Pollination. (4) Spraying and (5) satisfactory means of disposition.

1. (a) Location, with respect to markets. A fruit grower should either be located in a fruit growing region with other growers with volume enough to attract buyers, by-product disposal facilities, etc. or he should have a good local market either roadside, truckers or local stores which readily absorb practically his entire crop.

(b) Location, as to site. The absolute necessity of avoiding frost pockets, and of getting both good soil and good air drainage is pretty well understood now. There are enough demonstrations of the disaster of their absence. Freedom from exposure to high winds, avoidance of too warm or too early sites and especially the selection of well drained, not too heavy fairly open soils is much to be desired. Poor location in any respect is always a handicap. It may be a defeat.

2. Varieties. The right varieties are essential to the greatest success in fruit growing. The right varieties today may not be the right ones tomorrow. Market demands and supplies are changing rapidly. Careful studies of one's own markets, the probable future supply and a well informed guess is the answer.

3. Pollination. Just now and here after the last three years of poor fruit sets, it seems as if pollination, or the lack of it, is the biggest problem of the grower. Of course, some do not have it by reason of fortunate location and planting perhaps. But for a year or two it has been more than that—it has been a problem, of temperatures

at blossom time. To avoid or solve this problem, apparently at least three factors must be present at exactly the right time. (a) fertile pollen (b) bees and (c) high enough temperature. This means inter-planting or inter-grafting of the right varieties to fertilize with and supplying the bees in most cases. For the rest one must trust to luck.

4. Spraying. The control of insects and diseases is always a problem and probably always will be. To some it is an insuperable problem because of the size of business or lack of capital, or lack of knowledge. To control fruit pests successfully a grower should first have knowledge; second, an abundant and readily available water supply and third, a power plant adequate for rapid and satisfactory distribution, whether stationary or movable. The knowledge, though not entirely complete, is freely available. Sometimes the water supply is easy. In other cases it costs money. So does the power plant, always. So good spraying comes down

to the will and the money.

5. Outlet to the Consumer. There are plenty of examples of the value of local market outlets. Everyone can see the great advantage of practical retailing of a fruit crop at the roadside. If one does not have such markets naturally he can hardly create them. And how many fruit growers do? I doubt if more than ten or fifteen per cent do, but even if a fifth can thus solve their own problems there remains the other four fifths.

For the grower who must depend on the general market the problem is great. How to get recognition for superior quality and at the same time the bargaining advantage of volume is the crux of the matter. The dealer system is unsatisfactory because it is a leveler. It pays a lower price than it could pay for the best in order to cover a loss on the price paid for the poorest. The cooperative community service packing house has a place in the answer here.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 24)

this reason Tiaoga entrusted to him the one he treasured most. Ah De Bah's family was a large one. In it were eleven, including his old mother and father and two boys who were large enough to be of assistance. Chenufsio knew that no matter how long the winter might be, hunger would have to fight to reach the Tall man's camp. He was going into the country near Lake Erie.

Hiding their disappointment, Jeems and Toinette encouraged themselves with visions of a future which they tried to paint in bright colours. The months would pass quickly. With the earliest days of spring, they would return to Chenufsio. Every hour they would live in each other's thoughts, and at night their prayers would cross in the wilderness. Next year there would surely be a way. Fate would not separate them again. In their final moments together, Toinette's eyes glowed with a depth of faith and love which it was impossible for Jeems to measure fully.

In this way they parted.

He went north and west with Wuskoo toward the Tyanagarunte River which emptied into Lake Ontario. Odd struggles between his devotion for Jeems and for Toinette. He followed his master a distance, then hesitated and turned back. A lump rose in Jeems's throat, and he could not see clearly as his comrade sat in the trail and watched until he disappeared.

This was on the fifth of November. By the twentieth, they had reached the headwaters of the Little Selus eighty miles from Chenufsio. Jeems now realized the seriousness of the task which had been imposed upon him by Tiaoga. Wuskoo, infirm as he was, could travel farther and faster than his broken son. Five or six miles a day was all that Tokana could

stand, and in this distance he was sometimes put to great extremity. The courage with which he faced his unhappy life won Jeems. He was distressed that he could carry no burden and that Jeems was often compelled to help him over rough and uneven places. Sometimes he laughed as if it were a joke, yet Jeems knew that his heart was aching and that he was filled with shame. It was not difficult to see what a magnificent savage he had been, though now he walked with his

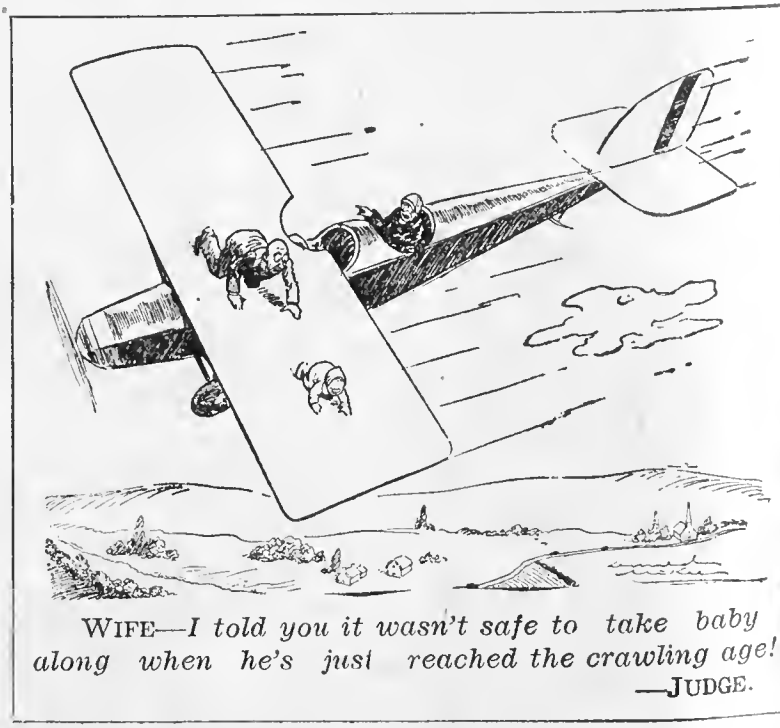
head almost on a level with his waist. Jeems wondered at the fidelity which kept him with his aged father and little girl when he might have lived in comparative comfort at Chenufsio. Until Wuskoo told him, he did not know that all of them would have remained in the town that winter had Tiaoga not made him their son and brother. "And now Chenufsio will have three less mouths to feed," chuckled Wuskoo.

The old man's faith and the younger man's spirit were an inspiration to Jeems, but it was Wood Pigeon who became his real strength. The child worshipped him, and her presence eased the burden of his separation from Toinette. He began to teach her French and they exchanged confidences which were all their own. He explained to her that Toinette, who was Soi Yai Makwun, belonged to him, and tried to make her understand why she was not with them.

Wuskoo had led the way to a hardwood country in which he was sure there would be hunting that would last through the winter. There were plenty of raccoons, and the mergansers, or fish ducks, would come to the swift-running headwaters to feed as soon as ice closed the lakes and the mouths of the streams. Here they made their lodge of saplings. It was a new kind of home for Wood Pigeon. Jeems built it with a cooking hearth and a chimney and a tiny room set apart for Wood Pigeon herself.

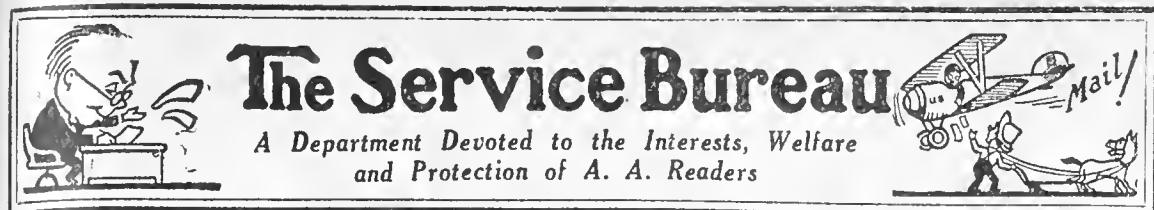
Heavy snow and extreme cold came early in the season. By the middle of December, Jeems was compelled to hunt on snowshoes, and so bitter were the nights that the first of January found even the headwaters freezing out the mergansers.

(To be Continued Next Week)



WIFE—I told you it wasn't safe to take baby along when he's just reached the crawling age!

—JUDGE.



Car Damaged--Cannot Collect

My new Nash sedan which has been driven only 529 miles was recently wrecked by an old worn out car that would not bring over \$25. on the market. In addition to the wrecking of the car, my wife was nearly killed. The driver of the other car was arrested and paid a fine for reckless driving. He owns practically nothing, and refuses to pay for fixing my car, which will probably cost \$300 to \$350. What can I do in a case like this?

THE situation described by our reader is certainly unjust. As a general rule, a man who is financially responsible protects himself as well as others by carrying automobile insurance, and the man who owns nothing frequently feels that this is not necessary. His car is frequently valueless, so that if he gets in an accident, the money loss is little, as long as he avoids injury.

Appreciates Insurance Check

PLEASE accept our thanks for checks received from your insurance company covering claims for injury received in automobile accident.

Knowing that there are some who are skeptical as to the reliability of this very low priced insurance, we give you permission to print this if you wish to.

Thanking you again, and wishing the American Agriculturist all future success, we are,

Very truly yours

Edward Pilon,

Chloe L. Pilon,

Unionville, Conn.

Delaware Poultry Farm, and returned I have not received the chicks nor money. I wrote three letters and never received a reply. Will you look this up for me?

ALTHOUGH we have written several letters to the Jarvis Hatcheries, they have not seen fit to reply, nor have they written directly to our subscriber. We are now informed that they are no longer in business. It pays to patronize hatcheries advertising in farm papers that guarantee their ads.

Investigate First

I am enclosing a sample of stuff I bought of an agent of the Linwood Chemical Company, of Albany, N. Y. He said he was just going through the country advertising, supposed to be selling this deodorizer for 50c a package, but was selling it two for 50c. Can you get my money back?

THE package which our subscriber sent us was plainly marked, "DEODORIZER, For External Use Only, Non-poisonous." Below this it reads, "Guarantee, Rids your house of ants, roaches, moths, bed-bugs, flies, mosquitoes, and all vermin." It guarantees to do as stated or money will be refunded. However, investigation shows that this firm is not well known in Albany, and letters addressed to them are returned marked "Not in Directory." We cannot get our subscriber's money for him unless the person selling the product can be located and it can be shown that the product has been misrepresented. Always investigate before you buy.

Claims Roofing Paint Unsatisfactory

About five months ago I saw an ad of the Franklin Paint Company, saying they had a save-all asbestos roofing cement to be used on old leaky roofs stopping the leaks.

Having put in a new roofing the year before there appeared to be several leaks I could not detect. I sent right away for the asphalt cement taking it on four months' trial. At the end of the four months, having used two gallons out of the ten, I ordered, on the one strip of roofing, I find it no better than before using the roof saver. Their agent guaranteed to give me four months' trial, and if at the end of four months I was dissatisfied he agreed to wait four months for the money, as a proof that their paint was O.K. Now I have tried this, given it a fair trial and wrote them telling them I am dissatisfied and I want to return the unused eight gallons paying for just the two I have used. They tell me they don't want, and will not accept the unused paint, and have threatened to sue me for the \$9.00.

I wrote them at the end of ten days,

telling them I was not satisfied, and I wanted to know if they had made some mistake in paint. They never answered my letter until the four months were up, and demanded their money at once. Why can't I make them take back the eight gallon of paint? Do I have to pay for something which their agent guaranteed or money refunded?

OUR subscriber's letter tells the story. We suspect that if he reads the order which he signed, carefully, he will find a statement saying that the order is non-cancellable, and is practically a contract. Our subscriber has undoubtedly bought ten gallons of roofing paint, and it is probable that the

Receives Check Promptly

I acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the North American Accident Insurance Company's check for \$130 which you recently sent me in full payment for the thirteen weeks that I have been laid up with a dislocated knee and broken leg, following an automobile accident.

I appreciate your promptness in payment and would not be without this insurance protection rendered American Agriculturist subscribers. I will be glad to speak a good word for it at any time.

(Signed) Ralph S. Morse
Mount Vision, N. Y.
R. 1

bill which the Franklin Paint Company has given him can be collected if they care to take legal action unless our subscriber can prove misrepresentation. In many similar cases which we have called to the attention of the Franklin Paint Company, they have insisted upon sending sufficient roofing paint to repair the spots which leaked. We know of no case where they have accepted the return of the roofing paint and refunded the money.

Flowery Words Do Not Insure Dividends

Can you tell us anything about J. L. Mellons Inc., of 299 Broadway, New York City. This firm misrepresented stock they were selling by saying that it would be placed on the stock market at a certain date, also that the company was to merge with three other companies, thus making the price of the stock higher.

SEVERAL complaints have been received about the methods used by the J. L. Mellon concern, in selling stock. In fact, their methods have been characterized as "high-pressure". Some complaints have been turned over to the New York State Attorney General, and the Mellon concern on July 5 was the subject of a temporary injunction restraining them from fraudulent practices in the sale of securities.

Storage Batteries Do Not Need "Rejuvenators"

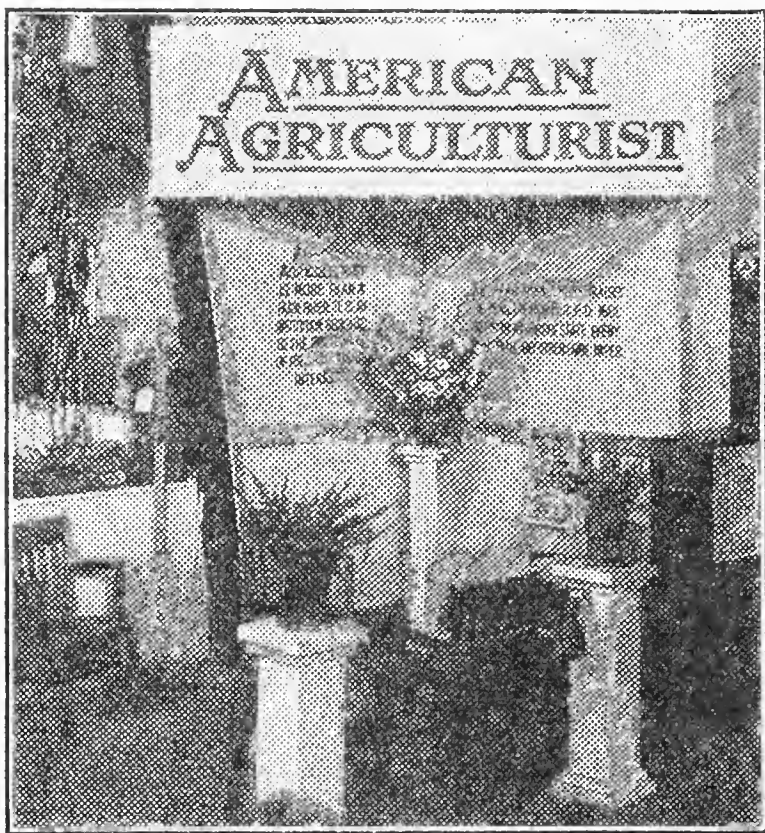
Can you give me any information concerning the Lightning Company, of St. Paul? I have recently received a letter from this firm.

UPON investigation we find that the Lightning Products Company is a firm making a patent electrolyte for storage batteries, which is supposed to lengthen the life of storage batteries, and to charge them instantly.

The Better Business Bureau and the United States Bureau of Standards, and all reputable engineers, take the position that there is nothing that can take the place of the standard sulphuric acid solution, and that anything that is offered as superior should be avoided.

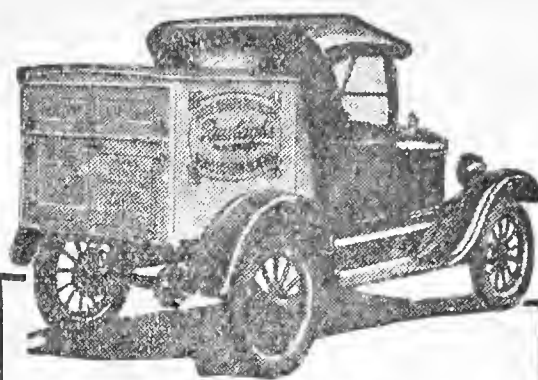
Check Cashed—Chicks Not Delivered

On May 2 I sent an order for one hundred baby chicks to the B. F. Jarvis Hatcheries at Berlin, Md. and enclosed a check for \$15.00. I got an acknowledgment about the 4th or 5th, saying they would ship the chicks May 13. My check has been cashed by B. F. Jarvis and the



The American Agriculturist booth at the 1929 Syracuse fair. The poster at the left reads: "American Agriculturist is more than a farm paper. It is an institution dedicated to the protection of its subscribers' interests".

The poster at the right says: "American Agriculturist raises the flag on more R.F.D. mail boxes in New York State every week than any other farm paper."



WANTED AT ONCE! 300 More Good Men

in New York and New England

to help introduce and retail Rawleigh's Good Health Products. You will be supplied from our new branch house just opened at Albany. Sell in town or country. Wonderful opportunity. Nothing new—no experimenting. On the market since 1889. Nearly 200 necessities needed daily in every home. Annual Sales over 37 million packages. Largest Company—over 15 million dollars capital—16 great factories and branches. Practically no capital, no experience needed. Quick, easy sales, repeat every 30-60 days. Big pay right from start. Stone, Vt., sold \$212.20; Reagan, N. Y., \$184.40 first week. Profits increase monthly. Thousands make more than they ever could before. You should do as well. Simply follow the same old time-tested Rawleigh Methods which have given consumers best values and satisfaction for 40 years. We supply everything—products, outfit, sales and service methods which secure the most business everywhere. Steady year round—no lay-off—no boss—you are sole owner and manager. For particulars write

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IDEAL CENTRAL LOCATION

\$3.00 DOWN \$2.00

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS

JOHN M. HANF MANAGER

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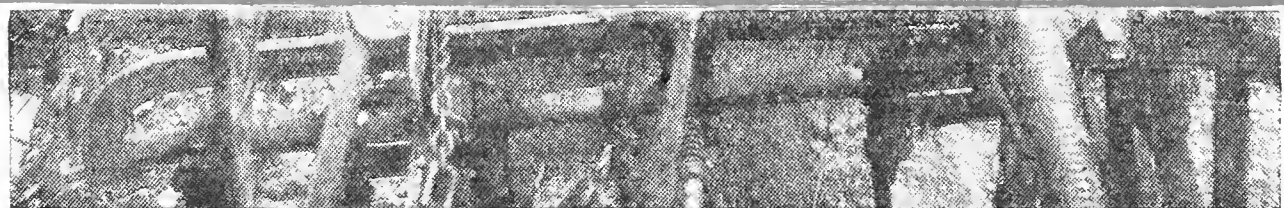
10TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads get results. Try one.



— WORK YOUR OWN —



IF YOU owned the team shown in the picture above, you wouldn't be likely to hire a team from your neighbor and let yours stand idle in the barn. In fact, the idea is so absurd that you wouldn't even consider it. This is because you, as a farmer, naturally look upon the horses in your barn and the tools under your shed as property which has to be *worked* to justify your investment in it.

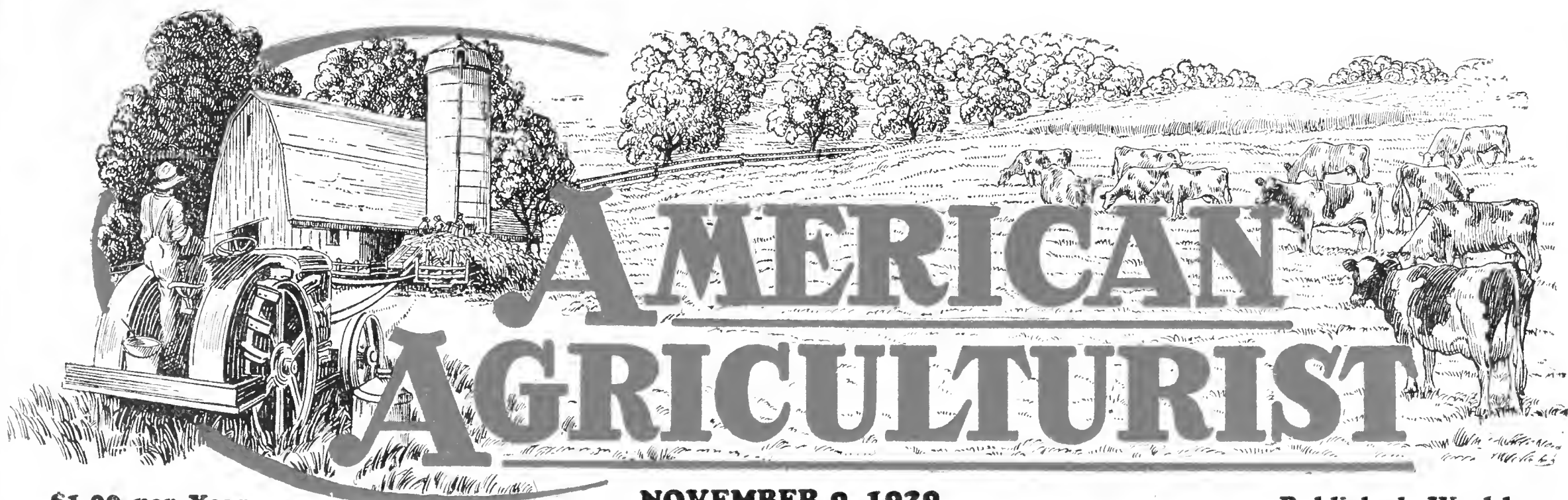
Now, what is needed to give the whole cooperative movement among farmers stability and make it successful is but to carry this idea a step further and apply it to the properties which you own collectively. Take for example, the new G.L.F. Feed Mill and Elevator at Buffalo. This feed mill is just as much the property of those of you who are patrons of the G. L. F. as are the horses

and tools on your own farms, for it has been built entirely out of money subscribed by farmers for stock and out of earnings on your purchases through the G.L.F.

Your mill will be finished and ready for work by the first of the year. By then you should be ready to put your feed and grain purchases through it and get your neighbors to help with their volume. If the farmers of the New York Milk Shed fail to do this, it will be equivalent to letting horses stand idly in the barn while others are hired to do their work. Cooperation can only succeed by the application of business principles. A fundamental principle is that the more hours a horse works or a mill runs the lower the cost of the work.

The **G.L.F.**

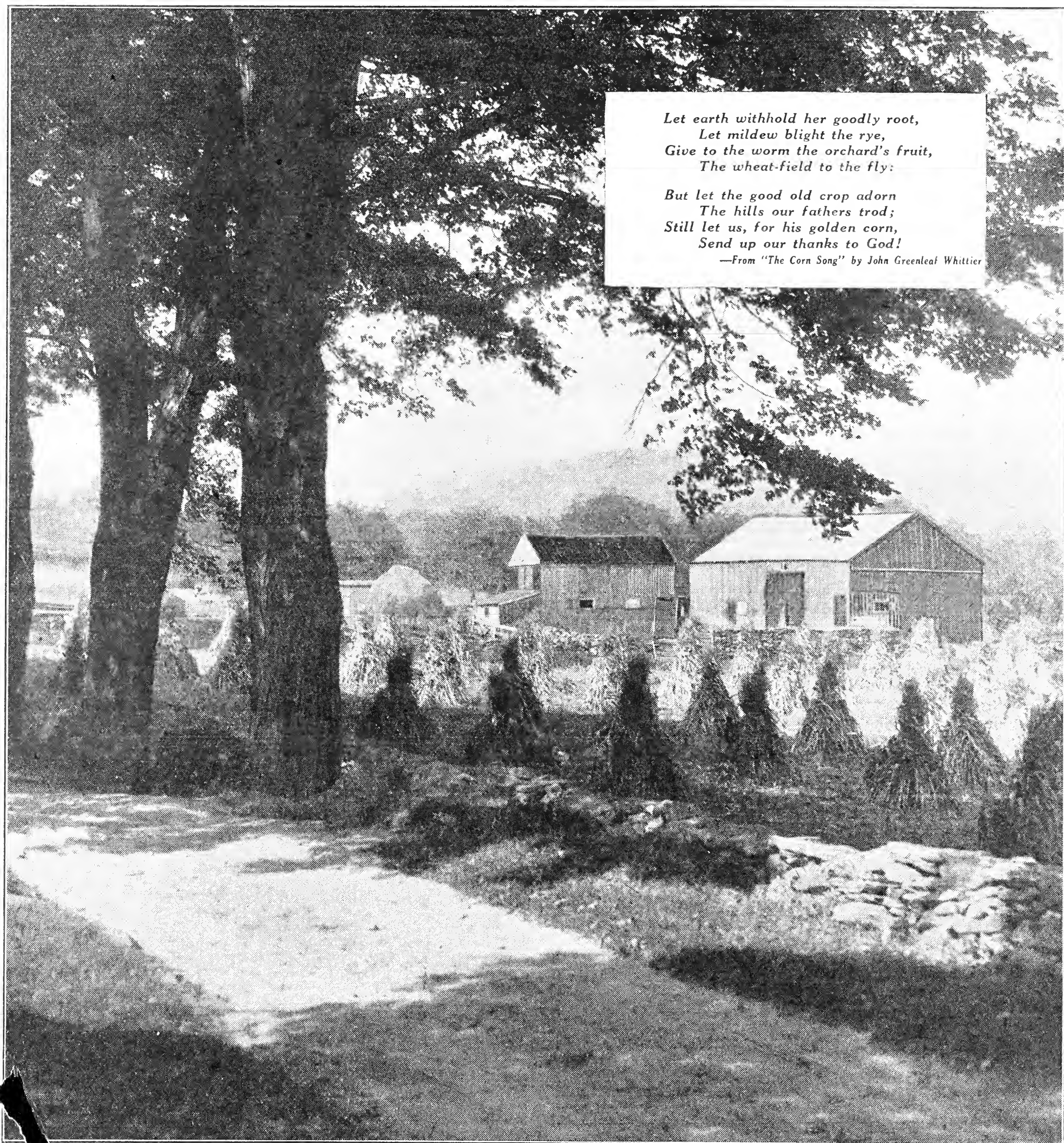
**THE COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE,
ITHACA, NEW YORK**



\$1.00 per Year

NOVEMBER 9, 1929

Published Weekly



*Let earth withhold her goodly root,
Let mildew blight the rye,
Give to the worm the orchard's fruit,
The wheat-field to the fly:*

*But let the good old crop adorn
The hills our fathers trod;
Still let us, for his golden corn,
Send up our thanks to God!*

—From "The Corn Song" by John Greenleaf Whittier



Remington Nitro Express Shells
will outshoot any other make of
long-range loads on the market.

The Old Reliable- Improved

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gun, Model 11
12-gauge only.
Standard
Grade, Price
\$56.75

FOR years the Model 11 Remington Autoloader has led all others in popularity, because its sturdy construction and mechanical perfection make it safe, smooth and certain in its operation with the heaviest long-range loads.

Now the Model 11 is even better. This new model embodies many improvements. It is lighter, the lines are more graceful, it has a cross-bolt safety, and finer checkering on the dark, American walnut stock and fore-end. These are only a few of the new features. See the improved Model 11 at your dealer's. Comparisons will convince you it's the Autoloader you should buy. Send for descriptive circular.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc.
Originators of Kleanbore Ammunition
25 Broadway New York City

Remington

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2880

3 Farm Auction Sales

November 11, 12 and 15, 1929
at 2 P. M. each day

Each Farm goes to the highest bidder

November 11, 2 P. M.

The George Putnam Farm, Town of Root, Montgomery County, N. Y.
150 Acres, 100 Tillable. Good easily tractor worked land.
Will be on State Road this fall. Excellent buildings.
Well located, near school, 80 M. ft. timber, milk truck passes farm.
Take Flat Creek Road south from Canajoharie 8 miles.

November 12, 2 P. M.

Byron L. Gaylord Farm, Albion, Orleans County, N. Y.
On Batavia Road, 6 miles south. Excellent location—State Road.
Buildings recently repaired and convenient.
12-15 cow farm—small orchard—some muck land.
Near school, churches and markets.

November 15, 2 P. M.

Lewandowski Farm, Town of Colden, Erie County, N. Y.
From East Aurora take Main St. to Center St. and Darien Road,
taking road to left about 5 miles.
70 Acres, 40 Tillable. Ample wood, some fruit.
House recently repaired—in good condition.
A small dairy farm adapted for potatoes and grain.

Remember Date and Place

George H. Bean,
Auctioneer

To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say
"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

Turkey Marketing Time

Hints That Will Help You Get a Good Price

WHEN the turkey grower takes the crop to town or ships them direct to one of the large markets he naturally wants to get top prices for them. And why not? Surely our eastern turkeys are as fine as any in the country. But since most of us buy with our eyes, particularly when it is a high-priced article in the luxury class as turkey meat is, it follows that the turkeys that top the market not only are first class but they look the part.

It is a very easy matter to let a little carelessness or haste in dressing mar the good looks of a fine bird. It is expensive too, for that turkey will have to sell below par.

The turkey harvest, unlike poultry in general, comes in two big gushes, at Thanksgiving and Christmas. The whole job of getting the turkeys to market is over in a few days. It will pay the owner handsomely to put some thought and time into getting everything ready before hand and then doing the job in a way that will make every individual bird look its best. The owner may then be justly proud to offer them to the buyer.

Some of the common defects in dressed turkeys are as follows:

Poorly fleshed, that is thin rather than plump. A turkey may be small and yet be well-fleshed. Good fleshing is the result of heavy corn feeding for several weeks. All thin birds, as well as the smaller ones, should be kept over to develop for the Christmas trade.

Dark colored, bluish skin is usually the result of poor bleeding. Proper killing and bleeding requires a long handled, sharp killing knife. Any poultry supply house has them for a dollar or less. Hang the bird by the feet, grasp the head in the left hand holding one finger in the corner of the bird's mouth to keep it open. Sever the veins in the back of the throat from the inside, never from the outside. Then as bleeding starts in profusion thrust the knife through the cleft in the top of the mouth and then down and back to pierce the medulla oblongata or small portion of the brain at the back of the skull. If the right spot is hit the bird is killed instantly and gives a convulsive squawk and the feathers are loosened. The bird is then quite easily dry-picked but it must be done at once. Learning to kill and dry-pick is something like learning to drive a car. You will not make out very well at first, but perseverance and practice will soon make you fairly perfect. A small pail with sand in the bottom and a sharpened wire hook can be suspended from the lower part of the beak to catch the blood and to keep the head from swinging while

By L. E. WEAVER

New York State College of Agriculture

the turkey is being picked. One should be very careful about grasping any part of the carcass too firmly while it is still bleeding as this may prevent a thorough draining out of the blood.

Green spots on the carcass come from food in the crop and digestive tract and from not being cooled enough. Two years ago several shipments of turkeys from northern New York were confiscated by the health authorities on the Boston market, a total loss to the growers, and largely due to insufficient cooling.

Our New Poultry Editor

FOR several years, Mr. L. H. Hiscock, a practical poultryman living at Skaneateles, N. Y. has been writing for readers interested in poultry and has been answering many of the questions which readers have asked us. Unfortunately, Mr. Hiscock's poultry business is now taking his entire time and he does not feel that he can spare time necessary to continue this work.

We consider it particularly fortunate that we have been able to secure L. E. Weaver, of the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture to do this work for us. Mr. Weaver was brought up on a farm in Chautauqua County, N. Y. and in addition to his work with the College is actively interested in a farm a few miles south of Ithaca. Much of Mr. Weaver's time is spent in extension work which carries him to all parts of the state, thus enabling him to keep thoroughly in touch with the problems of poultrymen.

to be done by putting the dressed birds into tubs or cans of water in which ice is kept floating. They should be wiped dry before marketing.

Bruises and torn skin. Where large numbers of turkeys are driven into an enclosure they are easily excited and fly against the sides and trample each other. The result is many bruises and claw-torn skin. To catch the birds without undue excitement and rough handling one should build a catching coop large enough to hold 10 or 12 turkeys. It should have a sliding door on each end. One end is set against the opening of the enclosure where the turkeys are being held, a few are driven in and then taken out one by one from the other end. Tears and rough looking spots on the skin come most commonly from careless and too hurried picking and from rubbing. Take small handfuls and pull them out without rubbing the skin.

Crooked Breast Bones. This is one of the common defects of turkeys. And there is nothing the grower can do about it at marketing time. The cause lies farther back. Crooked breast bones are no doubt due almost entirely to a faulty mineral supply in the ration of the growing turkeys. Usually there is too little, but there is such a thing as too much.

Larger Turkey Crop This Year

THIS year's turkey crop will be about 9 per cent larger than production last year in leading producing States, according to estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Practically all leading States have increased production this year.

The condition of the young turkey crop about October first as reported by growers was about average for that date, and the reports indicate a disposition in some States to push the finishing of the birds so as to have a larger than usual proportion ready by Thanksgiving. In some areas, a feed shortage and high prices of feeds may also tend to hasten marketing.

Pin feathers can not all be removed and they always make an unsightly carcass. The remedy is to examine birds carefully before killing. Leave the pin-very ones (Continued on page 17)

What Will Potatoes Bring Next Winter ?

Facts That Will Help You Decide Whether to Hold or Sell

JUDGING from the number of requests for information received by the writer during the past few weeks, potato growers are extraordinarily interested in the prospects for marketing potatoes this fall and winter. Many growers ask for outright forecasts concerning the probable trend of potato prices. Since consumer habits are so highly variable and subject to whims, fancies, styles, weather, and so forth, it is obviously impossible for any human being to forecast accurately what the course of potato prices will be this fall. It is possible, however, to marshall all the facts in the case so that each potato grower may have a sound basis for forming his own judgment as to the most favorable time to sell his potatoes. The purpose of this article is to present the available facts as briefly as possible.

Obviously the question foremost in the minds of growers is "how does the potato crop this year compare with that of last year"? According to the October 1st crop estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture, the 1929 potato crop is forecast at 345 million bushels compared with 463 million bushels during 1928, a decrease of over 25 per cent. During the past five years, the United States potato crop has averaged 393 million bushels of potatoes. If one assumes this figure to represent the normal requirements of the consuming population of the United States, it is ap-

parent that the 1929 crop is about 12 per cent less than normal. Since our population is steadily increasing each year, a review of the per capita production of potatoes over a period of years will probably set

forth the situation more clearly. The annual per capita production of potatoes since 1915 is given in Table A. From this array of statistics, it will be noted that the 1929 potato crop is one of the smallest crops, in proportion to population, produced during the past 17 years. The potato crops of 1916 and 1925 were of approximately the same size as that of 1929, but the crops of all other years were considerably greater. These figures are particularly significant when one considers the usual habits of consumers with respect to the consumption of potatoes. Even when po-

Comparisons of Production of Late White Potatoes in 19 Important Surplus States, 1924-1929

(Figures in bushels, 000 omitted)

State	Average 5 years 1924-1928	1928 December 1 estimate	1929 October 1 estimate	Per cent 1929 crop is of 5 yr. average
EASTERN STATES				
Maine	38,472	39,380	46,440	121
Vermont	2,982	2,982	3,168	106
New York	31,047	32,376	24,750	80
Pennsylvania	26,036	31,980	23,859	92
EAST CENTRAL STATES				
Michigan	29,403	35,802	19,460	66
Wisconsin	27,624	31,970	20,748	75
WEST CENTRAL STATES				
Minnesota	34,704	38,940	25,284	73
North Dakota	10,518	14,805	6,762	64
South Dakota	5,187	6,030	3,780	73
Nebraska	7,671	10,080	8,272	108
WESTERN STATES				
Colorado	13,308	13,420	11,684	88
Wyoming	1,762	2,352	1,800	102
Montana	3,773	4,255	1,870	50
Idaho	17,131	19,720	17,170	100
Utah	2,613	3,312	2,839	109
Nevada	705	840	714	101
California	7,379	7,728	5,180	70
Oregon	4,996	6,240	4,089	82
Washington	9,905	9,045	6,480	65
TOTAL 19 STATES	275,216	311,257	234,349	85
TOTAL UNITED STATES	393,012	462,943	345,177	88

TABLE A			
Year	Bushels per capita	Year	Bushels per capita
1915	3.60	1923	3.69
1916	2.83	1924	3.68
1917	4.30	1925	2.78
1918	3.95	1926	3.01
1919	3.05	1927	3.38
1920	3.75	1928	3.84
1921	3.31	1929	2.82
1922	4.09		

tatoes are high in price, they are relatively cheap compared with other foods. Many people feel that there is no adequate substitute for potatoes. The perfectly human tendency to resist strenuously any change in dietary habits is widespread. Many people will, therefore, pay relatively high prices in years of short crops rather than forego their usual supply of potatoes.

On the other hand, though people are unwilling to decrease their consumption of potatoes when prices are

(Continued on Page 7)

How Parasites Control the Peach Moth

Interesting Experiments in Breeding Insects That Kill This Pest

By DERRILL M. DANIEL
Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

THE peach growers of New York who made the recent fruit tour through Virginia came back with two distinct impressions: (1) that the Oriental Peach Moth can not be successfully controlled by the use of any insecticides now known, and (2) that the breeding and distribution of parasites is the most hopeful means of keeping this pest to a minimum.

Now just what is meant by the term parasite? As used in this article, a parasite is an insect

The parasite egg hatches into a minute worm which feeds on the contents of the Oriental Peach Moth egg. When it has consumed all of this material, it passes into a resting stage and then changes into the adult stage. This adult eats a small round hole in the egg shell and emerges. This new generation of parasite flies then go to work on new peach moth eggs and the cycle continues. The entire cycle from the time the egg is laid until the adult parasite emerges requires from nine to twelve days. Therefore, three broods of the parasite may mature for each one of the peach moth.

Strange as it may seem, we do not use the Oriental Peach Moth to rear the parasites in enormous numbers in the laboratory. The species used is the Augonmois grain moth, a common pest of corn and other grain. This moth is reared in almost unlimited numbers, and thousands of its eggs are

obtained daily. These eggs are then fastened on cardboard disks with shellac. The cards are simply coated with the shellac and before it dries several thousands eggs are sprinkled on each one. The egg-cards are then placed in small glass dishes to which adult parasites are allowed to have access. The dishes containing both the egg-cards and the adult parasites are immediately placed in a lighted incubator. By using artificial light the parasites can be made to work for a full twenty-four hours, at the end of which time all the grain moth eggs have been parasitised. Nine days later the parasites have completed their development and are ready to emerge as adults.

Before they have actually emerged, if it is desirable to liberate these parasites, the card is suspended in a peach tree and the adult parasites allowed to emerge and parasitise the Oriental Peach Moth eggs there present. If, on the other hand, it is considered necessary, the parasites are kept in the laboratory to increase the stock, so that a greater number will be available for liberation at a later date.

The Yellow "Wasp"

The yellow "Wasp" appears to be the most promising of the many species that attack the Oriental Peach Moth. It was not present in Western New York when the work at the Station was begun. And so during the past two years it has been collected in New Jersey and liberated in Western New York.

When the adult female of the yellow wasp

(Continued on Page 11)



(Fig. 2)—Adult female of the yellow "wasp", (*Macrocentrus ancyliwora*). Note the long ovipositor which is used to pierce the peach moth caterpillar so that an egg may be laid inside of its body.

which lives within and consumes the egg or the caterpillar of the Oriental Peach Moth.

For the past two years the breeding and distribution of parasites of the Oriental Peach Moth has been the main project of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station in the work looking toward the control of this pest. The work at the Station now is centered on three kinds of parasites: The egg parasite (*Trichogramma minutum*), and two parasites of the caterpillar, the yellow "wasp" (*Macrocentrus ancyliwora*), and the black "wasp" (*Glypta rufiscutelleris*).

The Egg Parasite

The egg parasite (See fig. 1) is a very small insect which punctures the shell of the Oriental Peach Moth egg and lays its own egg within.



(Fig. 1)—Adult (*Trichogramma minutum*), the egg parasite.



(Fig. 3)—Adult female of the black "wasp", (*Glypta rufiscutelleris*). Note the long ovipositor which is used to pierce the peach moth caterpillar so that an egg may be laid inside of its body.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

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He Did the Most for Humanity

ONCE upon a time, many short years ago, a little boy peddled fruit and candy up and down the aisle of a railroad train. Between spells, he experimented with chemicals in the corner of a baggage car until one day he set the car afire and was thrown off the train by an indignant conductor. Today, that conductor is dead and long since forgotten, but that boy, Thomas A. Edison, lived to light the world and, in the words of President Hoover, he "will continue to live always in the homes of common men when the names of battle heroes and statesmen have long since faded from the memory of men."

Last week, in a little transplanted village in Michigan, many of the great men of the world, including the President of the United States, gathered to do honor to Thomas A. Edison, and to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the electric light bulb. In order to make the scene more realistic, Henry Ford transplanted to Michigan a whole New Jersey village where Edison did his early work as an inventor and set it up again. From afar he brought the proper ties, the locomotive, cars and station, in which Edison had worked as a news boy.

Attending the banquet to honor Edison were Owen D. Young, toastmaster, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, aeroplane inventor Wright, Ambassador Dawes, Charles M. Schwab, the great steel man, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Harvey Firestone, manufacturer of tires, Will Hays, the motion picture "czar", Secretary of War Good, Henry Morgenthau, ex-ambassador to Turkey, and many others. During the program, there was a hush, as a radio began to sputter static. After a moment there came clearly across the thousands of miles of land and ocean the voice of another great scientist, Albert Einstein, speaking from Berlin.

During another interval in the program, Edison, President Hoover and Henry Ford retired to the old-time laboratory, which had been brought to Dearborn, where Edison first invented the electric light bulb. Here, in the presence of Ford and President Hoover, the inventor reenacted the last stages of the old scene when he

had invented the light which has meant so much to mankind.

Probably no man in all the ages has done more to lighten the burden of the world and make life more pleasant than Thomas A. Edison.

New York Discovers Peach Moth Parasites

IT is not often that such rapid progress can be made in solving a farm problem as was accomplished during the past year in the campaign to control the peach moth, described on Page 3 of this issue. Probably even well informed fruit growers fail to realize the enormous damage caused by the peach moth in the leading fruit states in recent years. This damage is rapidly increasing.

For example, it is estimated that in the Youngstown section of New York alone the peach moth caused a yearly loss of 160 cars of fruit, estimated at \$600 per car, or a total of \$96,000. Peach moth damage is extensive in New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia, Maryland, Delaware, Connecticut and New York and to a lesser extent in many other states. The injury varies from 10 to 90 per cent of the crop. In the Niagara region of New York this season, the loss varied from 50 to 80 per cent in various orchards. It is safe to say that without control of this pest the peach business is going to be completely ruined in most of the peach growing sections of the United States.

Convinced that New York State must take steps to find some method of combating the peach moth, and acting on the advice of his Agricultural Advisory Commission, Governor Roosevelt on March 16 sent a special message to the legislature asking among other things for an appropriation to be used by the Geneva Experiment Station for study, investigation and research of peach moths, codling moths and allied insects. A special bill was introduced into the Senate and the Assembly and was finally passed, becoming a law on April 8, making \$13,000 available for the Experiment Station's peach moth research work.

Then Geneva immediately got busy. Read Mr. Daniel's interesting account of how he proceeded to find and breed the two different wasps whose chief purpose in life seems to be to prey on the peach moth. Progress enough has been made in the few short months since the appropriation has been available to give high hopes that the moth can be controlled by these parasites. They are easily bred in large numbers and all that seems necessary now to do is to release great numbers of them in the sections where the moth is prevalent.

Here is an example of real, practical farm relief with a small sum of money. New York can pride herself on the constructive and successful action that the State took to control a pest that was causing fruit growers such heavy losses.

Why Farmers Got a Poor Tariff Bill

IF ever farmers got left "holding the bag", it is with the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill now pending in Congress. The only good thing about this bill is that it probably will not pass, at least not in its present form. President Hoover, in his campaign, promised a revision of the tariff that would help agriculture, and he was sincere in this promise. But when Congress came to consider the bill, the industrial interests seemed able to present a better case than the farmers. Anyway, the proposed increases on what the farmer has to buy are way out of proportion to the tariff increases on the products the farmer sells.

Possibly the chief reason for this unfairness is too much "lobbying". Millions of dollars are spent annually keeping a great horde of lobbyists in Washington to influence legislation, and we are glad to note that even Congress has become sick of it lately. Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut is reported to have deliberately hired a

lobbyist and taken him disguised as a Senate clerk into the Finance Committee's secret hearings as a means of getting higher tariff rates for his state. This man's name is Eyanson. He is a tariff "expert", and assistant to the president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association.

It is said that Senator Bingham, working with this lobbyist, was able to secure tariff increases in the new bill on forty-four of Connecticut's fifty-one industries. These averaged about 4 per cent and were worth approximately \$75,000,000 in "protection" to the state's manufacturers. During the tariff hearings, Eyanson sat at the Senator's elbow and whispered questions to be asked of witnesses. All of this time, while acting as assistant to the Senator, Eyanson was paid \$10,000 a year by the Connecticut manufacturers. What chance has farm legislation in a situation like that?

The good thing about the whole matter, however, is the fact that the Senators themselves, backed by President Hoover, brought the matter to light and are severely critical of Senator Bingham and his methods. Possibly this incident will do more than anything else to defeat the bill in its present form and to help farmers to get a new bill with better tariff schedules on farm products.

A Good Year for Most Eastern Farmers

ALWAYS when we make a general statement there are many who disagree because their own individual experience is not average. In spite of this, however, we are going to say that, speaking generally and on the average, this has been a fairly good year for eastern farmers.

Beans, apples, potatoes and cabbage are all bringing very good prices and there is every evidence that they will continue to do so during the entire winter. Farmers who have any of these products for sale will do well this year. The potato crop on Long Island is little more than one-half of last year's production but the up-state crop, while small, was not injured by the drought as much as the Long Island crop, and there are a good many farmers who will have potatoes for sale at good prices.

"Farm Economics", published by the New York State College of Agriculture, says:

"The farms from Syracuse to Buffalo that have not been engaged in dairying have generally felt the agricultural depression much more seriously than have farms in other areas in the Northeast. The higher prices for cash crops will help this area this year."

The statement also continues:

"Considering the severe drought, feed prices are moderate. A dairy ration in September cost 43 per cent above pre-war prices, and a poultry ration 37 per cent above pre-war prices. These prices are moderate when compared with prices of milk and eggs."

Fluid milk for city use in the entire United States for the first nine months of 1929 averaged \$2.80 per hundred pounds for standard or Grade B milk, containing 3.5 per cent butterfat. In the corresponding period of 1928, it averaged \$2.75. Milk prices are the best that they have been in years and are likely to continue good for at least another year.

Eastman's Chestnut

AS COTCHMAN found himself in a coach with three strangers in a funeral procession. "Might you be a br-r-rother of the corpse?" asked one of the strangers.

"No, I'm not a brother of the corpse."

"Then perhaps you are a cousin?"

"No."

"Then surely you must be a friend of the corpse?"

"No, not a friend either."

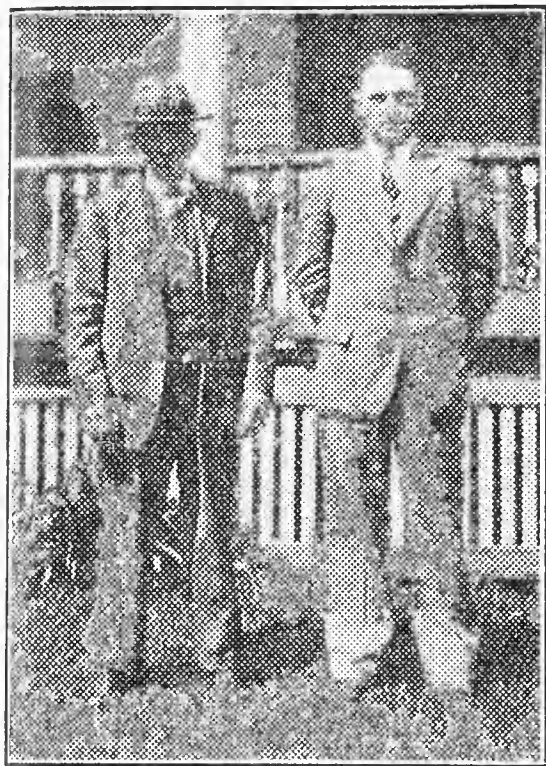
"Weell," said the questioner, "why then are you riding in this funeral procession?"

"You see it's like this: My doctor prescribed riding in plenty of fresh air!"

These Men Are Worth Knowing

A Look into the Lives and Work of Some Master Farmers

LAST fall twenty New York State farmers were chosen by the board of judges to receive the award of Master Farmer. In several issues during the summer we have given you short accounts of the accomplishments



Mr. John Fallon and his son Frederick

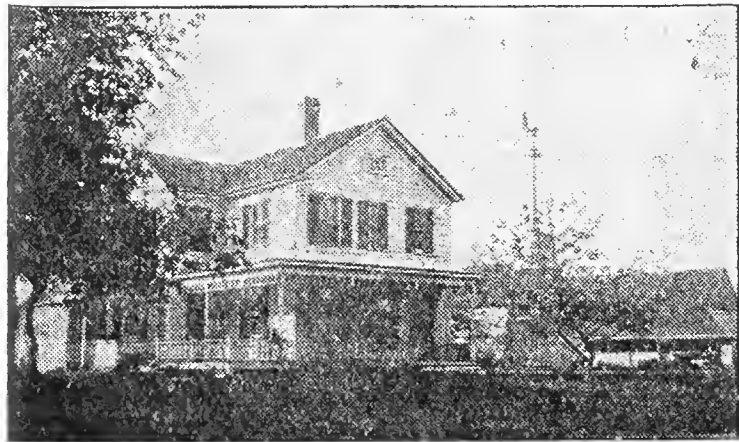
of some of these men and this week we are printing pictures and stories of the rest of those chosen last fall. In choosing these men financial success was not the only qualification considered. They qualified also as good homemakers and citizens.

On December 12, 1929, at a banquet at the Hotel Lincoln, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt will confer this distinction on the new class of New York and New Jersey farmers chosen this year by the board of Master Farmer judges.

E. E. BOISSEAU, Southold, Suffolk County

THE farm on which Mr. Boisseau lives has been owned by the family for over one hundred years. It is located well towards Orient Point on the north side of Long Island in a section which specializes in producing potatoes and cauliflower. To the person unfamiliar with specialized farming of this type, it is amazing to learn of the costs involved in securing certified seed, fertilizing heavily and spraying thoroughly.

With Mr. Boisseau lives his two daughters who have showed unusual originality in working up quite an extensive business in expert sewing. Mrs. Boisseau died about two years ago and



The home of E. E. Boisseau, at Southold, L. I.

the girls have since been keeping house for their father.

The fall season is an unfavorable time of year to visit this type of farm. The crops have all been marketed or stored, yet on this farm it was plain to be seen that things were kept up in excellent shape. A cover crop had been put on most of the fields which showed a vigorous growth. One cannot visit with Mr. Boisseau long before realizing that he has done plenty of thinking

for himself. He is vitally interested in community affairs such as farm bureau, grange and a local cooperative cauliflower association. As one man said in speaking of Mr. Boisseau, "He is never too busy to leave his own work to do something for the common good."

* * *

JOHN F. FALLON, Constable, Franklin County

YEARs ago Mr. and Mrs. Fallon started out with practically no capital and today they own one of the finest farms in Franklin County. Labor saving equipment has been installed not only in the barns, but also in the house. Mr. Fallon has been a leader in the introduction of farm improvements. For example he had the first water buckets and concrete floors in the county and later owned the first tractor in the neighborhood. The Fallon farm contains 550 acres and all but 50 acres can be plowed with a tractor. Mr. Fallon says that his fields are so level that when he stands in his barn door he can see his dog anywhere the dog happens to be on the farm.

It is inspiring to see Mr. and Mrs. Fallon's pride in the family. They have ten children and Mr. Fallon says that any of them can have the privilege of attending any college which they may wish. One has attended Cornell University, one the State School of Agriculture at Canton and two are now in

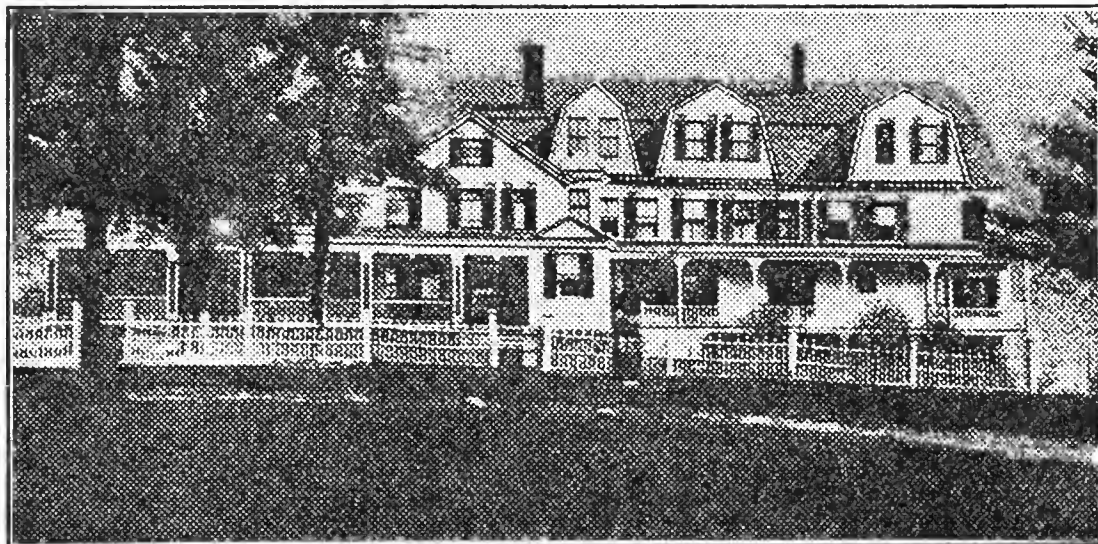
family rank especially high as homemakers and citizens. They have a fine home with a large living room and fireplace, and the walls of the room are lined with a library of the best books. The oldest boy is in the Agricultural College at Cornell and there are plans for the complete education of the two other children.

Mr. and Mrs. Clements are very active Grangers and leaders in their community and Mr. Clements has been for years a county president of the Dairyman's League.

* * *

GILBERT A. PROLE, Batavia, Genesee County

MR. PROLE owns and operates a 200-acre farm in the cash crop growing section in Genesee County. Mr. Prole grows potatoes, wheat and cabbage and in addition is recognized as one of the best lamb feeders in that section of the State. He began his farm experience at an early age since his father's death made it necessary to take over the management of the farm.



Clements Lake farm house at Liberty, Sullivan County

the Clarkson Institute of Technology at Potsdam.

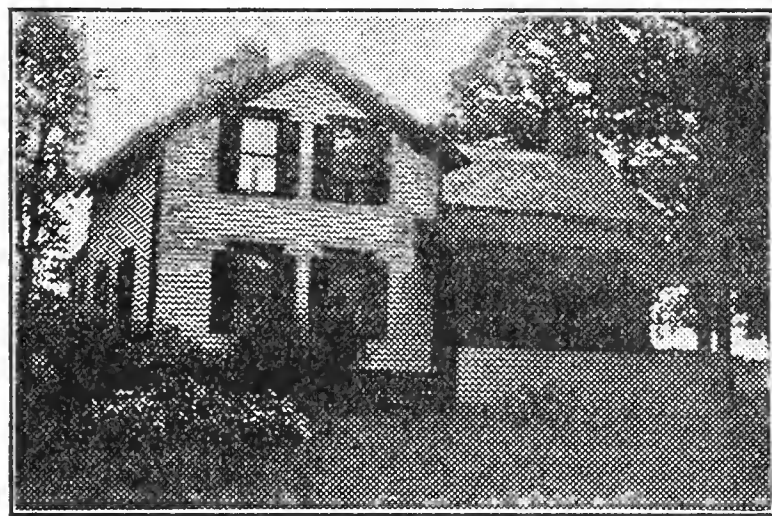
Mr. Fallon was formerly president of the Franklin County Farm Bureau, attended the first meeting of the New York Farm Bureau Federation and the first meeting of the National Federation. He has been master of the local Grange for several years and has been director in the local Dairyman's League Association. He has also served several terms as supervisor of his town.

* * *

D. H. CLEMENTS, Liberty, Sullivan County

IN choosing Master Farmers there are many factors to take into consideration. For example, there are many farmers in other counties who have accumulated more money in the farm business than Mr. Clements, but none of them under more difficult circumstances. The man who succeeds well in the farm business in Sullivan County would succeed much better in some of the better farm counties.

Mr. Clements has one of the highest farms in New York State, so high that the frost and the winter comes early and it is difficult to mature silage corn. He therefore has to raise substitutes such as millet. He is a first class dairyman, and dairying is his principal source of income. Mr. Clements and his



Gilbert Prole's Genesee County home

Mrs. Prole have two children; Marie, 14 and Ruth, 5.

JAMES O. FYFFE, Walton, Delaware County

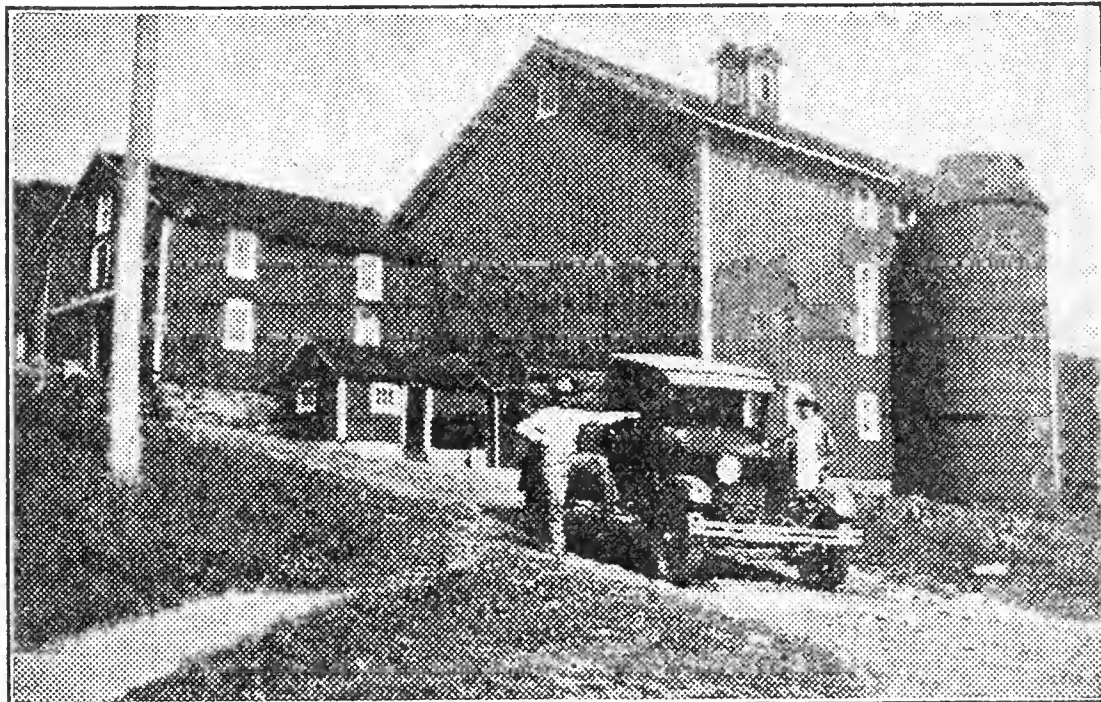
MR. and Mrs. Fyffe started in the farm business when young by going back to an old farm on one of the Delaware County hills, and they spent several of their first years together doing nothing but trying to pay off their debts. By good management and hard work they made their first start and succeeded in getting enough ahead to leave the farm of their first adventure and buy the fine dairy farm on which they now live. This farm is a typical Delaware County dairy farm with some fine valley land and some good pastures on the hills.

We were glad to see Mr. Fyffe named as a Master Farmer particularly because he and Mrs. Fyffe are so representative of many country folks who have worked hard and lived well enough to accumulate a modest competence, make a good home, and rear and educate a family of children.

New Books

"THE OTHER SHEPHERD" by Ernest C. Wareing, is a tale of that shepherd who did not go to Bethlehem when he heard that strange sweet music which called his friends, the shepherds, to worship the Babe there. The same neglect of his better impulses persisted throughout his life and from a fine, upstanding youth we see him come down to a bitter, selfish and demented old age. It is a Christmas story with a different angle from the usual ones. Yet it teaches its own lesson of the Christ in its own way. Abingdon Press, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City., \$1.00.

THE HOUSE MOTHER—Frank Owen—The Lantern Press—\$2.00.—A readable story of prairie pioneers and their children. The author makes a sincere attempt to analyze the emotions and reactions of the characters. A vein of mysticism runs through the story in the person of the old philosophical Chinese servant, who is, perhaps, too wise and cultivated for his humble role.



James Fyffe and son Reginald and the barn on Mr. Fyffe's farm

Step! Step! Step!

Around the World to Feed the Stock!

How much does the average farmer use his feet?

Just in feeding and manure removal chores, for 27 cows, the University of Wisconsin working with 100 farmers, found that each of them averaged 238.3 miles per year. And all of them together traveled nearly 24,000 miles—almost the length of the equator around the earth!

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"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots come in Hip, Sporting, Storm King and Short lengths for men—in Storm King and Short lengths for boys and youths.



These sturdy, good-looking "U. S." Arctics have long wearing red soles—also made in Ebony quality with white soles—fine quality cashmerette upper. Fleece lining for extra warmth. 4- or 5-buckle lengths.



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This free book is written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health. It discusses such problems as bunions, fallen arches, etc., and many precautions that lead to foot health.

Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet." Address United States Rubber Company, Dept. FFF-119, 790 Broadway, New York.

"U.S."

BLUE RIBBON

foot-saving heavy footwear



A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Apple Harvest Is Over

APPLE picking is practically finished in western New York on October 26th, one to three weeks earlier than usual. Most apples were picked before October 20th. It was well that they were picked early for the light rains during the past week, following heavy frosts the week before, so loosened the fruits on the stems that they fell very easily. Not a few Baldwins especially were thus lost. The apple crop was a most disappointing one picking below estimates in almost all cases, unless



M. C. Burritt

growers realizing the situation beforehand had severely reduced their estimates. I know growers who did not pick one-half the apples they expected. Practically no orchards exceeded estimates. The fruits were simply a thin fringe around the outside of the tree. Failure to pollinate sufficiently well in the spring was apparently the primary cause of the small pick. But dry weather contributed heavily, by creating a condition favorable to aphids which destroyed much fruit on the inside and under side of the trees, and especially by causing the fruits to be small. Small apples do not fill barrels rapidly.

Prices Are Maintained

The demand for apples is good and prices are well maintained at the high level early established. Inquiry is good and from fifty to seventy-five cars are being loaded out daily. Baldwins, of course, are not moving to market as yet, but are being bought on a speculative basis at from four to five dollars per barrel according to quality. Quality, other than size, is very good.

The cabbage market which was good early in the season has now fallen almost flat. Wire inquiry is poor and buying is not at all active. Loadings have been heavy—from fifty to eighty cars daily out of New York State—in spite of this. Such buying as is being done now is at ten to twelve dollars per ton, with dealers rather reluctant to buy at all. They seem to be afraid of storage this year too, although there are some factors favorable to storage as pointed out last week, such as reduced crop estimates and smaller southern acreage. West of Rochester the cabbage yield is very light with many fields unfit to harvest, and with cuttings running below estimates. The end of the week showed slight market improvement.

It Is Still Dry

It is still very dry. Several light showers during the past month have been sufficient to start up the wheat and to green up meadows and pastures somewhat, but the ground is much too dry to go into winter. Wells and cisterns are still very low and without soaking rains before the freeze up there will be much hardship this winter in hauling water for stock.

Farm and Home bureaus are now organizing for their annual program making and for their membership drives. Local community committees are being met by the county agents to sum up last year's activities to plan the work in each community for the coming year and to organize the membership canvass. This standard plan of procedure has been carefully worked out and developed over many years and when properly carried out generally proves to be very successful. The evidences of this are the fine constructive programs of the bureaus which touch so vitally almost every problem of farmers and home-makers and in

the substantial and growing membership of these organizations. Community and county committeemen who have a leader's part in these activities should be proud of it and of their organization.

Personally, I do not think I should want to farm in a county without a farm bureau and a county agent. Their program touching so many of my farm enterprises so vitally as it does, is, I know, scientifically worked out with the help of State College specialists and it gives me confidence in my own plans. The contact with the county agents is interesting, helpful and often inspiring. And concrete services, as with poultry, fruit, insect control, alfalfa, etc., make the aid of these agencies almost indispensable and such a good investment that no good farmer can afford not to be a member and out of contact with their most useful activities.

My impression is that the home bureaus and the home demonstration agents have not usually made themselves so indispensable. Perhaps this is inevitable in the nature of the case, because expenditure, comfort and convenience rather than income are usually the things involved. But it seems to me that women's programs and activities are improving and gradually becoming more vital as they grapple effectively with such problems as health and nutrition. I know too, that home bureau programs have been an inspiration to many farm women and that they have given them a new interest in farm home life. Farm women should by all means, support this agency with their memberships, and help to make programs more vital and serviceable to real home needs.—Hilton, N. Y., October 27, 1929.

Poisoning Pine Mice

Is there any control for pine mice that eat the bark off apple tree roots?

THE general method recommended is to poison these mice with sulphate of strychnine although there are some reports that they can be controlled by pumping calcium cyanide into their burrows.

The following formula is recommended in the book "Orchard and Small Fruit Culture" by Auchter & Knapp:

- 1/8 oz. powdered strychnine
- 1/8 oz. baking soda
- 1 qt. rolled oats or oat flakes
- 6 tablespoonfuls tallow
- 2 tablespoonfuls paraffin

Sift and mix the strychnine and soda and then mix well with the oats. Heat the mixture, and stir into it 6 tablespoonfuls of melted tallow and 2 tablespoonfuls of melted paraffin, until each flake is coated with grease. When cool, the flakes will be both waterproofed and inviting to the mice.

"Put a spoonful of the bait in tin cans with the covers only partly cut away. Push the cover in or out in such manner as to admit the mice, but not birds and larger animals. Place a can under each tree in such a way that the mice can enter, but so that water will not run into it. Bait the hedges and other shelters about the orchard as well. Some authorities state that placing bait in alternate rows is sufficient. Traps of wood, tile or glass may be used instead of the cans. The poisoned bait may also be put in the runways and burrows in the grass made by the mice. Inspect the traps at least twice each season, replacing the bait when necessary. The bait should be placed in summer or early fall. It is too late to insure protection after the snow has fallen. Put the bait in the burrows every three or four weeks in sections where there is no snow on the ground."

Needless to say the greatest caution should be used in handling this poisonous material.

What Will Potatoes Bring Next Winter?

(Continued from Page 3)

high, they seem likewise unwilling to increase their consumption when prices are low. As Daggit of the United States Department of Agriculture has remarked, "There is no good substitute for potatoes in years of high prices, but according to our present standard of living neither are potatoes a good substitute for other foods when prices are low. Consequently the quantity of potatoes consumed tends to remain relatively constant, regardless of the price, which means that producers can obtain higher prices when the crop is short, but cannot dispose of a large crop except at very low prices."

Early Crop Affects Late Crop Prices

About one-third of the increase in the excessively large crop of potatoes produced in 1928 came from the early and mid-season potato producing states, carload shipments from which during 1928 exceeded those of 1927 by 10,101 carloads or approximately six millions of bushels of potatoes. The delayed movement of the crop from several of the mid-season states had a depressing effect upon the market during the fall of 1928 and reduced to a considerable extent the possible outlet for the usual movement from the surplus late states at digging time.

The situation during the spring and summer of 1929 was far more healthy. Owing to a sharp decrease in acreage accompanied by unfavorable weather conditions, the 1929 early and mid-season potato crop was reduced eighteen million bushels compared with 1928, and by the first of September was practically out of the way, leaving the markets clear for the late crop from the northern states. The 1929 early and mid-season crop was actually short almost four million bushels compared with the average of the past five years. This situation encouraged heavy shipments of early varieties of late potatoes from many of the late states so that by October 5, 1929, these late states had shipped to market over 14,000 carloads more than up to the same date in 1928.

Deficit States Have Smaller Crop

Another encouraging feature of the 1929 potato situation is the fact that the sixteen so-called deficit late potato states, which do not ordinarily produce enough potatoes for their own consumption, have a crop about twenty-six million bushels smaller than last year, and about five million less than the average of the past five years. During 1928, these deficit states were so busy consuming their own enormous crop that they constituted a very poor market for potatoes from surplus states. This year, there is every reason to believe that they will quickly exhaust their own supply of potatoes and be eager bidders for the supply of late potatoes from the surplus states.

Late States Most Important Now

From the first of October until the first of March, the market supply of potatoes must, of necessity, come very largely from the nineteen surplus states located along the northern border of the United States. It may be well, therefore, to stop for a moment and analyze the situation in these states in order that probable competition between states may be intelligently sized up. The table on page 3 gives some comparisons that may be of interest.

It will be noted that in all but two of these nineteen states (Maine and Vermont) the production of potatoes during 1929 was considerably less than in 1928. Even including Maine and Vermont, the production of potatoes in these nineteen states during 1929 was seventy-seven million bushels or almost twenty-five per cent less than in 1929. It is even more interesting, however, to compare the 1929 production with the average production of the past five years. Many potato authorities consider that potato acreage usually adjusts itself to conditions within a period of five years, so that the average crop

of the previous five years may be taken as that size crop which the public will normally consume at a fair price. Compared with the average crop for the past five years, the 1929 late crop shows some outstanding deficiencies. The crop in New York State is twenty per cent and that in Pennsylvania about eight per cent below normal. The increase of twenty per cent in Maine and six per cent in Vermont offset these losses, however, so the "eastern" quartet of states has approximately an average crop this year. The situation is entirely different, however, in the east central, west central and far western states. The Wisconsin crop is about twenty-five per cent; Michigan thirty-four per cent; Minnesota twenty-seven per cent; North Dakota thirty-six per cent; and South Dakota twenty-seven per cent below normal. Of all the central states, Nebraska is the only one with anything like a normal crop this year. Among the western states, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada have approximately normal crops, but the combined crops in California, Oregon, and Washington are about twenty-eight per cent below normal. Montana is still worse off, with a crop fifty per cent below normal, and even Colorado is twelve per cent below.

For all nineteen surplus states, the 1929 production is estimated to be approximately fifteen per cent below what

is considered to be a normal crop. It seems likely that Maine, Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania potatoes will practically monopolize the large eastern markets and probably get into some of those in the east central areas. Michigan and Wisconsin, with the shortest crops in six years, will probably ship out relatively few potatoes, most of which will go to nearby Ohio, Indiana and Illinois cities. In all likelihood, the cities in the Mississippi Valley will compete strongly for potatoes from Minnesota, the Dakotas and Nebraska, as well as from Idaho. With a large deficit in the Pacific Coast States, however, it is more than likely that the bulk of Idaho's crop will go west rather than east this year. The position of potato growers in the Coast States would seem to be very strong.

Size of Canadian Crop

In years of short potato crops in the United States, Canada often ships a considerable volume of potatoes over the border. It follows, therefore, that growers in the United States are considerably interested in the size of the Canadian potato crop. According to the latest data available, the 1929 Canadian potato crop is estimated at seventy-five million bushels compared with eighty-four millions produced in 1928. The potato crop in the prairie prov-

(Continued on Page 10)

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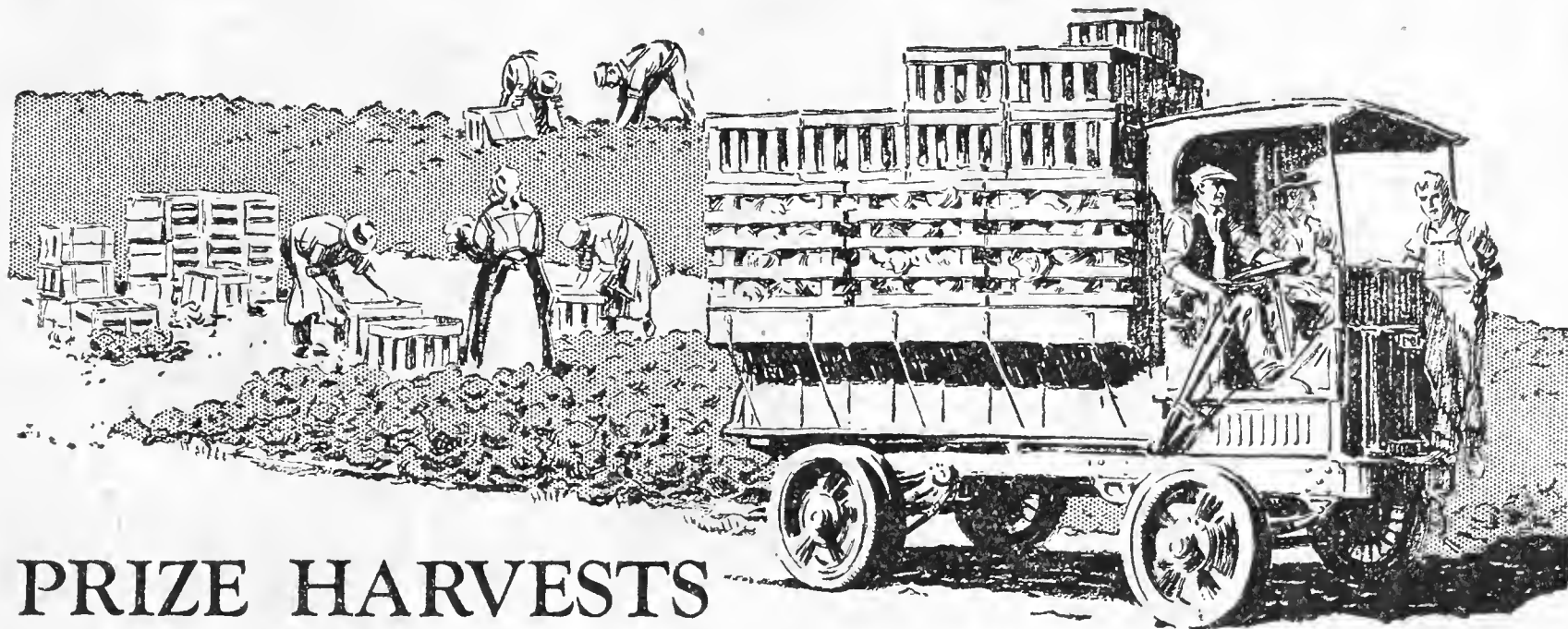
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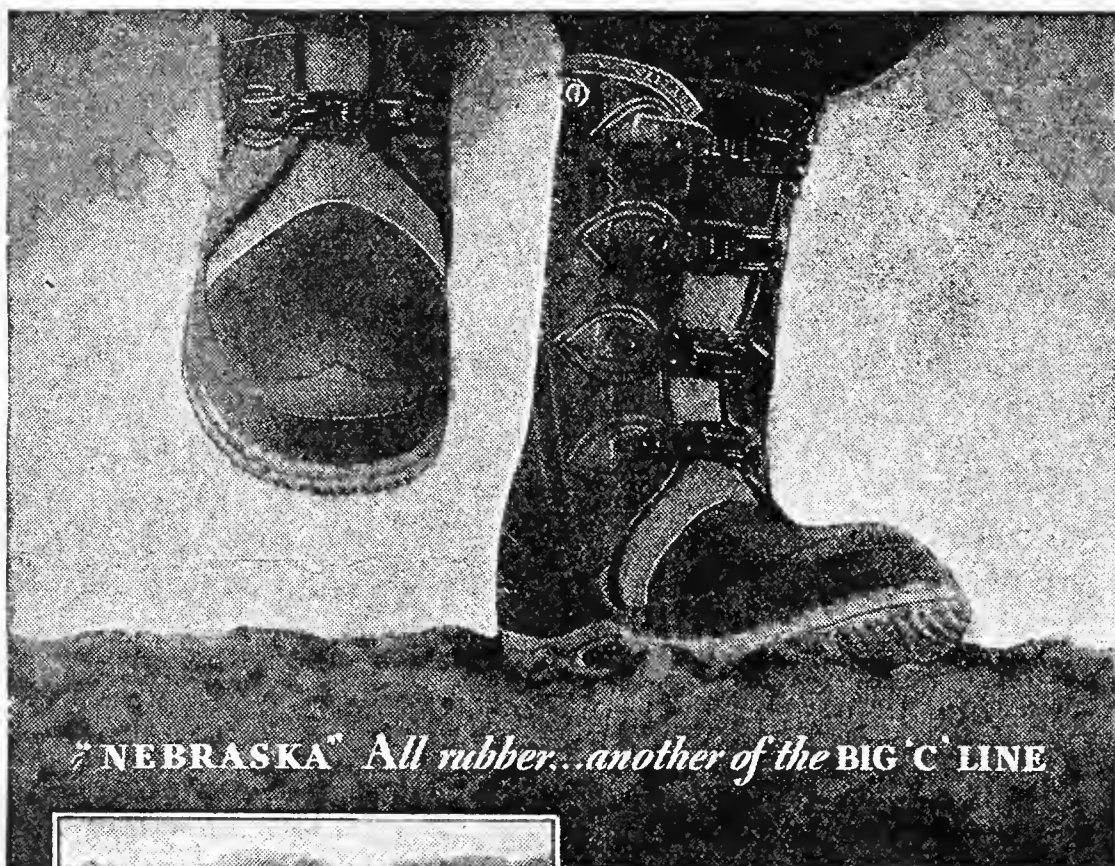
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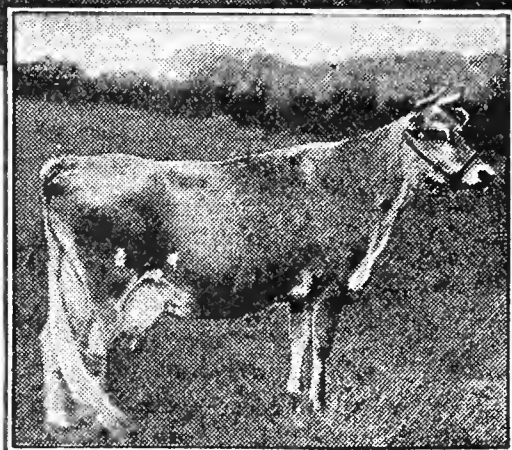
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The Dairy Market Situation

THE year just closing was a profitable one in the dairy business for most good dairymen. The year coming will probably be nearly but not quite as good. There are indications that we have reached the peak of dairying and that the pendulum will swing the other way for a time.

But one of the good things about the dairy business is its stability. While we may have slightly lower prices the next few years, the increasing demand for milk will prevent an extreme downward swing. During the first nine months of 1929 farmers in the United States produced more dairy products than during the same period of any previous year in history. As to prices received for fluid milk, cream, butter, veal calves and butterfat, they averaged higher than any year since 1920. The average dairy income was larger than ever before. The inventory value of dairy cattle increased approximately \$100,000,000 during the year, but this, in our opinion, is dangerous as we believe the prices of dairy cattle too high.

Feed Prices Have Been Low

Dairy feeds have been comparatively moderate in prices this year, and if we consider the spread between the prices of dairy products and of feeds, the last two or three years have been the most favorable in the history of producing milk. Owing to shortage of grain crops, feeds will probably be some higher during the coming year. Taking the country as a whole, it has been estimated that farmers have been receiving from \$1.69 to \$1.81 for the butterfat produced by a dollar's worth of feed. This does not include money received from the sale of veal calves, skim milk, or the value of the manure.

The price paid to farmers for butterfat over the entire United States from January to August, inclusive, of this year averaged 45.7 cents a pound against 45.2 cents in the corresponding period of 1928. Fluid milk for city use in the first nine months of 1929 averaged \$2.80 per hundred pounds for Grade B milk with 3.5 per cent butterfat. Last year in the same period it averaged \$2.75. The prices paid for condensed milk were a few cents less per hundred on the average than for last year.

Cows Are Higher

Veal calves averaged \$12.24 per hundred pounds as against \$10.06 last year. Milk cows advanced from \$88.21 per head in the first eight months of 1928 to \$93.90 this year. Bear in mind these figures are average for all of the United States. Good grade cows in New York State freshening this fall are selling for around \$150.

Good prices for dairy products are due chiefly to consumer demand which continues to grow a little faster than production. During the first seven months of this year, American dairymen produced 957,000,000 pounds of creamery butter compared with 927,000,000 pounds last year, or an increase of 3.3 per cent. Milk for condensed and evaporated manufacturing increased 8.5 per cent. Cheese production showed a decrease of 13.2 per cent. This was due to the fact that much milk formerly used for the manufacture of cheese has been sold in other and more profitable forms.

The United States Department of Agriculture states that after making all allowances there has been a general increase in milk production this year over last of 4.3 per cent.

The number of dairy cows on United States farms is about the same this year as it was last, or approximately 21,801,000. The number of yearling dairy heifers at the start of the year was but little above the full replacement basis. In New York and other eastern states, however, reports indi-

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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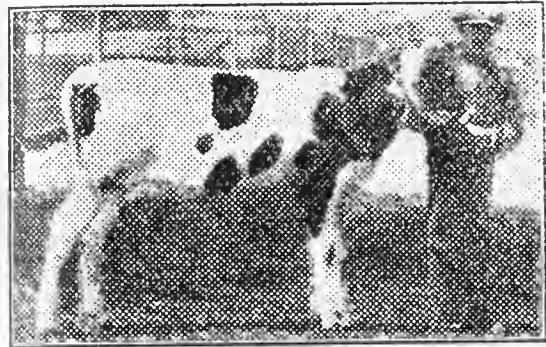
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cate that there is quite a large supply of young dairy stock coming on.

The outlook for imports of foreign dairy products is good, from the American farmer's standpoint. There are higher tariffs on milk and cream and a feed shortage in Canada. Droughts in Argentina and Australia may curtail their dairy production. New Zealand promises a larger output of butter and cheese.

Summarizing the evidence so far as it is possible to predict, next year will be a good year for dairymen but it will be a little harder to make good profits than this year, emphasizing the greater necessity for good business methods.

Right on this point, records from more than 100,000 individual cows in dairy herd improvement associations, as compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, show that



Richard S. Williams, Jr., of Marcy, N. Y. with his heifer calf. This calf was born January 3, 1929, and won third prize among the 4-H Club calves exhibited at the Vernon Fair.

cows producing only 100 pounds of butterfat per year returned only \$14 over the cost of the feed consumed. Those producing 200 pounds returned \$54 and those producing 300 pounds returned \$96 over feed cost. Four-hundred-pound cows returned \$138 and five-hundred-pound cows \$178 over feed cost.

In general, each increase of 100 pounds in fat production increased the returns over cost by about \$40. High-producing cows require somewhat more feed and other expenses and more labor than low producers, but the increase in costs is much less than the increase in value of the product.

Silage from Dry Corn Molds When Not Tramped

FOR the past few years we have heard of a number of reports, particularly from midwestern states, of excellent success in filling silos without the usual tramping while it was being filled. Like all new practices it appears that experience is the best teacher. The following letter was called to our attention by Dr. F. B. Morrison, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture. The letter was sent to Dr. Morrison for his answer which we are also printing.

My silage is not keeping well. I used the distributor carefully, spreading the material evenly, a little higher in the middle, when through (I had only enough to fill the silo a little over half full) I tramped it carefully every day for a week. Two days after filling I got a pump and engine rigged and pumped water over the top for 10 or 15 minutes with a 1½ inch hose, the corn leaves being quite dry.

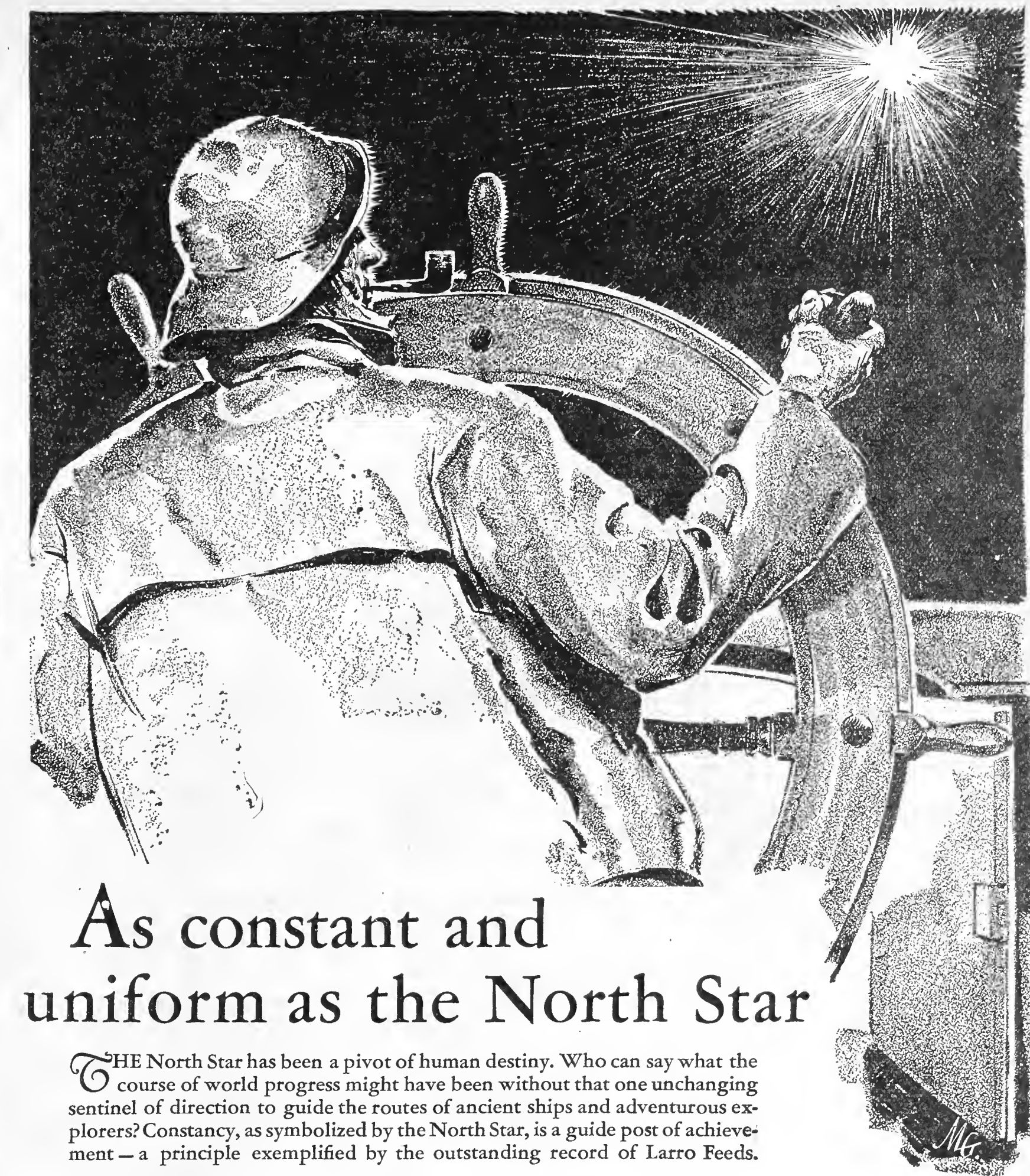
Four or five days after filling I started to feed a little which seemed good then. I got down to where the heating was in progress, since then a little over 2 weeks, I have probably thrown out two double wagon box loads of moldy silage. Last week I thought I was down to good stuff but this morning I reached another layer of mold.

The exposed surface seems to dry out very quickly and the silage is not of a uniform moist nature. I sowed soy beans with the corn besides that there was considerable rag weed. Could those plants do any harm? Soy beans are recommended.

Is there anything I can do to save what is left? * * *

LAST December I was much interested in discussing this very matter, after I had given a talk at the convention of the Silo Manufacturers at Chicago.

In the discussion which followed my



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address, I asked the representatives of the various manufacturers present for a frank expression of their opinion concerning the ensiling of corn without tramping the material in the silo. I told them that my advice had thus far been that this method seemed to give excellent results when the corn was in prime condition for ensiling, containing neither too much nor too little water, but that I had warned farmers not to attempt to use it if the corn was too dry to pack fairly well.

In the discussion which followed, I found that practically all of these men, with their large amount of experience in the silo business, agreed absolutely with

my point of view. They felt that this method of ensiling corn was dangerous, unless it was used with great care by farmers.

I believe your chief difficulty is that the corn dried out after the frost, and that you did not wet the fodder thoroughly as it was ensiled. Merely filling the silo and then squirting water over the top does not help much of any.

It is necessary to mix the water thoroly with the fodder as it is ensiled, either thru running a hose into the blower, or better thru running a hose into the top of the silo, if one has enough pressure, and then sprinkling water on the material as it is ensiled.

If the silo is filled with corn fodder which is too dry, and then water is thrown over the top, or sprinkled over the top, it merely forms channels and runs on down thru the silage without wetting all parts thoroly.

Sowing soy beans with the corn would not injure the quality of the silage at all. The difficulty is merely that the fodder was too dry when it was put into the silo, and water was not thoroly distributed with it.

Unfortunately, I know of nothing that you could now do to help the situation. The only thing to do is to discard the masses of mold as they appear in feeding the silage.—Dr. F. B. MORRISON.

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What Will Potatoes Bring Next Winter?

(Continued from Page 7)

inces of Canada is almost a total failure and the crop in the Maritime Provinces is considerably lighter than in 1928. With a short crop in Canada, and a heavy demand from the western provinces, as well as from the West Indies, it is probable that imports from Canada will be considerably reduced during the coming fall and winter.

Competition with other Vegetables and Fruits

It is likely that all fruits or vegetables compete with or displace potatoes to some degree. Probably the most important competitor of the late potato is the sweet potato crop. The 1929 sweet potato crop is slightly smaller than the 1928 crop and about two per cent below the average crop of the past five years. The 1929 rice crop is almost six million bushels shorter than last year, and also about three per cent below the average crop of the past five years. On the other hand, the 1929 dry bean crop is about 1.6 million bushels greater than last year and about six per cent greater than the average crop of the past five years. All of the 1929 grain crops, which might possibly displace potatoes in the dietary, are much smaller than last year and all but barley are considerably below the five year average. The information available concerning apples, pears, peaches, grapes and other fruits shows all these crops to be much below both the 1928 crop and the five year average as well. Summing up the competition potatoes must face this fall and winter, it appears that the only important crop of which there is an appreciable surplus is that of dried beans, and that practically all other crops are relatively just as short as the potato crop itself.

Northern Growers Should Watch Early 1930 Potato Crop

The early potato crop is usually planted late in December or early in January. Early potatoes from Florida and Texas usually make their appearance on northern markets around the first of March. It is, therefore, important that northern potato growers keep in touch with developments in the South. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the relatively high price of potatoes is likely to have a stimulating effect upon the 1930 acreage of the early crop. Florida growers indicate intentions to increase their 1930 plantings of early potatoes about twenty-five per cent compared with 1929 and southern Texas growers are said to be contemplating an increase of nearly eight per cent. It thus appears that while northern growers need not fear much competition before March first, the early potato situation will bear careful watching directly after the New Year.

1929 Crop Similar to that of 1925

In casting around for information which might assist late potato growers in sizing up the prospects for the 1929 potato crop, it is interesting to note that the potato situation in the fall of 1925 was similar in many respects to that now current in 1929. In the first place, the early and mid-season crop was relatively small during both years, so that markets were well

cleaned up before the late crop started to market. Curiously enough, late potato production in proportion to population during both 1925 and 1929 amounted to approximately 2.8 bushels per capita, so that as far as consumptive requirements are concerned, conditions were identical. Both of the short crops of potatoes of 1925 and 1929 followed excessively large surplus crops.

The Canadian potato crop was about four million bushels smaller in 1925 than that reported for 1929. Approximately five million bushels of Canadian potatoes were imported into the United States during the winter of 1925-26. With the steady increase in population in Canada, however, and the almost total failure of the potato crop in the western provinces, it seems unlikely that imports will reach this total during this fall and winter. The rice and sweet potato crops of 1925 were somewhat smaller than those of 1929 but the dried bean crop was greater and crops of fruits were generally better.

What happened to the 1925 crop of potatoes is now history, well known to most potato growers. Since conditions this fall are so similar, however, it will probably be of interest to recall the course of potato prices during the fall of 1925 and spring of 1926, as set forth in the following table:

TABLE B

PRICES PER BUSHEL RECEIVED FOR POTATOES BY PRODUCERS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1925-26*

Month and Year	Price per bushel received by growers in	Me.	N.Y.	Mich.	Minn.	Idaho	U.S.
Sept., 1925	\$.85	\$1.26	\$.91	\$.87	\$.99	\$1.21	
Oct., 1925	1.26	1.30	.98	.99	.84	1.26	
Nov., 1925	2.00	2.15	1.71	1.80	1.51	1.98	
Dec., 1925	1.94	2.18	1.77	1.82	1.44	2.02	
Jan., 1926	2.30	2.44	2.13	1.96	1.70	2.21	
Feb., 1926	2.20	2.45	2.05	1.90	1.56	2.26	
Mar., 1926	2.23	2.45	2.07	1.90	1.50	2.26	
Apr., 1926	3.20	3.00	2.60	2.20	2.20	2.70	

*Crops and Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1926 and 1927.

Prices received by producers for the 1925 potato crop increased on the average approximately one hundred and thirty-one per cent from September to March. It paid well to hold potatoes for higher prices during 1925-26. Will it pay equally as well to hold the 1929 crop? Only time can tell. According to the United States Department of Agriculture as a general rule potato prices have advanced in short crop years, and late selling has usually paid potato growers in years when the per capita production was less than 3.2 bushels. The per capita production this year is 2.8.

The work of Warren and Pearson at Cornell, indicates that a decrease of twelve per cent in the potato crop, compared with the crop of the previous five years, has usually resulted in an increase in price received by growers on December 1st of approximately fifty-eight per cent over the average price received during those five years. The average price received on December 1st by potato growers in the United States during the past five years was \$1.09 per bushel, and the crop is about twelve per cent short. If similar conditions exist this year, the Warren-Pearson formula would suggest the possibility that the price to growers on December 1, 1929, may be around \$1.72 per bushel.

Summary

With a crop twelve per cent below normal; with the early and mid-season

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RESCUER—I guess I'd better go home, Bill—I'm catching cold.—JUDGE

crop well out of the way; with a short crop in the deficit states and in Canada; and with short crops of competing crops available, it would seem as though the potato grower, who has his crop safely stored, might well watch the potato markets this fall and winter with confidence. With basic conditions so nearly identical with those of 1925, it would be remarkable if developments during 1929 did not follow the same trend.

Straws usually show the way the wind blows. Comments in the produce trade papers on the potato situation are uniformly encouraging, and there is much discussion as to whether the supply of potatoes will equal the demand. The following quotation, from a leading produce trade service organization, is probably indicative of the attitude of the potato trade at the present time:

"The only weak feature in the present outlook is the fact that everyone is of the same opinion; viz., that there are great speculative opportunities in potatoes this season. This unanimity of opinion is almost certain to lead to speculative excesses sooner or later, and conditions seem to be shaping themselves about for this to happen during the latter part of October or the first part of November. In any event, however, considerably higher prices seem assured sooner or later and potatoes purchased near today's levels should be good property."

When members of the produce trade think they can discern an opportunity to make a profit, they are usually eager buyers.

How Parasites Control the Peach Moth

(Continued from Page 3)

(see fig. 2) locates a peach moth larva (caterpillar) it punctures the larva with its long ovipositor and lays an egg within the body of the caterpillar. The caterpillar continues its feeding until it is mature when it emerges from the twig and spins its cocoon in some sheltered spot on the limb or trunk of the tree. In the meantime, the parasite egg has hatched and the parasite larva has been feeding within the body of the peach moth caterpillar. When the peach moth larva has spun its cocoon the parasite larva gnaws its way to the outside and consumes the remainder of the body of the peach moth caterpillar. Then the parasite larva goes into a resting stage and shortly changes into the adult form. This adult soon emerges to carry on the good work.

This parasite also is being reared in the laboratory at Geneva. Here again the Oriental Peach Moth is not used in this work. Because it is so much easier to handle, the strawberry leaf-roller is used. A few strawberry leaves on which the leaf-roller larvae are feeding are placed in a cage containing adult female parasites. The larvae are left in this cage for twenty-four hours at the end of which time they are removed and more larvae are added. While the larvae are in the cage the parasites lay their eggs inside of the bodies of the caterpillars. The caterpillars continue feeding until mature, when they spin their cocoons. Then the parasite larva which has been feeding inside of the caterpillar's body eats its way out and then consumes the remainder of the body of the caterpillar. The parasite larva then changes into the adult form and after a few days emerges. The adults which emerge are either placed in a special cage and taken to a peach orchard where they are released, or are retained at the laboratory to increase the stock for liberation at a later date.

The Black "Wasp"

The Black "Wasp" (see fig. 3) was present in Western New York when this investigation was begun, and until this year it has not been reared in the laboratory. However, it is now being reared so that liberations may be made at desirable points next spring.

In the laboratory peach moth larvae



This International tractor, made by McCormick-Deering, is powered and lubricated with Socony products, and is used on the farm of B. L. Haskins at Pawling, N. Y.

Reduce your operating costs with Socony

FARMERS throughout New York and New England who are interested in cutting down on needless repair bills and who want to get the most out of their equipment are using Socony products. Many of them have discovered, for instance, that the new Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl does as much for their tractors as it does for their automobiles.

How many of these Socony products are working for you:

Ruddy Harvester Oil	Eureka Harness Oil	Standard Hand Separator Oil
Socony Household Oil	Socony Turex Oil (for Diesel and Oil Engines)	
Mica Axle Grease	Socony Disinfectant	Socony Motor Oil and Aircraft Oil
Socony 990A-Motor Oil for Model A Fords		Dendrol Dormant Spray Oil
Socony Gasoline and Socony Special Gasoline <i>plus</i> Ethyl		

S O C O N Y

Petroleum Products for the Farm

S T A N D A R D O I L C O M P A N Y O F N E W Y O R K

are allowed to bore into thin slices of apples. The slices are then placed in a small cage containing adult females of the black wasp and allowed to remain twenty-four hours. During this time the female parasites puncture the larvae with their ovipositor and lay eggs within the bodies of the caterpillars. The slices are then removed and more slices containing caterpillars are added. After the slices of apples are removed from the parasite cage, the peach moth larvae continue feeding until mature when they emerge and spin their cocoons. Then the parasite larvae which has hatched and has been feeding inside of the caterpillar, consumes the entire body of the caterpillar and spins its own cocoon. A few days later it changes into the adult parasite, which emerges. These adults are then used to increase the stock (as described

above) for liberation next spring. When the time for liberation comes, a few of the adult parasites are retained in the laboratory and the remainder are placed in a special type of cage and taken to the peach orchards and allowed to escape and parasitize the peach moth larvae that they find there.

Studying Soil Bacteria by Microscope

FOR a long time it has been realized that certain types of bacteria in soils are very beneficial to crop growth, while other types are decidedly harmful. It is also known that certain conditions, for example, the presence of lime and good drainage, help desirable bacteria to develop.

Several years ago, Dr. R. S. Breed

of the Geneva Station perfected a method for studying bacteria in milk under a microscope. Now it is found that the same method can be used to study the kinds of bacteria in soils. By the use of the microscope, it is possible to learn more quickly than by any other means whether a particular type of bacteria placed in the soil is capable of growing there.

Perhaps it is a little early to predict just what effect this discovery will have on maintaining soil fertility, but it seems probable that continued study will develop information that will be exceedingly valuable.

Allow potatoes to dry thoroughly before placing them in storage. Wet, dirty tubers harbor rot organism and shrink worse than clean potatoes.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.42	3.22
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.35	2.10
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for November 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%. Above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Recovers After Sharp Break

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 1, 1929	Oct. 25, 1929	Last Year
Higher than extra	45 -45 1/2	46 -46 1/2	49 1/2-50
Extra (92cs)	44 -44 1/2	45 -45 1/2	49 -
U-91 score	37 -43 1/2	38 1/2-44 1/2	44 1/2-47
Lower G'ds	35 -36 1/2	37 1/2-38	43 -44

The butter market has suffered a very severe break just as October came to a close. From all appearances it looked as though it were trying to imitate the stock market. On October 29 the market took a real tumble following weak and cautious trading on Monday the 28th. Quite a number of houses had been under heavy pressure of accumulated goods. Word came from Chicago that its market had dropped and accompanying this were advices of more liberal shipments in transit. These factors plus the heavy break in the stock market on Monday and Tuesday knocked from under the butter market whatever props remained, and down came prices. Chicago continued to drop and a further break in the securities market along with an indifferent attitude of the buying interest resulted in a continued decline on Wednesday that carried creamery extras to 42 1/2c. By Thursday it appeared that the swing downward had gone a little too far for buyers soon were paying 43c for creamery extras and before the day closed the price had recovered to 44c. As the week closes there is another advance and the market is in an infinitely better position. Some houses are entirely clear of accumulated goods, and they are taking a rather optimistic view of the situation. Others do not feel quite as happy, but the market as a whole appears to be better off. From all reports retail trading is very satisfactory. At the same time the securities market is in greatly improved condition and everyone is breathing easier.

Cold storage holdings continue heavy

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

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Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City
Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet
for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and
free holiday calendar folder K27.

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SHIP YOUR EGGS

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Farmers Supplied with STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

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At village, near city markets; roadstead should pay well; 30 acres tillage, spring water, fruit, cozy 7-room home, basement barn, hen house. Owners low price \$1600 and will leave 6 cattle, 40 hens, implements, furniture for quick buyer; \$700 down. Picture pg. 31
Free catalog. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., at 20th St., N. Y. City.

and far in excess of a year ago. On October 25 the cold storage warehouses in the four largest cities reported 58,071,736 pounds of butter compared with 48,413,533 pounds of butter on the same day a year ago.

No Change in Cheese

STATE FLATS	Nov. 1, 1929	Oct. 25, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	26 1/2-	26 1/2-	
Fresh Av'ge			-25 1/2
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	28 -28 1/2
Held Av'ge	24 -27		

There has been no change to talk about, in the cheese market. Fresh New York State flats have been offered very sparingly which fact holds the market quite steady. On October 30 there was a little increase in the supplies but it was insufficient to alter the price level. Short held goods, such as September and early October makes, cover a wide range. The best are bringing 26c to 27c with average goods from 24c to 25c. Anything that is nice is extremely hard to get under 26 1/2c.

Egg Prices Unchanged, Market Steady, Trend Upward

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 1, 1929	Oct. 25, 1929	Last Year
Henney			
Selected Extras	66-71	66-71	66-70
Average Extras	60-65	60-65	60-65
Extra Firsts	52-59	52-59	40-58
Firsts	46-50	46-50	33-42
Undergrades	42-45	42-45	31-32
Pullets	38-43	38-44	33-38
Pewees	35-37	33-37	29-30
NEARBY BROWNS			
Henney	55-62	54-60	53-52
Gathered	43-54	41-53	33-52

At this writing the market is substantially the same as it was a week ago as far as quoted prices are concerned. However, the week closes with the indications of an advance. In some cases higher prices are being paid but the amount of business done at those levels is insufficient to warrant the prices being considered official. Nevertheless the whole egg market appears to be on the upward turn. Eggs from more distant producing sections are trending upward. The better grades of fresh mixed colors are higher. Receipts are light. Western advices state that high prices are being paid at primary points with better inquiry. Cheaper grades show improvement and the market on refrigerator mixed colors and browns is a shade higher on spot delivery as well as future. Fancy fresh brown eggs show some advance and Pacific Coast Whites are working into better shape. Fancy large nearby whites are steady with offerings light. Mediums and pullets are not moving quite as readily and these constitute the bulk of the supply.

Cold storage holdings still reflect a satisfactory condition for the producer. Reserves are still over a half million cases more than a year ago and the out of storage movement manages to keep just a shade ahead of that of last year.

Live Poultry Market Improved

	Nov. 1, 1929	Oct. 25, 1929	Last Year
FOWLS			
Colored	25-30	21-27	32-35
Leghorn	21-23	18-20	-29
CHICKENS			
Colored	28-32	25-30	30-32
Leghorn	25-27	25-27	23-30
BROILERS			
Colored	32-38	28-34	35-40
Leghorn	20-34	25-30	-38
OLD ROOSTERS			
	-20	-20	-22
TURKEYS			
	35-40		40-45
DUCKS, Nearby	40-45	40-45	50-55
GESE	21-28	23-32	25-28

The live poultry market is in better shape than it was last week. It was so bad off last week that perhaps the foregoing statement doesn't mean a whole lot. As a matter of fact however, the live poultry trade shows improvement. Fowls are more steady and where nice stock is concerned prices are better. Leghorns are firm and higher. In the freight market live fowls also show improvement and as the week draws to a close it is not necessary to use chickens to force out fowls.

The chicken market is very much better, and the sellers have the upper hand. There is a smaller proportion of chickens in the cars and a number of buyers have been unable to secure what they wanted. Therefore express chickens have had a quick outlet. Broilers and pullets have also been moving quite freely and hold a favorable position.

Meats and Livestock

STEERS—Market steady. Good \$12.50; common and medium \$9.00-11.75.

BULLS—Market nominal, no trading.

COWS—Market nominal, no trading.

VEALERS—Market steady; good to choice \$16.00-18.00; medium \$12.50-15.50; culls and common \$10.00-12.00.

CALVES—(whole milk-feds excluded)

Market steady; medium to choice \$9.50-11.50; culls and common \$6.00-7.00.

LAMBS—Market irregular; good to choice \$12.75-13.00; medium \$11.25-12.25; culls and common \$8.50-10.75.

SHEEP—Market irregular. Ewes—medium to choice \$4.25-6.00; culls and common \$2.00-4.00.

HOGS—Market nominal, no trading.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Receipts moderate all the week, demand limited all through. Market was steady and slightly higher towards the end of the week, a few extra fancy at premium. Per pound: Choice 20-22c; fair to good 16-19c; common 13-15c; small to medium 15-16c; lightweights 13-14c.

COUNTY DRESSED PIGS—Receipts light, demand limited. Per pound: Roasting size, 10-15 pounds, 30c; 16-20 pounds, 25-28c; 21-25 pounds, 20-23c.

LIVE RABBITS—Supply moderate, demand slow; market weak. Per pound, by the coop, average run 15-22c.

Potato Market Takes a Slip

The potato market slid off about a shilling during the past week. Long Islands have been moving slowly and the movement in Maines is very light, with the market in a weak position. On November 1, Long Islands were bringing \$4.75 to \$5 in 150 pound sacks, with No. 2's in the same size package ranging from \$2.85 to \$3. Bulk goods from the Island were worth \$6 to \$6.25 per 180 lbs. Maines in 150 pound sacks averaged from \$3.75 to \$4, with bulk goods from \$4.75 to \$5.25 per 180 lbs. Western New York stock generally sold for \$4.50 per 180 lbs., although some lots were higher. Some western New York sacks brought from \$4 to \$4.25. Much complaint made about Maine potatoes, it being claimed that the quality is inferior, a lot of the stock showing the effects of field frost. During the week the supply has been heavy and the demand rather listless. At this time of year, however, we expect fluctuations due to heavy movement during the harvest.

Hay Market Regains Strength

Last week we reported that the hay market had weakened considerably. This week the market opened in the same condition, but toward the week-end it closed firmer in the face of lighter receipts and the demand improving for the better grades. As yet prices are unchanged but if the market continues the same on the fourth and fifth as it is on the first and second we look for a dollar advance. The week closes with Timothy No. 1 bringing \$25 to \$26, with No. 1 mixtures a dollar less. No. 2 hay is \$2 under No. 1 and No. 3 is from \$2 to \$3 under No. 2.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 1, 1929	Oct. 25, 1929	Last Year
Wheat (Dec.)	1.28 3/4	1.21	1.16 1/4
Corn (Dec.)	.91 1/2	.92 1/2	.83
Oats (Dec.)	.50	.50	.45 1/2
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.45 3/4	1.36 3/4	1.57
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.09 3/4	1.10 3/4	1.04
Oats, No. 2	.58 1/4	.58 1/4	.54
FEEDS (At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats		35.50	35.00
Sp'g Bran		31.00	32.50
H'd Bran		33.00	34.75
Stand'd Mids.		34.00	33.00
Soft W. Mids.		38.00	41.00
Flour Mids.		37.00	40.00
Red Dog		40.58	45.00
Wh. Hominy		37.00	36.50
Yel. Hominy		37.00	36.00
Corn Meal		40.00	38.00
Gluten Feed		41.50	43.50
Gluten Meal		53.50	53.50
36% C. S. Meal		40.56	47.00
41% C. S. Meal		44.50	51.00
43% C. S. Meal		47.00	54.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal		54.00	57.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Briefs on the Fruit and Vegetable Trade

The apple market has slackened a little. Fancy well graded fruit has met a moderate outlet, but unattractive and poorly graded goods have received little or no attention and have had to be carried from day to day. Barreled and basketed apples have been in liberal receipt all during the week. Western New York Greenings range from \$1.75 to \$2.75 per basket depending on size and grade. McIntosh generally bring \$2.50 to \$3.25 for 2 1/2 in. U. S. No. 1. Western New York barreled McIntosh have been bringing from \$4.50 to \$8.50 depending on size and quality. Greenings have sold from \$6.50 to \$8.50. Lake Champlain McIntosh have brought

anywhere from \$4 to \$10 per barrel. From the Hudson Valley Baldwins have been bringing from \$1.75 to \$3.75, with unclassified down as low as \$1. Rhode Island Greenings have been bringing from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Carlot shipments to date this year from New York have totaled 2,747 compared with 4,262 last year.

The cabbage market has been quite steady this week. Danish brings from \$25 to \$30, with bag and crated stock a shade higher. The demand has been just about moderate. This year to date over 4,000 cars of cabbage have rolled out of New York State, compared with 2,711 a year ago.

There has been no change in the onion market this week. Prices are substantially the same and the tone remains unchanged. The demand has not been quite as active. Western New York yellows grading U. S. No. 1 have brought \$1.70 to \$1.90 per hundred on the piers. Orange County stock has generally brought about 10c more for store sales.

Pumpkins have been covering a wide range of prices. Prices range from \$1 to \$2.50 per barrel. On Jack-o-Lantern varieties some individual pumpkins sold as high as \$1.50 a piece.

Purple top white turnips are still moving very slowly. Cut washed stock occasionally brings \$1 per bushel, but the bulk of the sales were at 75c

Wool

Market slow and irregular. New York better fleece wool, unwashed, per pound: 27-36c; 1/2 blood 34-42c; 3/4 blood 41-44c; 1/4 blood 38-43c; low quarter blood 36-38c; common and braid 34-36c.

A fairly large volume of fine domestic wool was moved on the Boston market near the end of October. Further reports of a favorable character from foreign markets gave buyers confidence enough in values to go ahead and cover immediate requirements.

Trend of the Market

(Special to American Agriculturist from Market News Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Most products continued to reach lower prices the last week or ten days of October, but there were a few exceptions. Eggs still tended upward. Potatoes were selling as high or higher at the end of the month, compared with the beginning. Fruits maintained their values firmly. Cabbage and onions have held fairly well at the lower levels reached earlier in the month. Many leading products including grain, cotton and live stock, were unsettled, with times of weakness, followed by some recoveries near the end of the month. Disturbance in the great financial centers had its effect on the general markets.

Prices of fresh butter have worked down to a level much in line with the cost of storage butter and on this basis dealers anticipated a tendency for the shift from storage to fresh goods. Supplies, while moderate on most markets, were plenty ample for the generally light demand. Some storage ninety-three score reported sold at 45 cents in New York.

To counteract the nervous and unsettled condition that has prevailed in the cheese market for the last several weeks as a result of what many in the trade considered the unwarranted advances in prices at the Wisconsin primary markets on October 11, decreases in prices were announced by the Farmers Call Board on Oct. 18 and again on Oct. 25.

World supplies and demand conditions for wheat were not materially changed and the nervous condition of the grain market may be attributed largely to the action of the stock market. Wheat prices declined as much as 16 cents per bushel in some markets but most of the loss was regained.

The mild, open weather improved fall pastures and the decline in grain prices also contributed to the late October weakness in the feed situation. Heavier wheat feeds appeared easier than bran. High protein feeds were lower, with cottonseed meal declining somewhat more than linseed meal. Hominy feed was quoted 50 cents to \$2 lower. Timothy hay markets showed some price fluctuations although in general the tons of the market was firm. Alfalfa markets were steady to slightly higher.

The hog market broke sharply in late October, reaching new low levels for the season. All interests bought hogs freely on the breaks, particularly kinds suitable for the fresh meat trade. Hogs are admittedly cutting out to advantage at the present price of fresh pork and provisions the market for which is going to have a decided bearing on the trend of hog prices in the near future.



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Farm News from New York

Tariff Situation at Washington Becomes Uncertain--County Notes

THE farther along the discussion goes on the new tariff bill, the less likely it seems that it will be enacted into law. A group of Democratic and insurgent Republican senators are practically in control of the situation so far as the tariff is concerned and have enough votes to put any schedules they may wish into the bill or to prevent action altogether. It has been suggested that the republicans may attempt to adjourn the extra session in the midst of the rewriting of the tariff bill.

How To Get Gas Tax Rebates

ALTHOUGH we have published directions for getting refunds on gasoline used in tractors and other engines on the farm, the fact that we continue to get letters asking how this is done, prompts us to again repeat them. Although you must pay the tax on all gasoline when you buy it, you can get a rebate on any gasoline used by anybody for any purpose except for motor vehicles used on the highway. You will not be able to get a refund on gasoline until you have actually used it. Then follow this procedure:

1. Get a receipt or sales slip when you buy gasoline showing who sold it to you, the date and the quantity. If you don't you will be out of luck.

No rebates will be allowed unless sales slips are attached to your claim.

2. Apply to your gasoline dealer for a refund blank. If he has none, write to State Tax Department, Albany, N. Y. and they will be forwarded to you without charge.

3. Do not send in claims for rebates oftener than once a month and do not let claims for more than three months accumulate before sending them in.

4. Fill out the blanks according to the directions printed on them and forward to the address given on the blank.

Regardless of the final outcome, it is becoming more and more apparent that farm interests are not likely to get much relief from the bill. While the tariff on some farm products has been increased, higher rates on products purchased by the farmer is likely to more than offset any advantage they may get.

At present, Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut is receiving much unfavorable criticism for his action in accepting the assistance of a representa-

tive of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association during the tariff hearing. This representative, acted as Senator Bingham's assistant and was actually present at tariff hearings and it is stated, succeeded in having the tariff increased on practically all products manufactured in Connecticut which, if it is finally enacted into law, will mean millions of dollars for manufacturers in that state.

New York Boys Win Short Course Scholarships

PETER LUCHSINGER of Syracuse and Stewart Ackley of Franklin, are the winners of the third annual G.L.F.-4-H Club members scholarship. These scholarships to the amount of \$50 each are given for the purpose of attending the short courses at the New York State College of Agriculture from November 6, to February 14. Peter Luchsinger has been a 4-H dairy club member for eight years and this year his Jersey heifer won the 4-H Club grand championship at the National Dairy Show. Stewart Ackley has been a 4-H Club member for three years.

Farmers' National Grain Corporation Begins Business

THE \$20,000,000 Farmers' National Grain Corporation was set into motion Wednesday, October 30, by the Federal Farm Board. It is expected that this organization will be the central marketing agency for hundreds of grain cooperatives throughout the country. This organization also makes available to grain marketing cooperatives, a part of the \$500,000,000 revolving fund made available through the Federal Farm Board. By marketing a large part of the country's grain production the Farm Board believes that the operation of the Grain Corporation will stabilize grain prices.

The Federal Farm Board also recently approved an application of the Ohio Farmers' Cooperative Milk Association of Cleveland, for a loan of \$400,000.

National Corn Husking Championship Will Be Broadcast

THROUGHOUT midwestern states for several years, corn husking contests have been very popular. Most of the corn growing states have had state championship contests this fall and on November 15, at Platte City, Missouri, there will be a national corn husking contest between the various state champions.

Each husker takes two rows of corn and husks the ears into a wagon; the

contest being to see who can husk the largest amount of corn and at the same time to get all of the ears on the rows covered.

This year a description of the contest will be broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company's farm network in much the same way as a football or world serious baseball game is described. The program will be in charge of the Standard Farm Papers of which American Agriculturist is a member and the Capper Farm Press. The program will be broadcast from 12:45 to 1:15 P. M. Eastern Standard time.

New York County Notes

Erie County—The last week of October brought high wind and snow flurries and found fall work very generally finished except for fall plowing, as the ground is still too dry to plow well. Erie County Grangers gave a dance at Orchard Park, October 25 for the benefit of the Grange Scholarship Fund. A large barn in the town of Concord was burned last week in a peculiar way. While threshing it was fired by burning straw from the blower which was ignited by a hot box in the machine. Only the livestock was saved, the barn and contents burning to the ground.

Schenectady County—But very little plowing has been done on account of the lack of moisture and very little rye sown. The yield of oats and buckwheat was light and corn not eared well. The potato crop is the smallest in years. Pumpkins and garden vegetables are scarce. Not many auction sales. The Farm Bureau has begun its annual campaign for membership.—S.W.C.

Columbia County—A week of nice weather with one rainy day. Quite windy

that day and three silos blew down and one roof blew off in the southern part of the county. Re-testing of cows has been finished in the town of Gallatin by Dr. Parker. The girls in 4-H Club started in Stuyvesant. The Stuyvesant Rod and Gun Club held a registered shoot at the Stuyvesant Range. Over 60 of the best shots in the county were present. Members of the Lebanon Valley Hunt were guests at a hunt on the estate of Wm. Blanchard, Salisbury, Conn. Over 200 were present. At meeting of the P.T.A. at Germantown, the subject was the Red Cross. Health Clown Eppes of Kingston visited schools of Hudson and gave instructions and information relative to health, milk and vegetables. Bennett Dairies Inc. sponsors. Eggs 50c, butter 51c.—Mrs. C.V.H.

Pennsylvania County Notes

Northampton County—This locality is having built two concrete roads. The secondary system of roads has been improved. A heavy rain on Tuesday has broken the dry spell. The potato crop was improved by the late rains. Some yields were 400 and some 500 bushels an acre. They are selling from \$1.25 to \$1.50 at the shipping stations. Eggs are 60c, butter 55c, barley 80c per bushel. The apple crop is very light and quality poor. Cows are still high in price.—F.P.H.

The Northern Nut Growers' Association is sponsoring a contest to locate the best native nut trees in this country. The contest will close February 1, 1930 at which time prizes of over \$500 will be distributed. Anyone interested in this contest can get full details by writing to W. C. Deming, 31 Owen Street, Hartford, Conn.

The New County Highway Law

IN the November 2nd issue, Mr. Morgenthau told our readers about a meeting of the Pleasant Valley Grange where Commissioner Brandt of the State Department of Public Works, Mr. Bixby, of the same Department and Mr. Krieger, County Engineer, explained the workings of the new State Highway Law. Every one of our readers is vitally interested in this new highway law and the following editorial from the Poughkeepsie Eagle is so much to the point that we are printing it for your information.

"Any doubt that may have existed in the minds of the residents of Dutchess County as to the wisdom or desirability of the new county highway law which becomes effective January 1st should have been dispelled by State Highway Commissioner Arthur Brandt and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., on their visit to Pleasant Valley on Tuesday night.

"So far as Dutchess County is concerned the new law, in conjunction with other legislation directly connected with it, means that next year we shall receive from the state \$250,000 of road money as compared with \$150,000 this year. It means that this money shall be spent on roads on a highway map passed by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the State Department, under the direction of the county engineer, with the purpose of completing continuous routes as expeditiously as possible. It means that instead of carving the highway fund up into some twenty different pieces it shall be kept intact and that the county shall have the responsibility of all construction and maintenance work on the roads on the highway map. It means that a degree of efficiency and economy, never before possible however capable the town superintendents have been, will result. The Towns will continue to be charged with the care of their dirt roads, but they will continue to receive the same amounts from the state as they have heretofore under the so-called 101 Act.

More Speed—Less Expense

"All of these things are good things for the county, for its taxpayers, and for the residents of its rural districts. Inevitably they will mean better roads, more speedily and less expensively constructed. As Commissioner Brandt pointed out Tuesday night, it would be folly to allot \$16,000,000 of state money to 933 towns and expect

to obtain an adequate return from its expenditure. The Town system now in use has pretty much broken down and there is plenty of evidence of it right here in Dutchess County, not because Town superintendents are not capable of filling their jobs but because the cards are stacked against them.

"It is true enough, as Commissioner Brandt, Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Bixby and Mr. Krieger admitted on Tuesday night that the new law is not perfect. It stands in need of amendment in some particulars, which were pointed out by Commissioner Brandt himself. Unfortunately it will cause some hardship to Towns which by the so-called lease plan have purchased machinery for which they are still in debt. Their use for such equipment will be greatly curtailed and while they will be able, if they desire, to bid on county road jobs the probabilities are that most of them cannot. But the fault lies not in the new law, but in the old 320-A law whose provisions have got the Towns into trouble. The Towns themselves are not to be blamed for present conditions, but their ownership of machinery has proved appallingly wasteful and losses have been almost unbelievable. Some time or other the cause had to be removed, and it is better to remove it now and prevent future waste than to postpone the process, however painful it may be.

Dirt Road Allowances Need Revision

"Some readjustment ought to be made on the dirt road allowances, as Mr. Morgenthau declared on Tuesday. The present system isn't fair, when St. Lawrence County is getting \$25 a mile and one Township in Westchester gets \$1,200. But that is a separate problem which Mr. Morgenthau and others are attempting to solve.

"The new law is a radical departure from past custom, and inevitably the transition period will have its difficulties. But it is a good law and when its results have a chance to make themselves manifest we are willing to predict confidently that no one will want to go back to the old system. Commissioner Brandt, Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Bixby and Mr. Krieger did a fine thing to go to Pleasant Valley to explain it. A highway commissioner who will motor 150 miles by night in bad weather to give a group of citizens first hand information shows that he takes his job and his responsibilities seriously."

Standard Container Act Became Effective Nov. 1

THE penalty provisions of the Standard Container Act of 1928, establishing standard sizes for hampers and round stave baskets, including straight side or tub baskets and splint or market baskets, became effective November 1, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which administers the act. Reports indicate that a misconception exists in the northern Atlantic states regarding the effect of the law.

The law provides that after November 1, it shall be illegal to manufacture for sale or shipment, to offer for sale, to sell, to offer for shipment, or to ship, hampers, round stave baskets, or splint baskets for fruits or vegetables, either filled or unfilled, or parts of such hampers, round stave baskets, or splint baskets that do not comply with the act. Furthermore, makers of non-standard baskets may be proceeded against and the baskets seized for condemnation. The Department of Agriculture has no authority to exempt any person or class of persons from the operation of the law.

Some of the common sizes of baskets which are eliminated by this law are the two-quart, ten-quart, fourteen-quart, and twenty eight-quart sizes. The Department says that it will not be legal to use non-standard sizes after November 1, even if they were made and purchased prior to that date or if marked with the weight of the commodity.

The Standard Container Act of 1928 is a weights and measures law, and as such affects shipments and sales within a state as well as shipments interstate. It will be illegal to manufacture, sell, offer for sale, or ship non-standard sizes, whether filled or unfilled, on and after November 1. Persons buying non-standard sizes are warned that they are investing their money in something which they will be unable to use legally. Growers are advised not to use non-standard sizes in making sales or deliveries of fruits or vegetables, and produce dealers should not accept deliveries in non-standard sizes, since they cannot resell in such containers without violating the law.—The Packer.

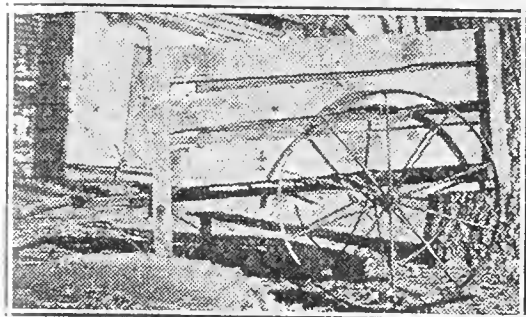


With the A. A.
FARM
MECHANIC

Home Made Farm Cart

THE accompanying photo shows a serviceable farm cart, which can be made by anyone who understands the use of a saw and a hammer.

The sides of the box, which is six feet long and four feet wide, are made of boards eight inches wide, the bottom of boards twelve inches wide, has a



slatted end-board which slides inside, can be readily removed when loading the cart.

The wheels are those of an old cultivator, and the axle consists of a piece of gas pipe, large enough to fit the hubs of the wheels, and twelve penny nails put in holes drilled through the ends of the axle keep the wheels from running off.

Axle is held firmly to cart by two U-bolts, which pass through main frame of cart. Such a cart is very handy on every farm, and being low it is easily loaded. WALTER SCHOLZ

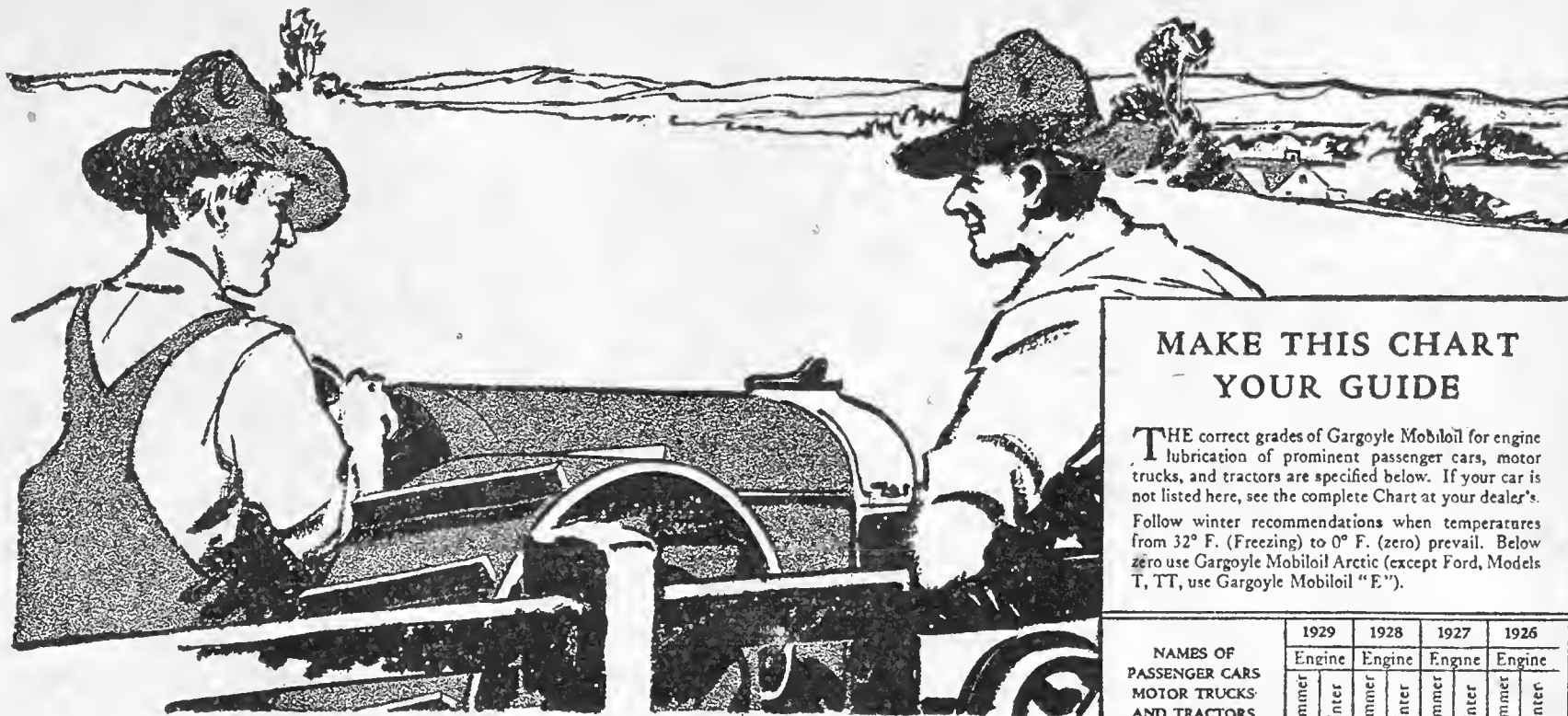
A Bad Practice

IN DRIVING down steep grades careful motorists go into second or low gear and it is a sensible practice. However, a great many also turn off the ignition, thinking thereby to increase the engine's braking power, but this is not so sensible. The gain in braking power is very small while the possibility of harm is considerable. Even though the throttle is closed, considerable gasoline is drawn into the engine which cools rapidly, and unexploded the gasoline condenses, diluting and cutting the oil on cylinder walls and pistons and thereby increasing wear. Naturally it also increases crankcase oil dilution. The cylinders become filled with an excess of oil which when the ignition is again turned on, must be burned leaving behind an abnormal residue of carbon. Furthermore, the exhaust pipe and muffler become filled with an explosive mixture which when the engine again fires is likely to explode and may burst or damage the muffler. Altogether the practice is not a good one "Ed. Henry".

Light Bulb May Help Start Car

Will an ordinary electric light bulb kept lighted under the hood of a car help it to start easier in winter?

THIS seems like a practical thing to do, and an ordinary lamp would be a convenient heating unit, especially if enclosed in a cage with handle. With a blanket over the radiator and hood, a 40-watt lamp will keep the water and engine warm. Such an arrangement, however, will not warm the lubricating oil in the crankcase, and cold lubricating oil is often the cause of hard starting. A large blanket over the whole hood and hanging to the floor will sufficiently enclose a space to heat the whole engine and radiator economically. The blanket should be held out slightly from the radiator so that heat will have access to it. Without having made tests I believe that a 100-watt lamp under the blanket, if properly protected, would make starting easy any morning, no matter how cold. The energy used by a 40-watt lamp would be 1 kilowatt-hour in twenty-five hours or 2 cents per night for eight-hour service. A 100-watt lamp would cost five cents per night for similar operation.



MAKE THIS CHART
YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's. Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (Freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford, Models T, TT, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS, MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Engine	Summer	Engine	Summer	Engine	Summer	Engine	Summer
Autocar, T (two & Waukesha)H	A	Arc	BB	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" (Waukesha)H	A	Arc	BB	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
" H (own engine)	A	Arc	BB	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
other models...	A	Arc	BB	A	Arc	A	Arc	A
Buick...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Cadillac...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
other models...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler, 4-cyl...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Imperial 80	BB	Arc	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Imperial...	BB	Arc	BB	A	A	A	A	A
other models...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Diamond T...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Durand...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Essex...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Federal, 1K6...	A	Arc	A	A	BB	A	A	A
" UB-6, T-6W,	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
T-6B, F-6A, 6-3B-6,	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
2B-6, T-8W, WR-6,	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
3C-6, F-7...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
other models...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford, A & AA...	A	Arc	A	A	E	E	E	E
" T & TT...	A	Arc	A	A	E	E	E	E
Franklin...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C., T-10,	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
T-11, T-19...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
" T-20, T-30, T-40,	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
T-42, T-50, T-60, T-80	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
other models...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Garford...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Brothers...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hupmobile...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Indiana, 611, 6111...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
other models...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
International Special	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Delivery, Wau-	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
kesha engine...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 33, 43, 54C,	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
54DR, 63, 74C,	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
74DR, 103	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
" HS54, HS54C,	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
HS74, HS74C,	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
104C, HS104C	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
other models...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Mack...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Nash Advanced Six	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
& Special Six	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
other models...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oakland...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pajon, 8-cyl...	A	Arc	A	A	BB	Arc	A	A
other models...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pontiac...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Republic, 15, 15W,	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
25, 25W, 32, 32W, 30,	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
30W, 35, 35A, 35B,	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 25-6...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
other models...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Service...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stewart, 7X, 10X...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" 21, 21X, Buddy	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
other models...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker (Pass.)...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
White, 15, 15B, 20,	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 20...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" 59, 60...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
other models...	A	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight, 4-cyl,	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" 6-cyl...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
TRACTORS								
Allis-Chalmers, 15-25	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models...	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Case, 25-45, L...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models...	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Caterpillar...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Cletrac...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
E-B...	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Hart Parr...	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
McCormick...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Oil Pull...	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City, 40-65...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Wallis...	BB	Arc	BB	A	BB	Arc	BB	Arc

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:
For their correct lubrication use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CW", Mobilgrease, or Engine Oil, as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

NOTE: For a season's supply we recommend the 55-gallon or 30-gallon drum with convenient faucet.

"I can pull a drag back
of my harrow now and
save gas to boot with
this New Mobiloil"

[A Wisconsin Farmer's* experience]

"Ed got his tractor about the same time I did. They were both four years old last July. But Ed could get work out of his, I couldn't begin to.

"For one thing, he always pulled a drag back of his disc-harrow. I tried it several times and got nowhere. Fact is, that harrow by itself used to get 'er steaming in the gullies up in the north field.

He said "Try the New Mobiloil!"

"Ed had been after me all Summer to try this New Mobiloil. He backed his own experience up with the fact that 90% of the tractor manufacturers who took the Nebraska State Tractor Tests, staked their reputations on Mobiloil, when they couldn't afford to take chances with cheap oil.

"That sounded like good sense to me, so I tried it. Well, you couldn't sell me anything else now.

"Mobiloil costs me a few cents more per gallon, but it's a whole lot cheaper to use than the 65¢ oil I used to buy. I'm pulling a drag behind my harrow now and actually use less gas with the double load. Besides, it lasts longer—I don't have to drain near as often and she takes those gullies in the north field without a shiver."

*Name on request.

It's not price per gallon but cost per season in fuel and repair bills that counts in buying oil. The New Mobiloil will save you money by the acre and by the year.

Ask your Mobiloil dealer to refer to his complete Mobiloil chart for the correct grade to use in your tractor, truck or car.

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the New



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President

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Buffalo, N. Y.

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BABY



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We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease. Just now we are offering Special Prices on Reds and B. Rocks to broiler raisers, particularly attractive to large buyers; and for delivery previous to February 15th.

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With the A. A Poultry Farmer



Oregon Leghorns Win Contest at Storrs

HANSON'S Leghorn farm of Corvallis, Oregon with a tally of 2,935 eggs was first under the wire in the eighteenth annual laying contest at Storrs, Conn. This pen of Leghorns loafed along in third and fourth positions for the first 39 weeks, climbed to second place and stuck there for the next eight weeks, then spurred into the lead and held the pole to the finish.

How the Storrs Contest Finished

Breed and Owner	Eggs
Hanson's Leghorn farm, Corvallis, Ore. White Leghorns	2935
George Lowry, West Willington, Conn. White Leghorns	2914
Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Winsted, Conn. White Leghorns	2901
Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Girard, Pa. White Leghorns	2738
R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm Littleton, Mass., Barred Rocks	2724
John Z. LaBelle, Ballouville, Conn. Rhode Island Reds	2657
A. J. O'Donovan, Katonah, N. Y. White Leghorns	2607
F. S. Chapin, Longmeadow, Mass. Rhode Island Reds	2603
Fox & Sons, Little Falls, N. J. White Leghorns	2570
St. John's Poultry Farm, Oronogo, Mo. White Leghorns	2548
Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass. Rhode Island Reds	2547
Tip-Top Farms, Waldo, Me. White Leghorns	2528
Peetoocee Poultry Plant, Telford, Pa. White Leghorns	2480
Zephram LaBelle Ballouville, Conn. Rhode Island Reds	2440
Hawes Brothers, Union, Me. Barred Rocks	2439
Richard Slosson, East Aurora, N. Y. White Leghorns	2413
Tom Barron Catforth nr. Preston, England. White Leghorns	2411
Homestead Farm, Newtown, Conn. Rhode Island Reds	2398
Granite Springs Farm, Granite Sp., N. Y. White Leghorns	2387
Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver White Leghorns	2365

New York Hen Lays 336 Eggs

In the contest just concluded no less than six new high records were established. Perhaps the most significant though maybe not the most sensational is the flock average of 204.9 as compared with the best previous record of 187.8 eggs per bird.

Of the entire 1,000 hens that participated in the project, White Leghorn pullet No. 663 owned by Granite Springs Farm of Granite Springs, New York was the star individual performer. Not only that, but this bird with a record of 336 eggs in 51 weeks, outdistanced all the other 18,000 birds sent to Storrs in the last eighteen years for the express purpose of doing their utmost.

Connecticut led the country with the largest number that laid 300 eggs or over. There were eighteen of them in all, of which seven Leghorns and one Rhode

Island Red hail from Connecticut. Then there followed in order four Leghorns from Oregon, two from New York state, and one from Missouri; one Barred Rock and one Rhode Island Red from Massachusetts; and one Australorp from Vermont, bring the total up to nearly double the number of 300 eggers in any previous contest.

Average Over 200 Eggs

The contest at Storrs started as usual on November 1st, continued for 51 weeks, and closed October 23rd. The contest comprised 100 pens of ten birds each, or a total of 1,000 hens from sixteen states, two Canadian provinces, and England. These birds laid a grand total of 204,922 eggs or an average of 204.9 for each hen. The following table shows the number of birds in each of the principal varieties, the average individual egg yield for the duration of the contest, and the general average for all breeds that competed.

70 White Rocks	171.7
80 White Wyandottes	171.9
140 Barred Rocks	199.3
240 Rhode Island Reds	202.3
450 White Leghorns	220.0
20 Other Varieties	184.1
1000 Average all varieties	204.9

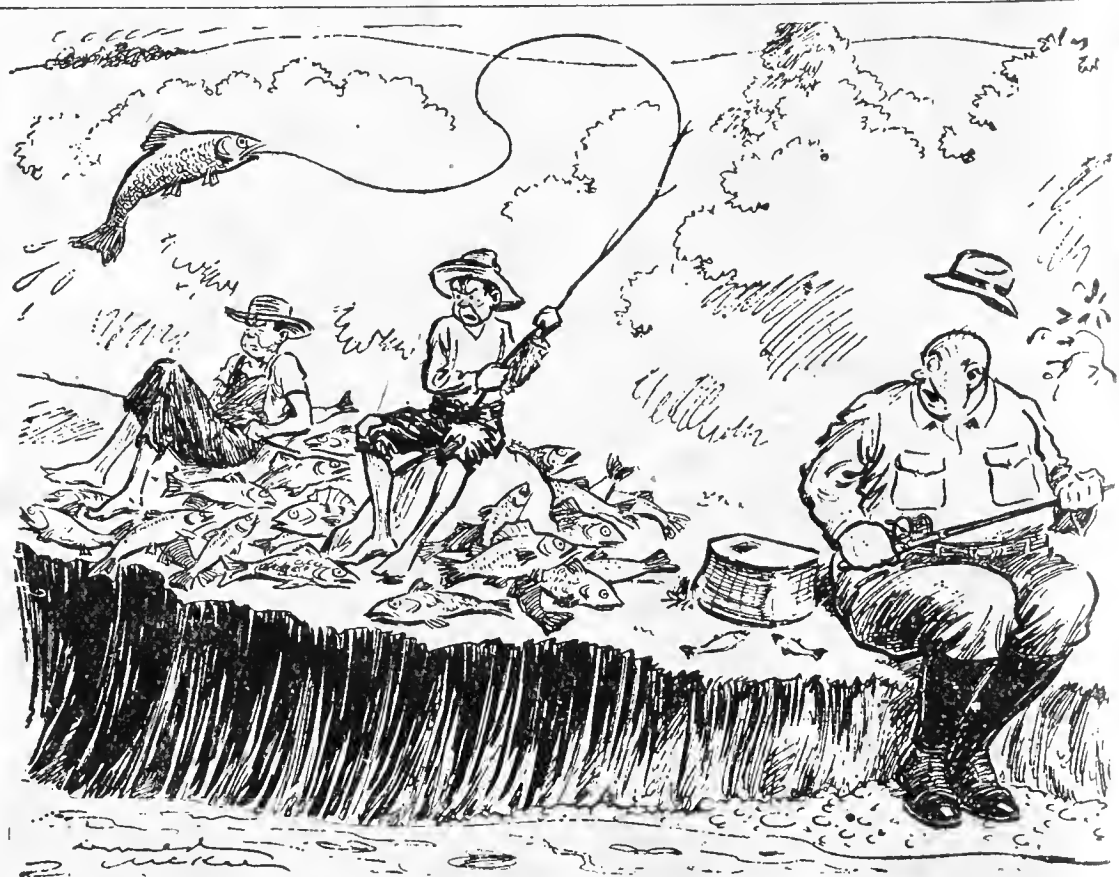
New Breed Records

R. C. Cobb's pen of Barred Rocks from Littleton, Mass. hung up a new pen record for this old reliable breed. Their final tally was 2,724 eggs as compared with the best previous Barred Rock pen score of 2,234 eggs made nine years ago. In the Rhode Island Red class John Z. LeBelle's birds from Ballouville, Conn. likewise set up a new pen record with a score of 2,657 eggs as compared with the best previous mark of 2,543 eggs made in 1928 by a pen of Reds from Massachusetts. And then the Wyandottes, they too showed their stuff. It was Winlay White Wyandottes from Collinsville, Conn., that made a new record for the breed when they chalked up 2302 eggs for the year. The best previous pen record for Wyandottes is 2,234 eggs and was made in 1921 by ten birds from little old Rhode Island.

Leghorns from Delaware Win Farmingdale Contest

A Pen of S. C. White Leghorns entered by Fred G. Smith's Poultry Farm of Milford, Delaware won the Seventh Annual New York State Egg Laying Contest with a score of 2206 eggs or an average of better than 220 eggs per bird. An entry of the same variety owned by Codner's White Leghorn Farm of Owego, New York was a close second with a total of 2184 eggs. Another New York State Pen of Leghorns was third, having scored 2166 eggs; this entry was from Barnes Hollywood Farm, Malone, New York.

(Continued on Opposite Page)



FIRST KID—Rotten luck to-day, Walt. "Yeh, the old creek is about fished out."—LIFE

Fourth award went to Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm's Leghorns from Dayton, Ohio. George Dick's Leghorns from Wappingers Falls, N. Y. won fifth place. Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm's White Leghorn entry from Pleasant Valley, N. Y. placed Sixth with a score of 2015 eggs. Claraben Court Farm of Roslyn was the highest of the seventeen Long Island entries. This pen of S. C. White Leghorns laid 1843 eggs during the 51 week period.

In the Rhode Island Red class, first place went to Walliceton Farm of Westford, Mass. with a lay of 1884 eggs. Second honors were captured by Charlescote Farm, Sherborn, Mass. with a total of 1707 eggs. The entry of Joseph P. Moynahan, South Hadley Falls, Mass. finished Third with 1566 eggs.

Pratt Experiment Farm, Morton, Penna. was the winner in the Barred Rock class. Their team of ten pullets laid 1938 eggs in the 51 weeks. Old Pickard Farm, R. C. Cobb, Littleton, Mass. was Second with 1906 eggs and Kerr Chickeries Inc., Frenchtown, N. J. finished in Third place with 1679 eggs.

E. A. Hirt's White Plymouth Rocks from South Weymouth, Mass. captured the blue ribbon in their class with 1789 eggs to their credit; The red ribbon goes to William R. Speck of Utica, N. Y. as this entry with 1337 eggs came in Second. Highland Place Poultry Farm of Clifton Springs, N. Y. won the first place in the Australorp division with 1090 eggs.

The total production of all pens for the year was 152,715 eggs which was 527 eggs higher than the 1928 Contest. During the final week of the Contest which came to a close on October 23rd, the pullets laid 1188 eggs or at the rate of 16.9%.

Vaccinate Against Chicken Pox

"I want to place some new pullets and hens in my poultry house because I have no other place for them. I am afraid they will get chicken pox and roup as they had these diseases last winter. What can I do to make it safe for them this year so they will not die in the fall?"

"I have cleaned their house but as it is so rough I am afraid my cleaning may not be effective enough to protect them. I could not do a good job of cleaning as the house is rough. Will one attack make them immune? Could I vaccinate them with Avian Bacterin so they would not catch these diseases this fall and winter. I will have to buy the pullets. Would burning sulphur in the house kill the germs so they cannot get chicken pox this winter?"—M. M. F. New York

YOU state that your birds had chick-enpox last winter and that altho you have cleaned your house, you fear that it is so rough that the cleaning will not be effective enough to protect them. In order to be sure that your birds do not again have the trouble, under these conditions, there is one thing which you can do, and which I would advise. That is, to vaccinate the pullets with Avian Bacterin. You can obtain this from the Lederle Antitoxin laboratories, N. Y. City. You do not need to vaccinate the mature birds, as their having pox last winter has rendered them immune. You should vaccinate the pullets before they start in laying. If you do this, they will not have it at all severely, and will become immune. If they have started laying before they are vaccinated, they will have the disease much harder and will probably be thrown out of production.

Burning sulphur in the house would not be effective in killing the germs.—Prof. L. E. Weaver.

Turkey Marketing Time

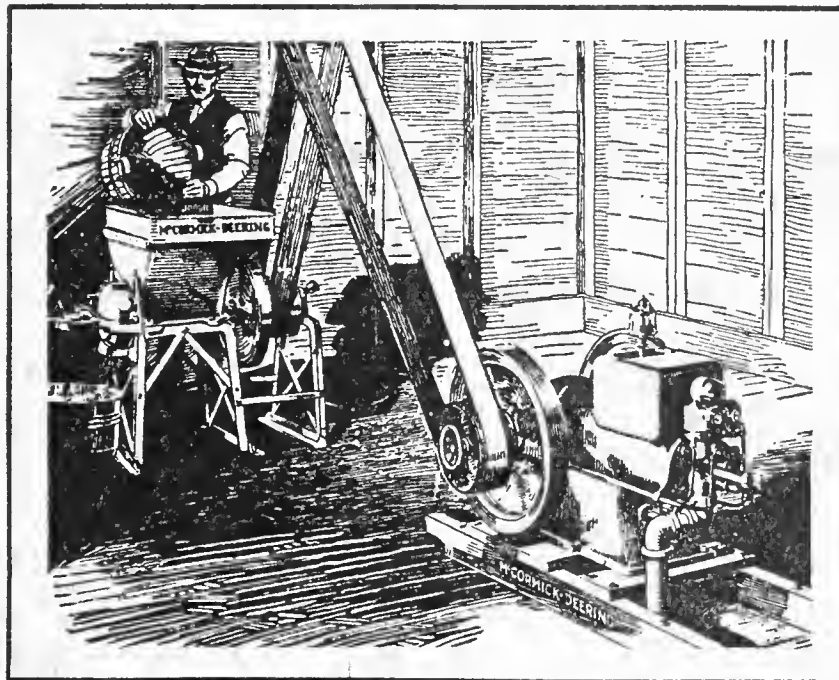
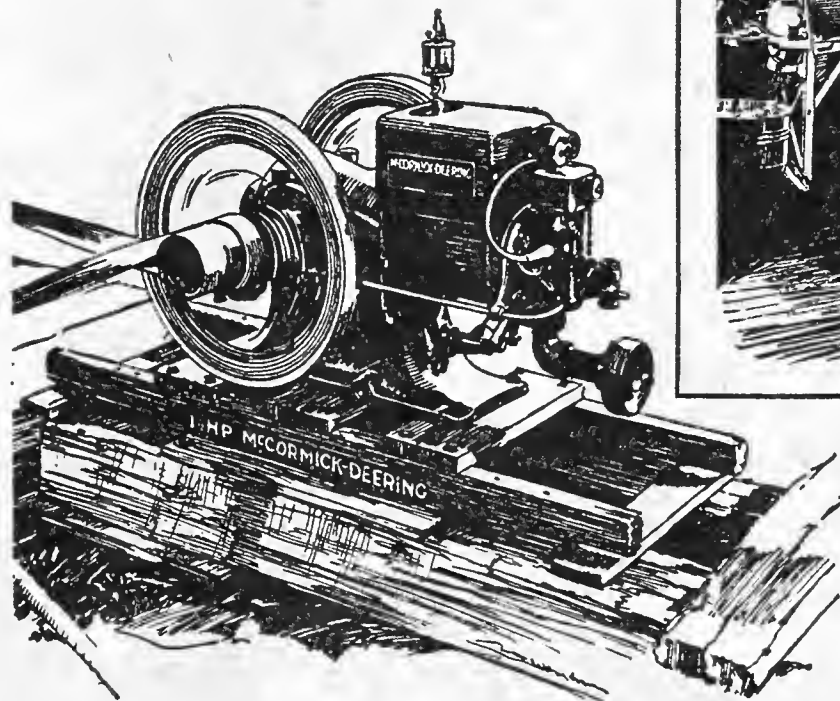
(Continued from Page 2)

until later when the feathers are grown. And now to summarize; good looking market turkeys are obtained by special fattening, picking out only the well fleshed and well-feathered for slaughter, withholding feed for 12 hours or more before killing, thorough bleeding, careful handling and picking to keep the skin unblemished. By keeping these danger signals in mind the grower should receive a full measure of satisfaction, pride and cash when he sells the crop of turkeys.

You Will Like Them

McCormick-Deering Engines, Grinders, and Shellers Are Quality Products Through and Through

AT ONE END of the belt that drives a grinder or a sheller there must be power. McCormick-Deering Engines are full-powered, dependable, and economical. Four sizes: 1½, 3, 6, and 10 h. p.



EVERY TEST PROVES it pays to grind feed. McCormick-Deering Feed Grinders, with double-faced, reversible grinding plates, are obtainable in three sizes, for engine or tractor operation.

ANY farmer who takes pride in his work and in his machines will find a McCormick-Deering Engine, Feed Grinder and Corn Sheller exactly what he requires when it comes to "refining" the crops for feeding.

Built to exacting standards of quality and performance, these tried-and-true Harvester products will more than satisfy

you as they work for you during long years of low-cost service.

On request, the McCormick-Deering dealer near you will demonstrate these popular machines. He is always ready to prove out the qualities of any of the many items in the McCormick-Deering line. Feel free to call on him for your farm equipment needs.

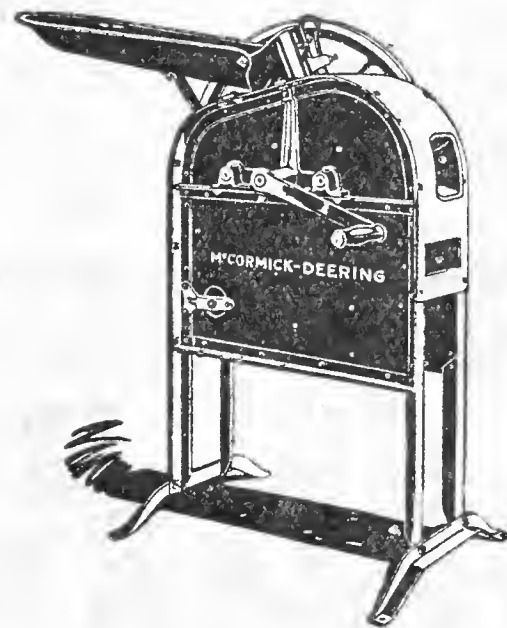
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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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(Incorporated)

Chicago, Illinois



McCORMICK-DEERING Corn Shellers are made in six styles that shell from 4,000 bushels per day down to the limited output of hand-operated shellers. All models do a clean job of shelling and deliver the corn in fine condition for seed, feed, or market, with a minimum expenditure of power, labor, and money.

Watch the Feed They Eat Now!

Even high pedigreed, blood tested stock cannot do their best without proper feed. Good feed promotes good health. Breeders in poor health cannot produce best results. Beacon Breeders Mash builds flesh—keeps body at par—gives the bird every chance. It is made SPECIAL for breeding stock—producing plenty of eggs of excellent size and shell texture, high fertility and unusual hatchability. You get more and better chicks.

Contains plenty of corn Germ meal, Pecos Valley (Irrigated) Alfalfa LEAF Meal, best grade Baker's dried milk, complete minerals and Protozyme, choice ground grains. No filler or weed seeds in it.

A trial will convince

Beacon Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y.



Send for this Book by PROF. C. E. LEE, also name of nearest Beacon dealer



Have a Debate in Your Grange

Send 2 cents to cover postage for an outline on the subject:

Should farmers use Saturday afternoon as a half holiday?

American Agriculturist
461, 4th Ave. New York City

Baby Chicks

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

Cooley Chicks For Winter Broilers—Utility & Certified Barred, White Rocks, R.I. Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Hatches every week, also breeding stock. Write me now. Elden Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.

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Putting Thanks Into Thanksgiving

This Family Day Can Be Made a Pleasure to Mother as Well as to the Rest of the Group

THANKSGIVING day, with all the family home, with friends dropping in during the day, with the atmosphere one of peace and rejoicing—surely it is the happiest of farm festivals for the year.

Everybody has a lovely time, except possibly Mother, who often gives her thanks when the big day is over. Cook-

so there will be no running around for them the next morning. The dessert should be made, lettuce washed and celery prepared.

With all of these things in readiness, the cook can sleep comfortably and late, if she likes, on Thanksgiving morning. After breakfast preparations are out of the way she should stuff the turkey, pare potatoes, skin the onions.

The table may be set at leisure. One should not forget a glass of ruby jelly and a dish of some of the favorite relishes.

The meal is so simple that there is little requiring intense watching, except possibly the turkey, but if one has a good, self-basting roaster, much of the labor of cooking the king of birds is eliminated.

Ask two—no more—of the guests to assist with the last-minute preparations and with the serving. Having too many helpers is noisy and confusing. Then, after the feast is over, let some of the other guests clean the tables and wash the dishes.

Other Thanksgiving menus, which are as easily prepared as the above, follow:

Half grapefruit, ham baked with honey, baked sweet potatoes, candied apples; buttered brussels sprouts, creamed peas, jellied tomato salad, finger rolls, orange charlotte, angel food cake and coffee.

Fruit cocktail, roast goose with apple dressing, mashed potatoes, creamed cauliflower, Harvard beets, tomato and lettuce salad, fruit cake a la mode, coffee.—I. N., WASH.

what to do if they are sick. Every county is organized to enlist subscribers during the Roll Call, so be ready with your contribution and feel that this is one opportunity for doing humanity a real service.

The Mother Manages

ALL OUR lives we have heard certain women referred to as being good managers. Yet when it comes to telling why we consider them so, it is not always easy to put it into words. A home that goes smoothly without too much creaking of the machinery is bound to have direction from some source, presumably from the mother. If she is very wise, she develops attitudes in the children that prompt them to do their parts cheerfully and willingly, with herself as the guiding spirit. Each child can put away his clothes or his toys if he is provided the proper place. Hooks low enough, towel racks within reach, easy-sliding dresser drawers, boxes for rubbers, shoes, and toys not only give him a feeling of proprietorship but help relieve the mother of many useless chores.

A low table and little chairs may be used for play or for serving meals. These should be sturdy of construction and comfortable. The child's feet should rest flat on the floor and his back be well supported by the chair back as he sits there.

No doubt many mothers feel that an undue amount of time is consumed in merely preparing and serving food. Certain foods do not properly belong in a child's diet and yet the grown-ups rebel at a constant kindergarten diet. Then it behooves mother to find a happy medium, please both extremes and still not do any more cooking than is necessary. The solution of this problem is to choose a menu for the adults which contains within its things suited for the children. Then do not serve to the children those dishes which they should not have.

Here is a fair sample of what may be done to feed a 3-year-old from his father's meal.

The one family meal consisted of lamb stew with carrots, onions, and po-

tatoes, boiled rice, hot biscuit, pineapple and cheese salad, cocoanut custard pie and coffee. Except for a few simple changes the child's meal was the same. He was given whole wheat bread instead of biscuits, which at best are not easily digested, and baked custard rather than pie. Most mothers find it easy enough to bake in a ramekin a little of the custard filling without the crust or cocoanut when they are making the pie. Instead of salad, the child was given the lettuce in a sandwich and the pineapple with his dessert. Milk took the place of his parent's coffee.

Clinics for Foot Troubles

Lowville, Nov. 8—Court House, 10-3, Miss O'Farrell, nurse; Dr. Severance, physician.
Yonkers, Nov. 12—Board of Health, 9-12, Miss Havens, nurse; Dr. Carr, physician.
Hastings, Nov. 12—High School, 1:30-3:30, Miss Havens, nurse; Dr. Carr, physician.
Gowanda, Nov. 12—Red Cross Hdq., 2-5, Miss Davis, nurse; Dr. Cleary, physician.
Owego, Nov. 18—High School, 10-12, Miss Williams, nurse; Dr. Allaben, physician.
Waverly, Nov. 18—Town Hall, 1:30-4, Miss Williams, nurse; Dr. Allaben, physician.
Port Jervis, No. 19—Elks Club, 10-3, Mrs. Regan, nurse; Dr. Carr, physician.
Wellsville, Nov. 19—9:30-4, Miss Mead, nurse; Dr. Cleary, physician.
Wolcott, Nov. 21—Masonic Rooms, 9:00-12, Miss Hawkins, nurse; Dr. Severance, physician.
Clyde, Nov. 21—Town Hall, 2:00-4, Miss Hawkins, nurse; Dr. Severance, physician.
Ogdensburg, Nov. 26—P. H. Nursing Room, McNaughton Bldg., 9:00-2:30, Miss Shaver, nurse; Dr. Severance, physician.
Ossining, Nov. 26—Municipal Bldg., 9:00-11:30, Miss Havens, nurse; Dr. Carr, physician.
Tarrytown, Nov. 26—Welfare Sta., 1:30-4, Miss Havens, nurse; Dr. Carr, physician.

Answer Roll Call

FROM Armistice Day to Thanksgiving is this year's annual Roll Call of the American Red Cross. This organization is our great standby in times of stress and we depend on it absolutely. In fire or flood, in terrible epidemics or in hurricanes, the Red Cross is always expected to serve and always meets the need.

Of equal importance to its emergency services is the regular health program maintained by the Red Cross, teaching people how to keep well as well as

Transfer pattern No. E767 provides for two hand bags each measuring 15 inches wide by 9½ inches high, including both front and back of the bag. The work can be done either in raffia or in wool embroidery on open-mesh canvas. Pattern price 15 cents. Order from Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

ing a feast for a horde of hungry guests isn't as easy as Mother would like to pretend.

But there are ways and ways of putting thanks into Thanksgiving for the cook. And most of these she can do for herself.

First of all, days and days in advance, the menu should be planned. Some of the old, heavy combinations—the ones that made the board groan in other days—should be left out, as few people eat as heartily as they did even a generation ago.

You'll want something to start the meal off cheerily—so why not a cocktail, made of your own tangy grape juice? It's the simplest of all beginnings to an elaborate meal, and one that's always popular. Bring the quart of juice up a day or so before Thanksgiving, and put it where it will get very cold. A dash of lemon juice may be added, if the flavor is liked.

Then for the main course, of a certainty there must be turkey. With it serve giblet dressing and brown gravy; mashed potatoes, with glazed sweet potatoes for those who prefer them; creamed onions and buttered peas.

The salad course should be very simple—either a tart fruit salad or a plain vegetable salad, and served with hot rolls.

Pumpkin pie is always a favorite dessert for Thanksgiving. In case one does not wish it, serve a steamed cranberry pudding, or mince pie, or a frozen dessert, preferably an ice, with wafers.

Begin your preparations days in advance. Polish the silver, count the napkins, get out the table linen, glasses and the like and have them where they can be reached quickly. The centerpiece may be made the day before the feast. A pumpkin, hollowed out to hold a collection of bright fruits, is always most appropriate.

Days before the holiday, too, the cranberry sauce or jelly may be made. Salad dressing is prepared in advance.

On Wednesday before Thanksgiving the turkey should be cleaned and all of the vegetables, etc., gotten together

Gingham Dog and Calico Cat



The Gingham Dog and the Calico Cat who "side by side on the table sat" have been prime favorites with children for a generation. Here they are in prim blue check and old-fashioned red-calico print, cuddly and cute as they can be. Order number M604 is the dog stamped on gingham, black sateen for his trousers, floss and beads for his eyes, complete for 50 cents.

Number M605 is the cat on a pink-calico print, with apron, floss, and eye beads, also 50 cents. There is nothing complicated to make about this pair. Directions for making are included with each one.

Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Sister's "Dress-Up" Frock



Dress pattern No. 3062 with its quaint bertha collar is a lovely design for the little girl's best dress of printed silk, silk crepe, or featherweight woolen materials. It is very simple to make, being a two-piece skirt and two-piece bodice. Sleeves may be used if desired. Pattern cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting. Price, 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance of stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new winter fashion catalogues and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

The Search for Information Leads to Some Fun and Foolishness

WE LIKE to pass along a laugh to our readers as well as a sigh for those less fortunate than ourselves. The following letter brought a smile to the A. A. staff and you may like it too. Every day we get many inquiries about all sorts of matters, some of a personal nature, others about the home and its affairs.

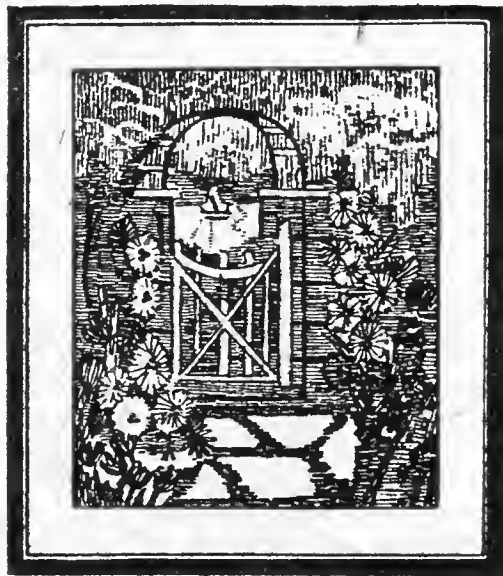
Some weeks ago we had a request from one of our men readers who had taken in custody a turtle of unknown breed. Wishing to know just what he had caught, whether it was edible, and if it was—how it could be killed and cooked, he put all these questions up to the A. A. to answer. Now, although we spent much of our life in a district where turtles are common and have at times eaten turtle soup, we had no notion as to how the turtle "got that way," pardon the slang.

So, turning to our trusty shelf of recipe books which ordinarily supplies any information we do not have at tongue-tip, we discovered them to be just as blank as we were on the subject of turtles. Therefore, a correspondence with fish specialists began. First to the Aquarium in the City of New York; they opined it was a snapping turtle the gentleman had, and told how to feed it until wanted for food. But they had no suggestions as to killing and cooking methods. Then to the Bureau

of Fisheries at Washington where the necessary information was furnished without more ado. After this was sent to the man up in Connecticut, supposedly holding the turtle, we received the following letter of appreciation:

DEAR MADAM:

Permit me to thank you and compliment you also on your ability to track the "turtle to his den." But alas! the info. was one week too late to be of immediate value; thusly—Looking into the barrel in which the varmint reposed I found it frozen over. Tipping



Embroidery Picture No. 2753 is a charming modern reproduction of an art fashionable in our grandmother's day. It comes stamped on an openmeshed canvas with a working chart to guide in combining the colors which should be done in woolen yarn. The panel is 8½ x 11 inches and when finished should be mounted on cardboard and framed. Stamped canvas and instructions, 30 cents. Address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Becomingly Slenderizing



3069

Pattern No. 3069 is a real boon to the women in search of a design which is kind to a full figure. The molded bodice with surplice opening, the close hips and the low-placed skirt fullness make this a most becoming and fortunate selection. Crepe satin, or transparent velvet is excellent for this design which cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material with ¼ yard of 39-inch material for knot and ends and ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting and 2½ yards of 4½ inch lace. Pattern price 13c.

it over, "hizzona" rolled out on his back and responded very faintly to prods with a stick. I thought he was about done for and left him lying in his back in the sun. Upon looking for him after lunch, one hour later, the bum had disappeared. I searched the place and never found him more. He was probably comatose, thawed out by the sun and made for the river 100 feet away. However, I am just as grateful to you as though I had had the "turtle chowder" by the Bureau of Fisheries.—L. T. C., Conn.

Ways With Salt Pork

MANY farm families look towards a well filled pork barrel for a large part of their living, yet few cooks really know how to make it appetizing.

Fried salt pork may come on to the table greasy, or hard and dry, or delicately browned; if the last is desired follow this method.

Slice pork thinly; freshen by placing slices in cold water and bring it to a boil; if quite salty repeat process. Have frying pan, preferably an iron one, very hot, put in to it a tablespoon of butter or drippings. Dip each slice of pork into flour, then quickly into boiling water in which it was freshened and back into flour, coating it well. Fry in hot greased pan until delicately brown, watching carefully as it burns easily. Remove to hot platter; blend flour with fat and stir briskly while adding cold milk, making a nice gravy. Serve with boiled potatoes and corn bread and you have a delicious meal. You do not know the possibilities of salt pork until you have eaten it prepared by this rule.

A favorite dish among Hollanders is called Hutza Pot, it really is a pork stew. A piece of lean salt pork is freshened and slowly boiled—usually this is started in the A. M., about an hour before dinner. Add sliced onions and diced carrots and in half an hour, diced potatoes. This is cooked down until nearly dry and makes a complete meal which is very satisfying.

For supper we like pork omelet. Fry a cupful of dices of salt pork until crisp and brown. Pour six beaten eggs over

it, cook slowly until firm, turn, fold, and serve with creamed potatoes.

Pork freshened in skim milk has a more delicate flavor than when water is used. Roast salt pork makes a good meal too. Freshen a good sized chunk of pork, score skin with sharp knife, boil until almost tender, sprinkle with ¼ cup sugar in which has been mixed a tablespoon of dry mustard; roast until very brown.

Holland women add thin pieces of salt pork to waffle batter which makes a good combination. Country Contributor.

Do You Know That—

A special pair of kitchen scissors makes easy work of shredding lettuce or cutting up fruits and vegetables for salads.

* * *

Never taste canned food to see if it is spoiled. Odor and appearance will tell enough without the risk of tasting.

* * *

Remove fruit stains while they are fresh or they may not come out at all. Boiling water poured over the fresh stain makes it disappear.

* * *

To keep the natural color and flavor in green string beans, cook them in boiling salted water from thirty to thirty-five minutes.

Princess Suggestion



3068

Dress pattern No. 3068 is a charming adaptation of the newest fashions. With the suggestion of the princess in the bodice and the curving fullness of the skirt concentrated at the hemline, a very smart and practical frock is obtained. Black or navy crepe satin is lovely for this design and would make up into a frock that could be used for all daytime purposes. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material with 1½ yards of 3¾ inch lace and ½ yard of 18-inch contrasting. Pattern price, 13c.

Put this in your savings plan . . .

First save yourself!

It's more important to save yourself on washday than a few pennies. And in Fels-Naptha you get, not more soap, but more help. The extra help of two active cleaners brought together in one golden bar. Naptha, the dirt-loosener (smell it!), and good golden soap, the dirt-remover. That's why Fels-Naptha is the soundest sort of washday economy. It saves you. Get Fels-Naptha at your grocer's.

Nothing can take the place of

FELS-NAPTHA



[FREE—Write Dept. Z, 1-17, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for a handy device to aid you with the washing. It's yours for the asking.]

Best Remedy for Cough Is Easily Mixed at Home

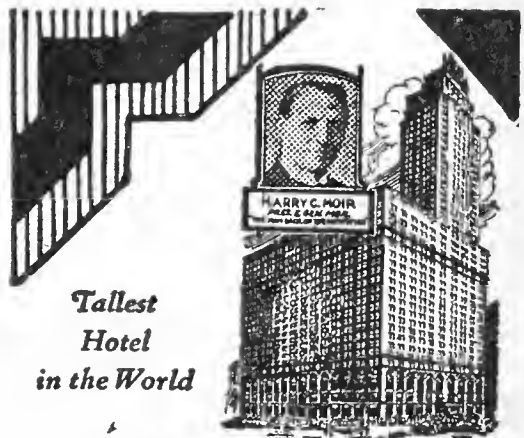
You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough or chest cold can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in millions of homes, because it gives more prompt, positive relief than anything else. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle.

Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to make a full pint. This saves two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough medicine, and gives you a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes good—children like it.

You can actually feel its penetrating, soothing action on the inflamed throat membranes. It is also absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. At the same time, it promptly loosens the germ-laden phlegm. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief even in severe bronchial coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creasote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.



Tallest Hotel in the World

Forty-Six Stories High

The New Morrison when completed, will contain 3400 rooms

Chicago's MORRISON HOTEL

Corner Madison and Clark Streets Closest in the city to offices, theatres, stores and railroad stations

1944 Rooms \$2.50 up

All outside with bath, running ice water, bed-head lamp and Servidor. A housekeeper on each floor. All guests enjoy garage privileges.

BOYS & GIRLS EARN XMAS MONEY Write for 50 sets St. Nicholas Christmas Seals. Sell for 10c a set. When sold send us \$3.00 and keep \$2.00. No Work—Just Fun. St. Nicholas Seal Co. Dept. 334A, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

This was the memorable winter of 1755 and 1756, the story of which the Senecas handed down from father to son for many generations—a winter in which all game seemed to have gone from the face of the earth, and when hardship and starvation killed a tenth of the three westernmost of the Six Great Nations, the Senecas, the Cayugas, and the Onondagas.

The deer seemed to have migrated east and south. Bears went into their winter sleep in November. Raccoons, the staff of Indian life when crops were a failure, hid themselves away in long and unbroken slumber. The fish ducks disappeared in a flight for open waters. It was the "seventh year" for rabbits, when extinction seemed to have overtaken them. Elk and buffalo remained below the Alleghany. The flesh of beaver and otter became more precious than their fur. Wildcats and foxes and other carnivorous creatures were driven to faraway hunting fields by the scarcity of small game. Hunger rode stark and merciless over the land of the three nations.

At first Jeems was partly prepared, because he had killed a buck, and with Wuskoo's shrewd assistance had marked a number of trees in which raccoons were sure to hibernate. But late in January famine drew closer about the cabin on the Little Selus, and Jeems travelled farther in his hunts, until he was gone two days at a time. In February, he made four of these hunts and found no game. The cold was terrific. Trees cracked like rifles in the woods. Bitter winds continued night and day. Wood Pigeon's eyes grew larger and her body more fragile as the weeks passed. Each time Jeems came in from his hunts she blazed up like a fire in her happiness, but he could mark the steady fading of her strength. He hunted with almost insane energy. Everything was for her when famine clutched at them hardest—a pair of snowbirds which he shot with arrows, a red-squirrel's flesh, acorns which he found in a stub, the fleshy root of a pond lily secured by hacking through two feet of ice. Then—a hollow tree—a raccoon asleep—and for a few hours food enough for all. Thus one week dragged at the heels of another with death held off by the length of an arm.

Torturing fears assailed Jeems. Toinette was never out of his mind, for even in his sleep he dreamed of her. She, too, was a part of this fight to hold life together. And Ah De Bah had eleven mouths to feed instead of four.

At night, when the wind howled and trees wailed in their distress, he sweated in fear, and more than once the thought came to him to abandon his family and go in search of Toinette. His visions of the fate which might be overtaking her became almost unbearable. Wuskoo added to his burden, for the old man's courage broke under slow starvation, and his dismal forebodings drove Jeems nearly mad. Gray Fox kept his cheer, though he became so emaciated that his cheekbones were ready to break through the skin. Wood Pigeon's eyes stabbed Jeems deepest. They grew so big and dark in her little thin face and were filled with such hungry depths that he expected the gentle spirit to leave the body at any time. Yet she made no complaint, and the pathos of her smile always greeted him. His hunts were not long now, and seldom took him more than three or four miles from the cabin, for his own strength was ebbing. His only hope was to kill an occasional bird, and it was in the darkest hour that an answer came to his prayers. In a blizzard against which he was working his way in half-blindness, he stumbled upon a doe as weak as himself and killed her.

Without this stroke of fortune, Wood Pigeon and Wuskoo must have died. When the thaws came, they were alive. Raccoons began to appear and fleshy roots could be gathered out of the opening streams. Early March brought a warm break in which Jeems and his companions started for Chenufsio. Food was plentiful on the way, and each night they gathered strengthening sap from the maples.

They arrived at Chenufsio. The people there had lived frugally on their supplies, and from the first running of the maple sap had been making sugar.

was conscious of Wood Pigeon near him, and in a moment Mary Daghlen came in. Jeems made way for them. He went outside, and in his path was a creature who leapt weakly against him. It was Odd, a skeleton with red and watery eyes and jaws falling apart. Jeems waited until the Thrush came out and told him she was going for warm water and food and that Wood Pigeon was undressing Toinette. Then he sought the others. All but Ah De Bah had disappeared and were being cared for. The Tall Man could scarcely stand as he told his story. He had

sister could have found a warmer place in her breast than Mary Daghlen. Friendships grew up quickly about her, children were happy when she was with them, men and women accepted her with quiet devotion. And though she said nothing of it to Jeems, the conviction was growing in her heart that she would not allow another winter to separate them, even if a priest did not come to Chenufsio.

But he came, following closely the months of starvation. He was a giant, death-faced man, on his way to take the place of a brother who had died among the Indians of the Ohio. That was what he said. History was to relate otherwise, for a year later he was the force behind the Abenakis in their slaughter of the English at Fort William Henry. His name was Father Pierre Roubaud. He was a cold, terrible man of God. He did not smile in Chenufsio, he did not bring solace, he was like a sombre cloud that drove on with the threat of God and not with Divine promise and cheer. Yet he was the Church. He would have died a thousand deaths for the Cause of which he was the spiritual if not the moral representative. He would have eaten human flesh in defence of it. He did see such flesh eaten by his savage disciples at Fort William Henry. He remained in Chenufsio two days. On the second of these days he married Jeems and Toinette according to the ritual of the Catholic Church.

The gloom he brought with him was dissipated by this event. Chenufsio gave itself up to a few hours of rejoicing in honour of Tiaoga's daughter and the son of Wuskoo.

But this happier spirit could not endure long with the people. Death had settled on them heavily. No word had come from Tiaoga and his warriors. There were whisperings that they had been annihilated in battle and would not return. Anxiety grew into fear, fear into certainty. The grimness of a tragedy darker than the sable robes of the priest hovered over Chenufsio.

In their happiness, Jeems and Toinette did not feel the undercurrent of change about them. Their abiding place became a home whose roots spread so securely that death could not have torn them up. Where there had been the restlessness of doubt and uncertainty was now the mental absoluteness of two lives transformed into one. The cloud of the tragedy through which they had passed was a curtain vaguely soft and distant behind them; they thought of it, they talked of it, and dreams sometimes awakened Toinette to find comfort in Jeems's arms. But its memories did not wound so deeply. The spirits of Tonteur and of Jeems's mother drew nearer to them each day strengthening with invisible chains the love which bound them. Like all the pure loves of youth, theirs was widely encompassing. It embraced the whole world and made a paradise of their small and savage part of it. It was the Thrush who first made them see what was happening about them. At heart Mary was Indian. Her babyhood, her childhood, her budding womanhood had been spent among her adopted people, and love had come to make more complete the allegiance which had grown through the years. As days and weeks passed without word from Tiaoga, the fear that Shindas was dead clutched her with an evil hand. She began to avoid Toinette and kept to herself. Toinette had never seen an Indian woman cry; she had comforted a mother who held a dead child in her arms, yet a grief as old as the world had failed to bring tears into that mother's eyes. The Thrush did not weep.

(Continued on Page 22)

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. Hiding in an abandoned house Jeems and Toinette see a band of Mohawk killers pass by. Later they are captured by a band of Senecas. Through his skill with the bow and arrow, Jeems gains the admiration of the Seneca chief Tiaoga, who takes Jeems as one of them. He also takes Toinette as his daughter to take the place of his own dead child Silver Heels. The Indians are on their way home to Chenufsio, the mysterious Hidden Town, the secret place of the Seneca Nation. They take Jeems and Toinette with them. Winter comes upon them.

Only four families had preceded Jeems to the village, and of their number, which was twenty-eight, five had died. No word had been received from Tiaoga and his warriors.

The maple sap ran steadily. A few iron kettles and many birchbark cauldrons steamed night and day in the making of the biggest run of sugar that had been known in years. In spite of this opening grace of spring, there hung over Chenufsio a grim spectre whose shadow grew darker with each day that passed.

This spectre was death. Scarcely a family returned which did not bring grief with it. And Ah De Bah, the mightiest hunter of them all, did not come. No one had heard of him. No one knew where he was. Fifty—seventy—a hundred—and then a hundred and fifty of those who had gone in the break-up were accounted for by the end of March. Among them was Mary Daghlen. Of their number, thirty had died. Still Ah De Bah, the Tall Man, did not come.

Then he appeared one day. He was a grotesque rack of fleshless bones whom Tiaoga would not have recognized. Behind him trailed his people. Jeems counted them before he could tell one from another. Eleven! He ran toward them, and Toinette swayed from the line at the head of which the Tall Man marched. He might not have known her at first if she had not met him in this way, for those who were behind Ah De Bah walked with bowed heads and dragging steps like death figures in a weird parade. Her eyes stared at him from a face so strange and thin that it choked his joy. Her body was not heavier than a child's when he clasped her. Then she began to cry softly with her face against his breast.

He carried her to the tepee. Her clothes were in tatters, her moccasins worn to shreds. She was so small a burden that her lightness sent horror through him and his eyes were blinded by a hot fire when she raised a cold hand to touch his face. He placed her on the soft skins in the tepee, then he

brought his eleven people back alive—the dog and he. Like the truly great, he gave credit to his inferior. Without the dog, he would have failed in his struggle to feed eleven mouths—and Jeems knew why Odd had not been eaten.

After a time, Mary Daghlen let him see Toinette again. She was in her bed of skins. The look which had frightened him was gone from her eyes, and they were bright with the joy of his presence. Her hair was brushed and replaited in two gleamy braids. She held out her arms to him, and he knelt beside her. Wood Pigeon looked at the two with shining eyes, and a soft mist gathered in Mary Daghlen's. After this, Jeems did not see Toinette again for an afternoon and a night. During this time she slept, and the Thrush and Wood Pigeon were never far from her side. The next day she walked with him about the town.

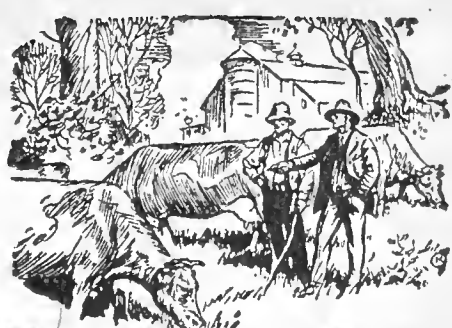
What was in Toinette's heart was also in Mary Daghlen's. The young girl who had known no other life than that of her adopted people since babyhood, but whose mother had kept God and Church alive in her soul, watched with increasing anxiety for the return of Shindas, and she told Toinette that at last she was prepared to yield to her environment, and if no priest came that spring or summer she would marry Shindas in the Indian way. This thought now held less of horror for Toinette. She had seen the fidelity and courage of an Indian family in its struggle against death; she had seen the Tall Man gnaw at bitter bark that his women and children might have scraps of skin and flesh; she had seen a mother hide her portion of food day after day that she might save it for her children; she had witnessed a faith and devotion which could have been inspired by nothing less than the strength of God in their souls. Her prejudices melted away in spite of their background of unforgettable tragedy, and she began to experience emotions which had not come to her before. She loved Wood Pigeon with the passion of a mother, and no



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22

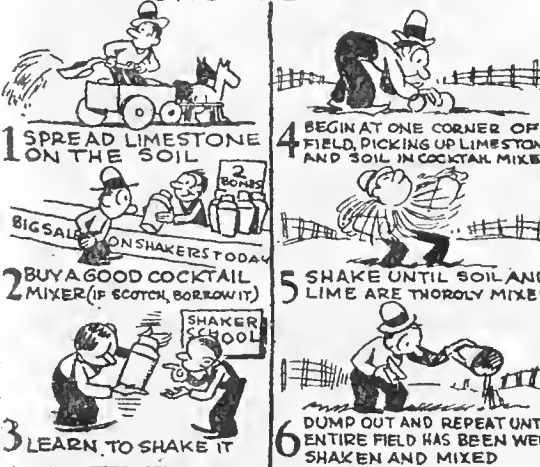
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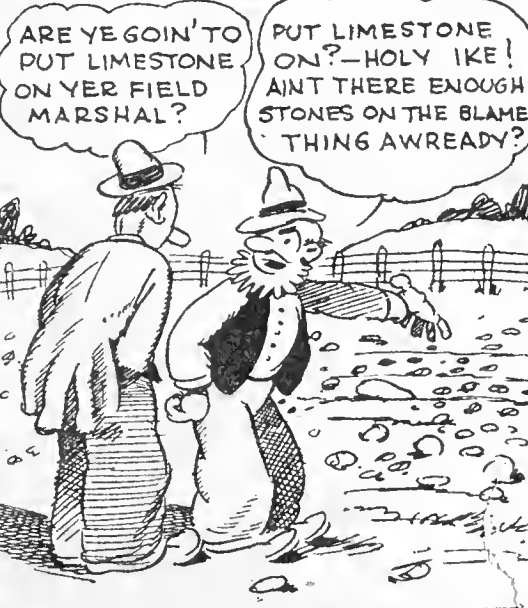
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The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 20)

in her sorrow. The hardness which had settled in the faces about her came into her own. She was a changed Mary Daghlen. She was Opitchi the Seneca.

It was this change in the one she had come to regard as a sister which startled Toinette into a realization of the situation which was gathering about her and Jeems, and she was now destined to witness in all of its savagery that streak in Indian character which arouses hate and the desire for vengeance in the face of adversity at the hands of human enemies. Jeems marked its rising symptoms. He was no longer greeted with friendliness. Men were sullen and aloof, and women toiled without their usual chatter. Hunters went into the forests without enthusiasm and returned in stoical gloom. The old men met in endless councils, while the younger ones sharpened their hatchets and waited with increasing restlessness. Death and misfortune had ridden too hard, and human nerves were at the breaking point. Chenufsio was like a handful of powder ready for the touch of fire.

Then came the lightning flash.

It was an afternoon late in May when Shindas appeared in Chenufsio, and with a white woman's abandon Mary Daghlen ran into his arms. Shindas held her for a moment before warrior ethics made him thrust her away. He was alone. His arms and shoulders were hacked and cut and some of the wounds were scarcely healed. A scar lay across his cheek. His moccasins were in tatters, and his eyes held the

ferocious light of a wolf that had been hunted. He made no effort to soften the news of which he was the bearer. He had come from the border of the Cayuga country as a messenger from Tiaoga and was many hours ahead of his comrades. Tiaoga was returning with nine of his thirty warriors. The others were dead.

This tragedy was a cataclysmic one even for a tribe of the most warlike of the Six Nations. Nothing had equalled it in Seneca history for generations. Twenty were dead out of thirty—the flower of Chenufsio—the very sinew of Tiaoga's people!

Shindas waited until his words had sunk like barbs of iron into the hearts of the men and women about him. He waited until there seemed no relief from the despair which settled over them, and then slowly gave the names of those who had been slain by their enemies. He was like an inquisitor revelling in the torture he inflicted, and at the end his voice rose until it carried far back among the oaks. A white man had killed three of the twenty warriors. He was a prisoner now—with Tiaoga. They had put out his eyes so that he could not see. They had built a fire around him in which it had been their intention to see him die. But in the last moment when the flames were scorching him Tiaoga had pulled the blazing fuel away with his own hands in order that the people of Chenufsio could witness his writhings at the fire stake.

(To be Continued Next Week)

Additional Classified Advertising

BEES AND HONEY

HONEY—60 lbs. best clover \$6.60; Buckwheat \$5.40. 24 sections white comb \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

DELICIOUS COMB HONEY, case 24 combs, white \$4.50. Buckwheat \$3.50. Order today. Flapjacks and Honey. EVANS HONEY FARM, Skaneateles, N. Y., R. 1.

BEST CLOVER COMB honey \$5.00, 24 sections. No. 2 quality \$4.00 mixed goldenrod \$4.50 Clover exp. 60 lbs., can \$7.20 not prepaid. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Middle aged woman to assist with general house work. Good home for right person. ADDRESS 51 First Ave., Gloversville, N. Y.

WANTED—Single farm hands \$55 to \$60 month and all other kinds of help required. Write BREWSTER'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Brewster, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

ENERGETIC MEN IN every town and village can earn big money selling seeds. Experience unnecessary. Steady work. Write for particulars. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SCOTS FARMING FAMILY, six years Canada. Eligible enter States now. Capable Dairyman, general farmer age 42. Two sons capable most farm work, four milkers. Any likely proposition considered. S. SMITH, Box 337, Clinton, Ontario, Canada.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Good sweet chewing, 3 lbs., 90c; 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 3 lbs., 60c; 5, \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs., \$1.50. Smoking 5 lbs., \$1.25. Box 50 cigars \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed best quality. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50, 10 pounds, \$2.50. Smoking, 10 pounds, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

250 GOOD BUSINESS envelopes, printed, postpaid \$1.00. 25 trap tags, 30c. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

500 ENVELOPES \$1.50, printed, postpaid. Other stationery, cards, tags, butterwrappers reasonable. Free list, samples. Guarantee. HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

INSTRUCTION

LEARN AUCTIONEERING at home. Every student successful. School, BOX 707, Davenport, Iowa.

AVIATION—Employment available now in Milwaukee for men who desire to earn while learning Aviation. Training is in our shops, classrooms and on the air. No experience necessary. Write for information without obligation. AERO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Employment Department MD, 63 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps before 1871 bought. Old inlaid mahogany furniture bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30, 6 1/2 in. \$1.50 postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

CONSIGN YOUR HAY and straw. Write for weekly market letter. GEORGE E. VAN VORST, INC., 601 West 33rd St., New York, N. Y.

SEEDLING PECANS, 10 pounds \$2.50. Large selected Peanuts 10 pounds 93c. Cannot accept orders for less quantity. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

HIDES, WOOL & FURS is our specialty. Write for reliable market prices. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Buyers, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

FIRST CLASS second hand egg cases with flats and fillers 12c each, F.O.B. factory. AMERICAN EGG CASE CO., 817 Black Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

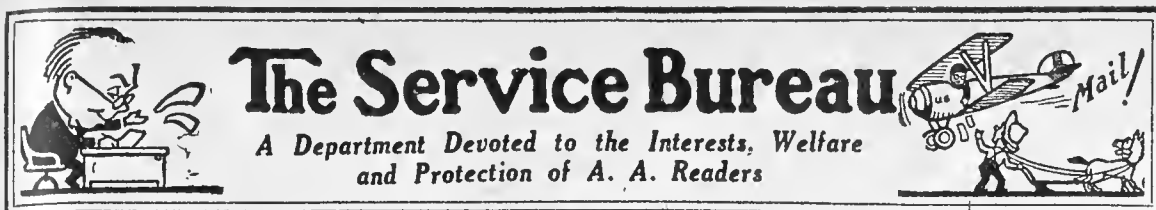
MIRACLE TRAP ROOSTS guarantee healthier chickens, greater profits, less work. AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO., Crawfordsville, Ind.

FOR SALE—Invalid or freight hand elevator, 600-lb. capacity; good condition. SIDNEY CROUNSE, Alhambra, N. Y.

FOX TRAPPING METHODS. Water, Dry land and snow sets. Send for particulars. CHESTER R. HALL, West Springfield, Mass.

Write for **FREE BOOK** "Making Money at home with a Loom", tells all about fun of weaving Colonial Rugs on our low-priced, easy-to-operate 1929 looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

PEANUTS—Buy direct from growers and roast them yourself. No. 1 hand picked 5 pounds \$1.50; 10 pounds \$2.25; 100 pound \$12.50; 500 pounds \$50.00. Farmers stocks 500 pounds \$32.50; 1000 pounds \$60.00. Delivered prepaid. FARMERS SUPPLY CO., Franklin, Va.



Speculators Lose On Stock Market

ON OCTOBER 24, the New York Stock Exchange had one of the most disastrous days ever known. A general and sudden drop in values resulted in losses of approximately eleven and a quarter million dollars on stocks listed and stock tickers which carry reports on stock prices were several hours behind the actual market.

Investors may, if they wish, get some pointers from the situation. In the first place, the investor who had his savings in good, sound stock was not greatly worried by the crash. Although the price of stocks he owned might drop temporarily, he was confident that they would come back in time, and it is more than likely, took advantage of the

country for the past several years was largely responsible for the boom in the stock market last spring. Speculating in stocks listed on the stock exchange is one way of losing money, but from the point of view of our readers it is probable that more is lost by the outright purchase of stock which is not listed on any stock exchange, and which has no real value back of it. Such stock can be sold because people who are not in the habit of investing money, do not understand the importance of buying stock that is listed on the stock exchange, and because a clever salesman convinces them the stock will pay enormous dividends. If figures could be secured showing the amount of money lost each year through the purchase of worthless stock, the amount would be staggering. Before you invest investigate.

Service Is Valued

I HAVE received your draft for \$10.00 compensation for my recent accident, which I acknowledge with thanks.

This concrete example drives home with great force the value of this service you render your subscribers. No doubt, the compensation has been a God-send to many a farmer just after an accident.

With great pleasure I shall praise your paper and the insurance provided whenever I can.

M. Margulies
High Falls, N. Y.

opportunity to buy stocks that were temporarily selling for below their real value.

The speculator was the fellow who was badly pinched in the smash. Literally thousands of people had their entire savings wiped out in a few hours. As we have so often said, it is our opinion that few or none of our readers can afford to speculate and we trust that none of them suffered losses.

Sound Investments Are Still Good

This panic, if it might be so called, bears little relation to the earnings of companies back of the stock, and investors who owned stock outright had little to worry about. However, most of the speculation is done "on margin". Buying stock on margin merely means that the purchaser deposits a sum of money, perhaps ten cents on a share, with a broker. If the stock goes up ten cents a share, the speculator doubles his money. On the other hand, if it goes down ten cents, he loses all he has put in, unless he is willing to put up more money with the broker to cover possible further declines. This explains why so many had their investments wiped out so quickly when stocks fell anywhere from ten to forty points.

What caused the sudden crash in prices? Perhaps it is a natural result of the boom of last spring. It is possible to start a wave of buying of any commodity so long as buyers can be found who are sure that prices are advancing. Assuming that prices go too high there will inevitably come a time when speculators become uneasy and begin to unload. Just as soon as any considerable number starts to sell there is a loss of confidence. In this case the stock market tumbled fast and far.

Experts maintain that the crash will not lessen our prosperity; in fact prices have already recovered some or the lost ground. The prosperity of the

Let's All Get Rich!

Will you please let me know what you think of fur farming? We have a firm in this town that sells minks for \$375. a pair and promises \$13,000 return in five years. Do you know of any magazines or books on the subject? If so could you give me their address?

WHEREAS we believe that there is a future in fur farming under certain conditions, we very definitely advise against investing money in any fur animals which are to remain in the possession of the seller. We feel that this is a very speculative type of investment and that the chances for loss are great. Assuming that the man who will keep the animals is honest, there is certainly some chance that they will die and we feel that \$375. is a large sum of money to invest in any one pair of fur animals.

If you wish to study into this subject, we know of no better way than to send to the McMillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for the book called "Fur Farming For Profit", by Frank G. Ashbrook. The U. S. Depart-

Rich Man—Poor Man

THE Secretary of the United States Treasury said:

"The rich man can afford to speculate. If he loses, he has other money in the bank. Not so the small investor, the man on a salary with a family to support. If his speculation fails, it spells disaster, and he has no money to tide him over the unexpected."

Are you investing, speculating, or throwing your money away in a fraud? Get fact-information regarding new or doubtful promotions before you invest.

ment of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. also has a few bulletins on this subject.

Not Licensed and Bonded

I am writing to you for help in regard to P. Halpern & Son, receiver of eggs. I have shipped there for several years and have been satisfied with their dealings. On September 25, 1929 I shipped a crate of eggs and received a check for \$17.71 which was protested and I had a protest fee of \$1.35 to pay. I immediately notified P. Halpern & Son, but have had no reply.

THIS is the second complaint we have recently received against Mr. Halpern. Mr. Halpern is not a commission man neither is he listed in our marketing and credit guide. We have written twice to Mr. Halpern on one complaint, but have received no reply. In general, it might be said that producers who ship goods to independent buyers who do so small a business that they are not given a credit rating, are taking much larger chances of loss

than those who ship their goods to licensed and bonded commission men, or buyers who are given an unquestioned credit rating. When shipped to commission merchants, producers are protected, should they go out of business, to the extent of the bond posted with the State Department of Agriculture & Markets. The commission man or direct buyer who has had years of experience, and has a good rating is, of course, less likely to fail than those who do not meet these tests.

Does J. P. Harrison Owe You Money?

ANY OF our subscribers who have claims against J. P. Harrison, 49 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for produce shipped him, should file a claim with the Commissioner of Agri-

"Trimmed With Lace"

LOVELY hand-made Irish lace. I brought it over myself, but need the money and have got to sell it at bargain prices," said the stranger at the door. "I didn't pay any duty on it. It's worth twice what I ask."

Later Mrs. Brown found it was machine-made American lace worth half the price she paid. She couldn't find the peddler who had swindled her.—Better Business Bureau of Rochester.

culture at 122 State Street, Albany, New York, before January 9, 1930. Harrison has gone out of business, and shippers will be protected to the extent of the bond filed by Harrison with the Department. Claims must be sworn to before a notary public, and must be accompanied by express receipts.

Will They Get Their Money's Worth

Two men have been around in this section of Pennsylvania claiming to be especially interested in trying to stop chicken stealing. For a fee of \$15.00, which includes a punch for marking chickens, they claim to patrol the roads at night, and any time they see anything suspicious they investigate to see what is wrong. They also claim to stop and investigate anyone hauling chickens between the hours of eleven and three o'clock at night. A number of farmers have signed up for this service, and we are wondering whether it is worthwhile. It is estimated they have collected \$9,000 in this county alone.

SO FAR as we have been able to learn, there is nothing illegal about this procedure. It is a question between the chicken owner and the agent or this State Farmers Protective Agency, as to whether the poultryman believes the service rendered will be worth the cost. We would like to point out however that the Pennsylvania State Police are ready and willing to perform similar services without cost to the poultryman.

It will be interesting to watch this new organization to see just how many prosecutions they secure. Nine thousand dollars from one county is a lot of money, and if the poultryman is to get his money's worth, there certainly ought to be some tangible results.

Check Received for Hay

I received a check from.....for \$51.55, for the hay I had shipped to them. Thank you very much for getting the check, as they would not even answer any of my letters.

WE wrote the company, giving the facts of our subscriber's complaint, and found that returns had been delayed, due to a misunderstanding in the office. Failure of any company to answer letters from shippers cannot fail to result in suspicion. We were glad to be of assistance in getting pay for this hay.

I have received the check for \$61.00 from the..... Company, which I acknowledge, and thank you. I always have a good word for your paper.

Warmth
In the
Arctic
And the
Antarctic

The
Old Reliable



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

Brown's Beach Jacket

Both the MacMillan and Byrd expeditions wear them. This snug-fitting jacket is cut to fit the body without binding. Will not rip, ravel or tear and can be washed as often as desired without losing shape or warmth. Just the garment for rough work in cold weather on the farm.

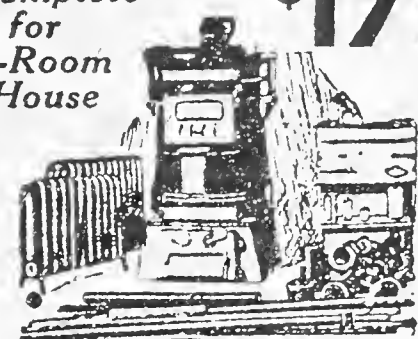
Ask your dealer to show you the three styles—Jacket with or without collar, and vest.

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

HEATING PLANT

5% CASH DISCOUNT
THIS MONTH ONLY

Complete for
6-Room
House \$175



INCLUDING 6 radiators, large steam boiler, pipe, fittings, valves, air valves, and asbestos cement. We pay the freight.

Write for FREE Catalog 20

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th St., New York

Save 1/3 to 1/2



New FREE book quotes Reduced Factory Prices. Lower terms—year to pay. Choice of 5 colors in New Porcelain Enamel Ranges. New Cabinet Heaters—\$34.75 up. 200 styles and sizes. Cash or easy terms. 24-hour shipments. 30-day free trial. 360-day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 29 years in business. 750,000 customers. Write today for FREE book.

Kalamazoo Stove Co.
801 Rochester Ave.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

GET YOUR ROOFING DIRECT FROM FACTORY...FREIGHT PAID

SAVE MONEY! Get your Roofing direct from the Factory and keep in your own pocket the profits the dealer would get. All kinds and styles. Galvanized Corrugated. Shingles and Asphalt Roofing. Freight paid. Easy to nail on. Write TODAY for Free Samples and freight paid prices. FREE SAMPLES.

Newark Fence & Roofing Co.
4 Ave. & Ogden St., Dept. A-6
Newark, N. J.



OTTAWA LOG SAW

only \$39

GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE

Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. 30 DAYS TRIAL. Write today for FREE book. Shipped from factory or nearest of 4 branch houses.

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 801-W Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas



The Sign of Protection

"That's what I want!"

... a better boot
for what I'm used to paying"

"Now that's the kind of a boot I want—better than I've ever had before, at the same old reasonable price. It must have the real stuff in it. Just a piece of rubber wrapped around my feet isn't enough. I want a boot that knows its foot—that fits—that knows how much I need value and gives it to me."

BALL-BAND rubber footwear is made for the man who wants a boot that has "the real stuff in it." Every item in the Ball-Band line "knows its foot"—because every one is *built to the foot*.

More than 30 years, all devoted to one job—the making of lasting rubber footwear—are behind this new built-to-the-foot line. Year after year, Ball-Band's skilled craftsmen have brought about improvements in design and manufacture—keeping pace with the farmer's needs. Now, Ball-Band gives you more quality than ever before, and at what you're used to paying.

The great Ball-Band factories prepare many different compounds of live, firm, tough

rubber—one for the heel, one for the sole, one for the toe, and so on. Each is scientifically perfected for the job it must do; each contributes to *more days wear*. Stout linings and fabrics are knit in Ball-Band's own mills at Mishawaka especially for—and only for—Ball-Band footwear.

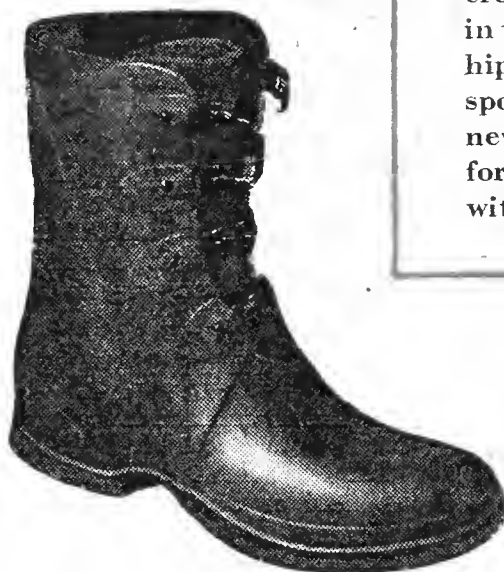
Pick the style you need. There are 800 to choose from, including the famous long-wearing Mishko-sole leather work shoe. There's a Ball-Band dealer near you (if not, write us). Ask him for Ball-Band by name, and look for the Red Ball trade-mark—your quality guarantee.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.

482 Water Street, Mishawaka, Ind.

ITEMS FOR WOMEN TOO

Each Ball-Band rubber is "styled to the shoe" for dainty, snug fit and smart appearance on a woman's foot. Light as light can be—yet made of that same live, firm, wear-resisting rubber prepared at Ball-Band's factories for the sole purpose of producing lasting footwear. Many styles to choose from.



IDEAL PROTECTION

Here's ideal protection against mud and wet—the 4-Buckle All Rubber Arctic. Also made in 5-Buckle and 6-Buckle heights. Same heights in Red Rubber.



Whatever your job or personal preference, you'll find the boot you want in the Ball-Band line—short boots, hip boots, red boots, white boots, sport boots, and the new 3-Buckle Walton for "boot protection with shoe comfort."

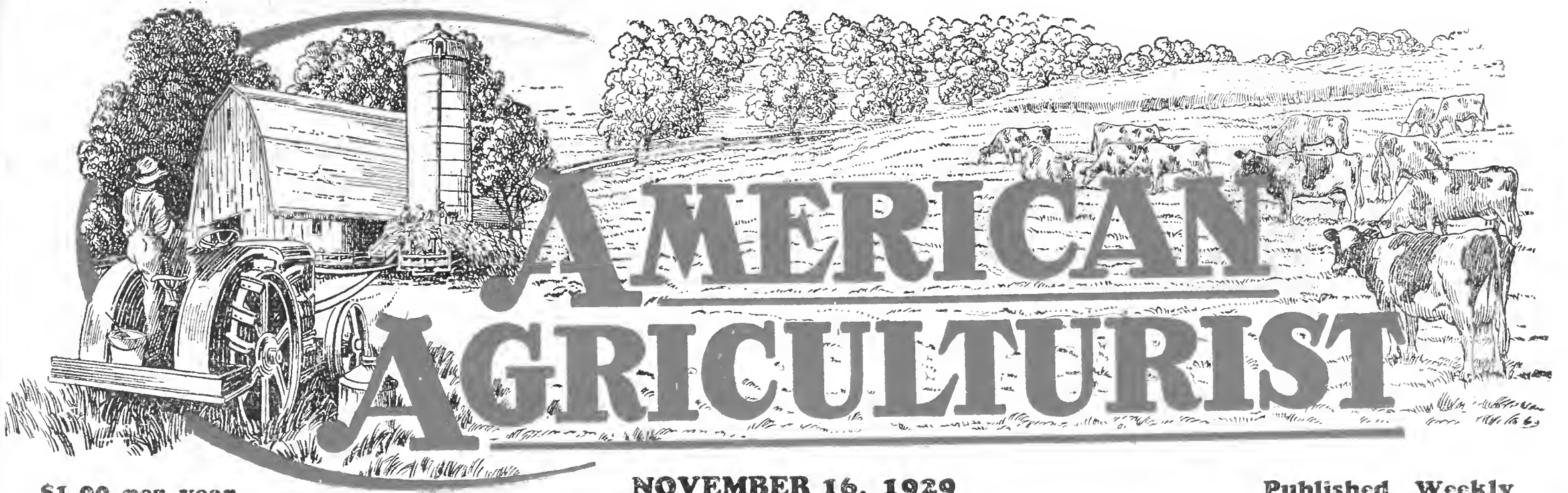
For maximum protection and service ask for the Ball-Band Double White Sole Sanslip. The elastic upper fits snugly, the vamp is extra heavy, and the Double White Sole is built to give *more days wear*.



Look for the
Red Ball

BALL-BAND

Built-to-the-foot



\$1.00 per year

NOVEMBER 16, 1929

Published Weekly



A Roadside Stand That Sells Farm Products—One Way To Get All Of The Consumer's

Buy the Advertised Article!

You want to get full value for every dollar spent. That is natural—all of us do.

You will find it pays to buy standard, trademarked goods. Let The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertising columns serve as your shopping guide. They contain the latest information regarding farm machinery, household helps, work, clothing and other merchandise of interest to farmers.

The American Agriculturist Advertisers Are Reliable

REFRIGERATION FROM OIL HEAT



SAFE

WINTER REFRIGERATION! Depend on SUPERFEX—not the weather!

COOL weather cannot be depended upon to keep food sweet, wholesome and tasty—the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture tells you that! Don't take chances with outdoor makeshifts—freezing hurts food as much as summer heat. SUPERFEX, the new oil-burning refrigerator, keeps everything at safe temperatures—summer and winter, at a cost of two to four cents per day!

Any farm, anywhere, can enjoy SUPERFEX advantages. No gas or electricity is required—just a little kerosene a day. You light the burners for an hour and a quarter (they are self-extinguishing) and enough food-preserving cold is generated to last 24 to 36 hours. Special freezing chamber makes ice cubes and new desserts that delight the menfolks.

Think of the luxurious convenience of SUPERFEX refrigeration right in your kitchen *this winter!* No more chilly trips to milk-shed or other outdoor "icebox"; no more trouble with foods frozen solid or spoiled by an overnight rise in temperature. SUPERFEX conserves time, steps, food and health. Saves money, too.

Noiseless—Trouble-Proof—Safe

SUPERFEX has no moving parts. Nothing to get out of order—no belts, valves or gears. No drains. No "servicing."

Moderate Prices—Easy Terms

Your local dealer will show you SUPERFEX in many styles and sizes. Prices from \$198 up—f. o. b. Cleveland. Pay as little as 10% down—monthly payments will take care of the balance. If you do not find SUPERFEX in your town, write us for name of nearest dealer.

Full particulars in handsomely illustrated free booklet—just mail the coupon.

NO ICE TO CUT

Forget about cutting and storing ice this winter. End expensive ice hauling next summer. SUPERFEX does away with this—install yours now!

NEW MILK CHILLER

The SUPERFEX oil-burning principle is now used in a chiller that reduces milk to 40° in 3 minutes. Details gladly mailed you. Write!

SUPERFEX

OIL BURNING Refrigerator

Superfex is manufactured and guaranteed by the
PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY
Refrigeration Division
CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.
LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF OIL-BURNING HOUSEHOLD
APPLIANCES IN THE WORLD

REFRIGERATION DIVISION
PERFECTION STOVE CO., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Gentlemen: Please send us at once, complete illustrated literature on SUPERFEX Oil-burning REFRIGERATORS.

Name.....
Address.....R. F. D.....

To benefit by our guarantee of ads, say

"I saw your ad in American Agriculturist"

Farmland Fox Trapping

It is Easy if You Know How to Do It

At times it is necessary for a

By E. J. DAILEY

honey, insects, berries, and fish, or as

farmer to catch a fox in a trap to protect his poultry, but even when the animals have not molested the chickens or turkeys, it is often profitable to trap them for their silky pelts. Almost every section has a few fox and their elusiveness has caused them to remain quite plentiful in many places. Many persons who trap the more common fur-bearers like muskrat and skunk do not place traps for fox simply because they do not think a fox can be taken in a trap. Old yarns of foxes turning traps over with their paw and similar are without foundation, and a fox can be trapped as easily as any other animal, providing proper rules are followed and sets made right.

The main thing for the tyro fox trapper to remember is that a fox uses his sense of smell to a much greater extent than the sense of sight. All animals which nature provided with a long nose are in that class. I have my doubts whether a dog knows his master by the power of sight alone, and if a dog meets a strange human he always sniffs about him to determine all the things he needs to know about the person. That is what a fox does when he comes to a set made by a trapper. He uses his nose and if he can detect odor of humans, he immediately becomes suspicious and uses both eyes and nose to determine if there is danger. Therefore the trapper must eliminate all unnatural odors around his sets, before he can be a successful fox trapper.

How to Remove Odors

We will first consider the traps, and whether new or old they are apt to be contaminated with human and other objectionable odors. The easiest way to remove such odors is to place the traps in a running stream of water and allow them to remain there at least a week previous to the opening of the trapping season. Another way is to remove the odors by burying the traps in earth for a week or more. Boiling in clean water will be found an aid, but it is never advisable to add foreign odors to the water, for instance cedar or hemlock boughs. Such procedure would be fine if the traps were placed in a section where cedar and hemlock are plentiful, but otherwise it would be a detriment. Coating traps by dipping them in boiling hot paraffine will prevent contamination and rusting. The heating of the wax destroys any odor that might be attached to it.

Gloves to be worn when making fox sets must be clean and free of human odor. It is advisable to carry an extra pair for making the sets only, and use another pair for general wear. For footwear, I have never found that anything equalled rubber boots, as these can and should be washed at every stream or other opportunity. When making the set one should carry a piece of bark to stand upon and then remove it when set is made. A piece of clean canvas will serve the same purpose.

Fox Habits and Haunts

The fox prefers to live close to the farmlands and clearings, for well he knows that food conditions will be better than in the deep forest. The mating season is in February and in April the young are born. The period of gestation is around 50 days. The number in a litter will vary from two to eight, and but one litter in a season. The den where the young are born may be in a rock crevice, den under ground, in a hollow log, or any place that offers proper shelter. Both mother and father hunt food and carry it to the young. The food of a wild fox consists of rabbits, birds, snakes, mice,

before stated, visits may be made to the poultry yards or buildings and the farm produce confiscated.

Back in the wilds a fox is more fearful of human odor than in the farm country and often I have noted where one refused to cross my snowshoe trail, although they often follow a freshly plowed furrow. If the plowman should stop however, and make any suspicious sign, then the animal would circle about it. It has been said that a fox can tell by the odor of a person whether that one is pursuing him or not, or whether the person is seeking to kill. Before approaching a bait, a fox will invariably climb upon a stump, ant-hill or hummock to view the surroundings in search of possible enemies. The trapper takes advantage of that habit.

A Water-hole Set

The one detriment to fox trapping in a settled community is the possibility of catching dogs or cats. With that thought in view I will describe the water-hole set, which is not apt to take any dog and never takes a cat. It is best to bait and scent this set a few weeks previous to trapping time. The bait may be any kind of flesh or fish and the scent of anal gland substance taken from the fox family. The best lure makers use the substance mentioned in their lures. The bait and scent are placed on a stone about 15 inches from the shore of a small pond, a water-hole, or along a stream. Between the bait and shore a sod is placed which comes almost flush with the surface of the water. A smaller sod with some wild grass extending above water is placed on top of the other. The trap is placed in position on the lower sod and the small sod fitted in over the trap treadle and inside the jaws. A fox hates to wet his feet and he will try and reach the bait and scent by placing his front feet on the small sod, and usually much to his sorrow.

In back pasture lots and wastelands where dogs are not apt to roam, traps may be concealed in old animal trails as sheep, cow, or deer, as foxes run these very much when traveling about. An excavation is first made so that the trap when in proper position will be level with the bottom of the trail. In cold weather this should be lined with grass or other dry material to prevent the trap from freezing down. A sheet of common sandwich wrapping paper is placed over the trap, and fine, dry material brushed over all with an evergreen bough or the tail of a fox or skunk attached to a stick. The trap may be fastened by driving a stake with top larger than trap ring, down into the earth and out of sight, or he may use a steel, pronged drag for sale by trap dealers. If a common clog like a limb is used, it should be placed near the set for weeks before the trapping season. A little lure may be placed near and at least one foot above the set.

A bait set is made by digging a hole near the base of a rotted stump to resemble the work of a fox or other animal. Then bait is placed down in the hole and covered with earth to appear as if shoved in with an animal's nose.

(Continued on Page 15)



Where Have New York State Sheep Gone ?

Some Facts Indicating That It is Wise to Make Changes Slowly

THE agricultural census taken in New York State in 1850 showed that there were three and one-half million sheep in the state. At that time Livingston County had fifty-nine sheep per farm and Washington County had fifty per farm and there were eighteen other counties having twenty-five or more sheep per farm. There were in 1850 over one hundred thousand sheep in each of the following counties: Allegany, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Columbia, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Onondaga, Ontario, Otsego, Steuben, Washington and Wyoming. Ontario, Steuben and Washington counties alone had nearly a half a million sheep.

When the 1925 census of agriculture was taken the enumerators couldn't find quite a half a million sheep in the whole state. In figure 1 the number of sheep per farm is shown for the different counties in New York State. No county has over fourteen sheep per farm. The highest figures are found in the northwestern part of the State and a large part of the sheep in that census included

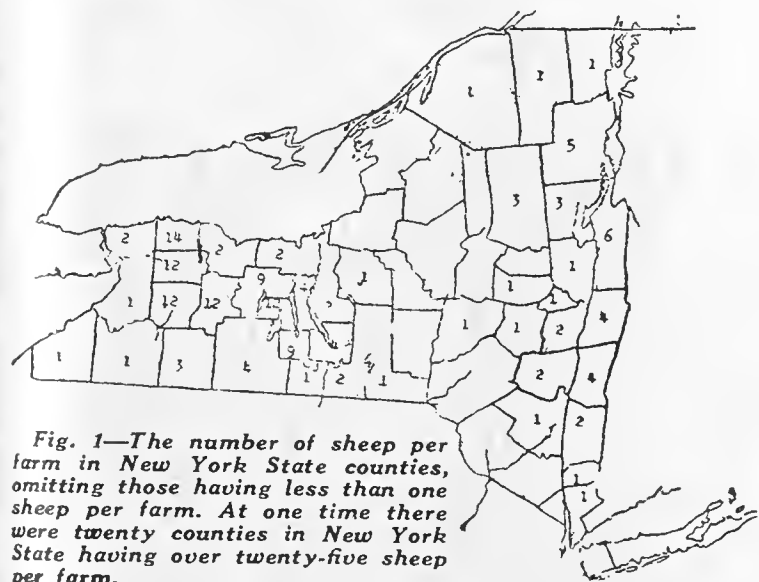


Fig. 1—The number of sheep per farm in New York State counties, omitting those having less than one sheep per farm. At one time there were twenty counties in New York State having over twenty-five sheep per farm.

By DR. V. B. HART,
New York State College of Agriculture

in Wyoming, Genesee and other neighboring counties in the Genesee Valley were feeder lambs rather than breeding flocks. The only county east

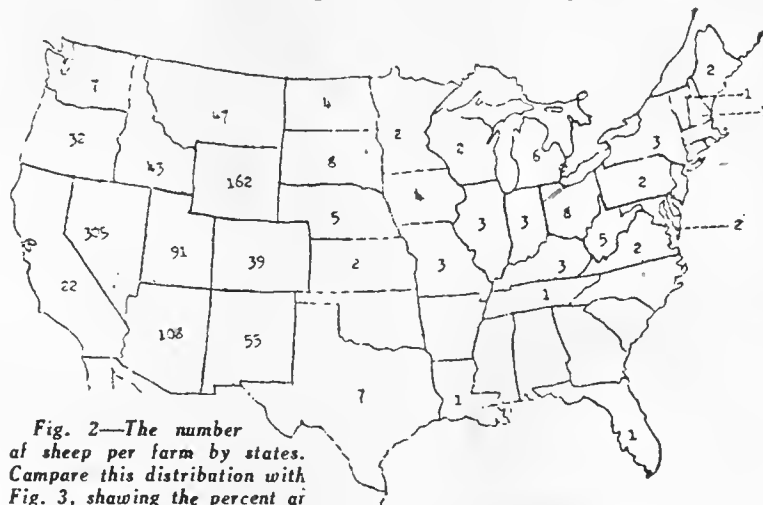


Fig. 2—The number of sheep per farm by states. Compare this distribution with Fig. 3, showing the percent of crop land in alfalfa by states.

of Syracuse having over four sheep per farm is Washington. But even the McDonalds', the McKellars' and the other substantial Scotch husbandmen of this county now keep only a half dozen sheep as compared to half a hundred in 1850.

Why have we lost over three million sheep from New York State and where have they gone? Probably dogs have been blamed more than anything else for driving the sheep out of New York State. The writer agrees heartily with the man who says we have too many worthless canines running around the country and that we should have better dog laws. Many dogs kept in villages and small cities are worth just about the price of a good charge of powder and buckshot. However, in spite of all the evidence against the dogs, I really do not believe that the canines

drove all those three million sheep out of New York State.

First, let us see where the sheep went to or where they are now located in the United States. A glance at the map shown in figure 2 will show where the sheep are located in this country. New York State has three sheep per farm. We used to have twenty. Our neighbor on the south, Pennsylvania, used to be quite a sheep state. She now has an average of two sheep per farm. At present Ohio is the only state east of the Mississippi having over six sheep per farm.

When we get out to the Rocky Mountains we begin to find the sheep. The average farm in Montana has forty-seven sheep, Wyoming has one hundred and sixty-two per farm, Idaho forty-three, Utah ninety-one, Arizona one hundred and eight, and Nevada three hundred and five. These states all have a lot of cheap pasture. This state-maintains the question about using New York's four million acres of idle land, concerning which we have heard so much discussion of late, for sheep pasture. Because of the presence of the

(Continued on Page 9)

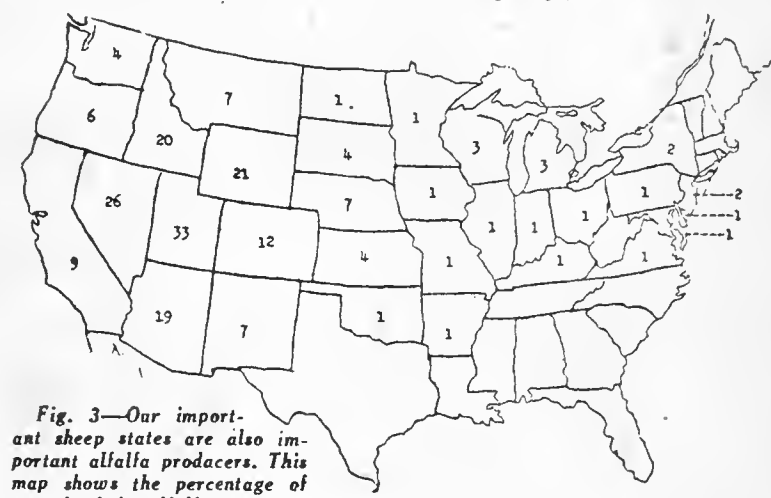


Fig. 3—Our important sheep states are also important alfalfa producers. This map shows the percentage of crop land in alfalfa.

Troubles That Prevent Success in Dairying

Several Authorities State Problems and Suggest Remedies

EDITOR'S NOTE—A short time ago we wrote to several of the leading authorities and prominent dairymen throughout the East asking them to name what in their opinion were the three or four greatest problems in the dairy business, and to give briefly their solutions for those problems.

The letters received make some of the most interesting reading we have seen in some time. We are giving some of them on this page, and more will follow in later issues. They should be of value to every man in the dairy business.

* * * * *

Adjust Milk Supply To Demand

THE outstanding problem in dairying is how to make the business profitable. All other problems are a part of this problem.

Some of the factors that make the problem difficult of solution are:

1. The high cost of feeds;
 2. The high cost of labor;
 3. Lack of knowledge as to the causes and control of such diseases as mastitis and abortion;
 4. Better adjustment of supply to demand.
1. Dairymen cannot control grain prices. The situation can be relieved—but only in part—by growing alfalfa and other legumes, thus avoiding the purchase of large quantities of the more expensive feeds.
2. The high cost of labor can be overcome in part by the use of labor-saving machinery and by adopting so far as possible the principles of mass production. A dairy farm should be operated to the limit of its capacity and should be made to produce the largest possible quantity of milk for the available space and the labor employed.
3. Losses that more than eat up the profits

on many dairy farms are caused by the ravages of mastitis and abortion. Scientists know very little about the control of these diseases. Research in the causes and control of these diseases needs to be supported liberally and engaged in actively.

4. The marketing problem in this milk shed is being solved, as everyone knows who has been conversant with conditions for a decade. There is always danger in tinkering with a fairly smooth running machine which is all the time improving in its operation. One of the marketing problems now on our hands is the better adjustment of supply to demand. This adjustment can be made only by adopting an adequate differential between the price of milk in the flush period when milk may be produced cheaply and in the shortage period when production costs are high. There seems to be a feeling in the cities that milk should be retailed at one price the year around. This is not logical and does not obtain with any other perishable product. I believe there should be three retail prices, each of a cent a quart differential, and the farmer paid accordingly. The lowest price should be in April, May and June, or at least in May and June; the highest price in October, November and December, or at least in November and December; and the middle price in the other months of the year. No attempt should be made to fully equalize production. The larger surplus should always be produced when and where it may be made at the least cost and when it may be disposed of to the best advantage, but in order to hold the present milk shed intact a way must be found to transfer a part of the peak production to the shortage period or at least to increase production when the shortage period arrives. Propaganda may help once or twice, but finally price alone will accomplish the desired result. The city consumer

must be educated to pay the price or eventually the milk will not be produced.—C. W. HALLIDAY, Secretary, Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association.

* * * * *

Suit Feed to Each Cow

I CONSIDER the breeding and the feeding of the dairy cow to be the outstanding problems facing the modern dairyman.

In breeding, the selection of herd sires is one of the most important factors. By carefully selecting good herd sires and by breeding young stock from his best dairy cows through several generations, the dairyman develops a herd which, by proper feeding, will give him maximum results.

In feeding, he should study his cows individually to determine the kinds and amounts of feed each cow needs for producing the greatest amount of milk and, at the same time, keeping herself in good physical condition. She should be properly fed, not only while producing milk but also in preparation for freshening.

The dairyman should also give much attention to records of individual production to enable him to discern the paying cow from the boarder.—I. D. KARR, Almond, N. Y., Master Farmer.

* * * * *

Cheaper Production—Stabilized Marketing

THE outstanding problem of dairymen in New York and other dairy states today is the problem of increasing the net returns from the dairy business. Unfortunately, more than half of the dairy cows of this great dairy state do not pay a living wage to their owners. In other

(Continued on Page 8)

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Something Must Be Done for the Dirt Roads

ONE gloomy, rainy, November day recently we were obliged to travel for several miles on a back country dirt road—excuse us, we mean mud instead of dirt, for the mud and water holes were so deep that we were obliged to go much of the way in second gear. As we ploughed along, we thought of the men whose business requires their traveling such roads and of farm people who never can stir from their own door-yards except on a road which most of the year is in bad condition.

With all of our talk about hard roads and with all of the millions spent for road improvement, more than half of the farm people still live on dirt roads, and these are in worse condition than they have ever been before, while the taxes for road support are the highest ever. Last year, in New York State Governor Roosevelt, through the aid of his Agricultural Advisory Commission, and with the cooperation of the legislature, secured new laws which will do much to reduce local road taxes. These laws take much of the burden of the support of State and county roads off the backs of local taxpayers, most of whom are farmers, and put this burden on the State itself. So far so good.

These laws are among the most helpful, from an agricultural standpoint, that the State has ever passed, but still little was done to lift the dirt road farmers out of the mud of summer and the snowdrifts of winter. To be sure, the new legislation will help counties to build county roads much faster, and, of course, every mile of county road that is built takes the place of so much dirt road. But even this new program will take many years to get to the largest number of dirt road farmers, and in the meantime something must be done, and done soon, to help these farm people get their share of road service, which they help to pay for.

What can be done? First, the State must go a step further and give more financial aid toward the maintenance of dirt roads; and second, these dirt or town roads must be taken out of the hands of the town highway superintendents and put under the direction of a competent county road engineer.

Most of the town superintendents are hard

working, sincere men, very desirous of doing a first class job, and it should be said in fairness that they could do a good deal better job if these were road money enough to go around. They get a lot of unfair criticism too.

It must be said also, however, that many of these superintendents are inefficient. Proper road building is a technical job, requiring much training and skill. It is a job for an engineer, and not an amateur. It is just as absurd to think that we can elect a man who never had any training in road building or engineering and expect that he will build good roads as it is to take a green, city man and expect him to make a success of feeding and milking cows. Some of the superintendents learn quickly and make good roads, but even these learn at the expense of the people.

Others are elected year after year because they are good vote getters but you can tell the moment you get on the highways of their towns by the poor roads that they build. Some superintendents have more of an eye on their re-election than they have on building good roads, with the result that they play politics and hire favorites to work on the roads who are the most helpful to them at election time. It is this class of superintendents also who, we are sorry to say, do their most work in those neighborhoods which they think will be of greatest help to them at election time. The back road with only a few residents on it gets little or no service.

Therefore, it seems to us that most thinking farmers will agree that improvement of the town roads is both a State and local problem, a State problem to get you more financial help, and a local problem—that is, *your* job—to see that the tax money for town roads is in general spent more efficiently than it has been in the past.

How About Sheep in the East?

IF you are thinking of going into the sheep business or of adding to your flock, be sure to read Professor Hart's article on this subject on Page 3 of this issue. Even if you are not a sheep man, the article will interest you.

One must agree with the general principles set forth in this article including the statement that this is not the time to start in the sheep business. However, we still think that for the man who knows and likes sheep, there are possibilities for increasing this business on some of the poorer lands of the East. As the author points out, this is primarily a dairy state, of course, but there are sections which are better adapted to sheep than to cows. Moreover, the dairy business as well as sheep husbandry has its peaks and low prices.

We Hope You Were Not Caught in Wall Street

THE stock market developed an acute weakness during the latter part of September, which gradually grew worse until on October 23 and 24 there was the most drastic sinking of values of stocks in the history of the market. Millions of dollars in paper values were swept away hourly, amid scenes of the greatest confusion on the floor of the stock exchange. No one knew, or could find out, about his own stocks because all records of transactions were hours behind.

Of course, thousands of persons lost fortunes. A story is told of a man who worked frantically for hours to get to his broker, and finally when he reached him, shouted: "Oh, what will I do? What will I do? I have already lost \$20 on my stock!"

As usual, it was the amateur speculators who got caught the worst. Clerks, stenographers, working men, poor people of all sorts, who could get a few dollars ahead have been dabbling in the market, often without advice, and with wild-cat stocks. Many of these bought on margin, with the result that as soon as the stock went below the margin advanced, the speculator lost his all. Our hope is that not many farmers got caught.

The desire to get rich quick always seems to overbalance good judgment. If one stops to think of it, he must realize that an amateur, particularly living at a distance from the market, has no chance whatever with the experts who make a lifetime business of studying securities and who are close to the market so that they can get in and out very quickly. If you have good stocks, like railroad, telephone, American steel, etc., our advice is to hold on to them. They may go lower, but there are good business values back of them.

Of course, no great fluctuation like that which took place in Wall Street can happen without its affecting general business. Experts believe, however, that there is less connection between Wall Street and general business than there has ever been before, and what therefore industrial and commercial activities will not be as greatly affected as it has been when stocks have gone down rapidly in other times.

Fifty Years of Service for His Neighbors

IN the farm village of Interlaken in Seneca County, New York, there was staged the other night a little affair that we would like to see repeated—where justified—in other places. The Chamber of Commerce gave a testimonial dinner to Dr. Arthur Hill, as a token of appreciation of his fifty years of service as a country doctor in that one community. Fifty years are a long time in one life, yet night and day, in season and out, in the storms of winter, and through all kinds of roads, Dr. Hill has been at the call of everyone who needed his help in that whole countryside. His cheerful presence and efficient help have been a rock of strength in innumerable families, in the dawn of life, in countless sick room crises and finally when Death rang down the last curtain.

Yet with all of his hard work, and in spite of the trouble and suffering that a physician is called upon to see, Dr. Hill has been able to keep his cheerful, hopeful outlook on Life, and today it may be said of him, as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes said of a friend:

"To be seventy years young is sometimes far more cheerful and hopeful than to be forty years old."

Dr. Hill's life is an example of happiness which comes through service. Most of us chase the pot of fool's gold at the end of the rainbow over the distant horizon in some distant city or country, but Dr. Hill found happiness with his own folk in his home countryside, and his own community is to be commended for recognizing and valuing this long service and for expressing its appreciation while there is yet time.

Eastman's Chestnut

THE following little piece was written by J. Edward Tufft, and is entitled, "If—With a Low Bow to Mr. Kipling":

"If you can keep your Ford when those about you are selling theirs and buying Cadillacs; if you can just be tickled all to pieces when notified to pay your license-tax; if you can feel a quiet sense of pleasure when driving on a rough and hilly road, and never move a muscle of your visage when underneath you hear a tire explode; if you can plan a pleasant week-end journey and tinker at your car a day or so, then thrill with joy on that eventful morning to find that no skill of yours can make it go; if you can gather up your wife and children, put on your glad rags, and start off for church, then have to wade around in greasy gearings and spoil the best of all your stock of shirts, yet through it all maintain that sweet composure, that gentle calm befitting such events; if you can sound a bugle-note of triumph when steering straight against a picket fence; if you can keep your temper, tongue and balance when on your back beneath your car you pose, and struggling there to fix a balky cog-wheel, you drop a monkey-wrench across your nose; if you can smile as gasoline goes higher, and sing a song because your motor faints—*your place is not with common erring mortals; your home is over there among the saints!*"

How A.A. Country Looks from an Aeroplane

Mountains and Problems Seem Small from a Mile in the Sky

LESS than one hundred years ago it required at least a week by hard, stagecoach travel to go from New York to Boston, a distance of some 229 miles, over the old Boston Post Road. Yesterday, I made the trip comfortably in an aeroplane of the Colonial Air Transport Company in an hour and forty minutes.

I had breakfast in my home in Yonkers, commuted to the offices of American Agriculturist in New York City and worked there until 11 A. M. Then I took a bus to the airport at Newark, New Jersey, left the airport by plane at 11:45, had lunch on the plane, and arrived in Boston at 1:30 P. M.

In Boston, I had a business conference, after which I returned on the same plane, leaving Boston at 4 P. M.,

ed by trained mechanics before and after every trip, with the result that there is little possibility of their ever going wrong.

Speaking of the engines reminds me of the little story that one of the men in the Colonial Air Transport Company told me. He said that the crews of the passenger ships are naturally asked a lot of questions, and some of them are very funny. One dear old lady said she could understand why there were three engines, and then pointing to the propellers, she said: "But I do not see why every engine has to have such a big fan!"

During the last six months, the Colonial Air Transport Company has carried 3,871 passengers over a total of 131,597 miles with perfect safety.

By E. R. EASTMAN

as gently as an old setting hen climbing on her nest of eggs.

The plane I travelled in is called the "Nonantum". It is equipped with comfortable chairs for fourteen passengers, arranged along a narrow aisle, much like in a bus, except that the inside space is narrower.

In addition to the passengers, each plane carries a crew of three. The pilot and co-pilot ride in a glass enclosed cab in front of the plane and each pilot, in case of necessity, can control the plane independent of the other. The other member of the crew, the steward, rides in the cabin with the passengers and endeavors in various ways to make everyone comfortable and happy.

One reads so much about aeroplane accidents that he cannot help feeling that air travel is unsafe. As a matter of fact, there is danger anywhere in these times, even in our own homes. It was Will Rogers, I think, who said that it was more dangerous riding in an automobile through the traffic to the airport than it was in the plane all across America. There may be places, or course, over rough, mountainous country where the danger of air travel is increased, but in an open country like Southern New England, with competent men in charge, and powerful three-engine planes, one feels as safe as in a railroad train.

Shortly after we left, the steward passed chewing gum, the idea, I think, being that one who chews gum is less likely to be seasick. The steward told me, however, that there was seldom anyone ill. For one thing, the journey is short, and for another, the ship rocks around very little, riding on an even keel so that one can read or write much more easily than on a train. It was something of an experience to send post cards to my family written nearly a mile above old Mother Earth.

The roar of the great engines makes considerable noise and vibration, but the well enclosed cabin shuts most of this out, so that one can talk by raising the voice a little.

On the way to Boston, we travelled most of the time at an altitude of 5,000 feet, very nearly a mile high, and at a speed of well over 100 miles an hour. Changes in altitude, the roar of the engine, and the high speed are something of a strain on the ear drums, and I am wondering what it is going to do

to the hearing of the next generation, when everybody is flying.

I have often been asked if one has a sensation of great height in a plane and how it feels to travel so rapidly. Strange to say, there is no sensation of dizziness or fear, such as one gets on the top of a high building. As to speed, you do not feel any. You merely



Boston from an aeroplane, showing the Massachusetts School of Technology in the foreground. This picture was taken while flying low. From higher up, even a great city looks like a small village.

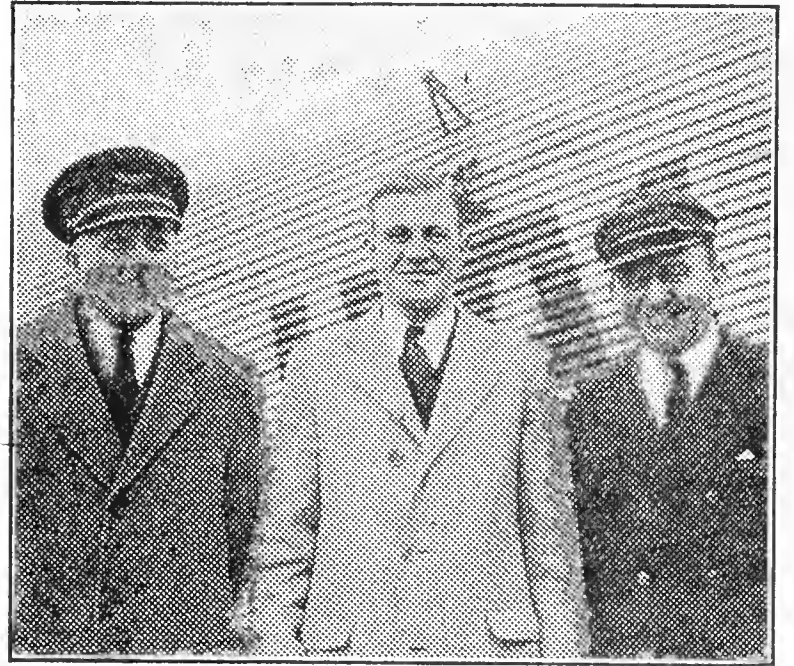
and arriving in New York City in time for the evening meal. I thus travelled over four hundred miles in one day, and devoted considerable time to business in two cities over two hundred miles apart. Talk about "the Magic Carpet". It is fast becoming a reality!

What would those brave old-timers think, if they could come to life for one day and take this aeroplane trip above the same country over which they toiled their painful way with ox team in the old days? Not far from the historic Boston Commons, we passed on the way to the airport a cemetery in a little churchyard which is said to be the oldest burial ground in Boston. I could not help thinking of the vast changes that have taken place since the times of those who lie there.

I said something in this vein to a fellow passenger as we went by the little cemetery, and he said: "Yes, those old boys must turn over in their graves several times a day as the automobiles whiz by the gates and the aeroplanes roar overhead!"

Sometimes, however, when I am feeling a little tired or depressed with all of this modern rush and speed, I think maybe the old-timers had a little the best of it, and I long a little for the peace and the rest of those times when they did not try to crowd so much into one day.

The Colonial Air Transport Company operates passenger planes between New York City and Boston, and New York and Montreal by way of Albany. There are three giant, three-engine, all-metal Ford monoplanes used in the New York to Boston service. Each of these great monoplanes has three Pratt and Whitney "Wasp" engines, said to be the most efficient and reliable that can be obtained for use on passenger planes. Every engine is rigidly inspect-



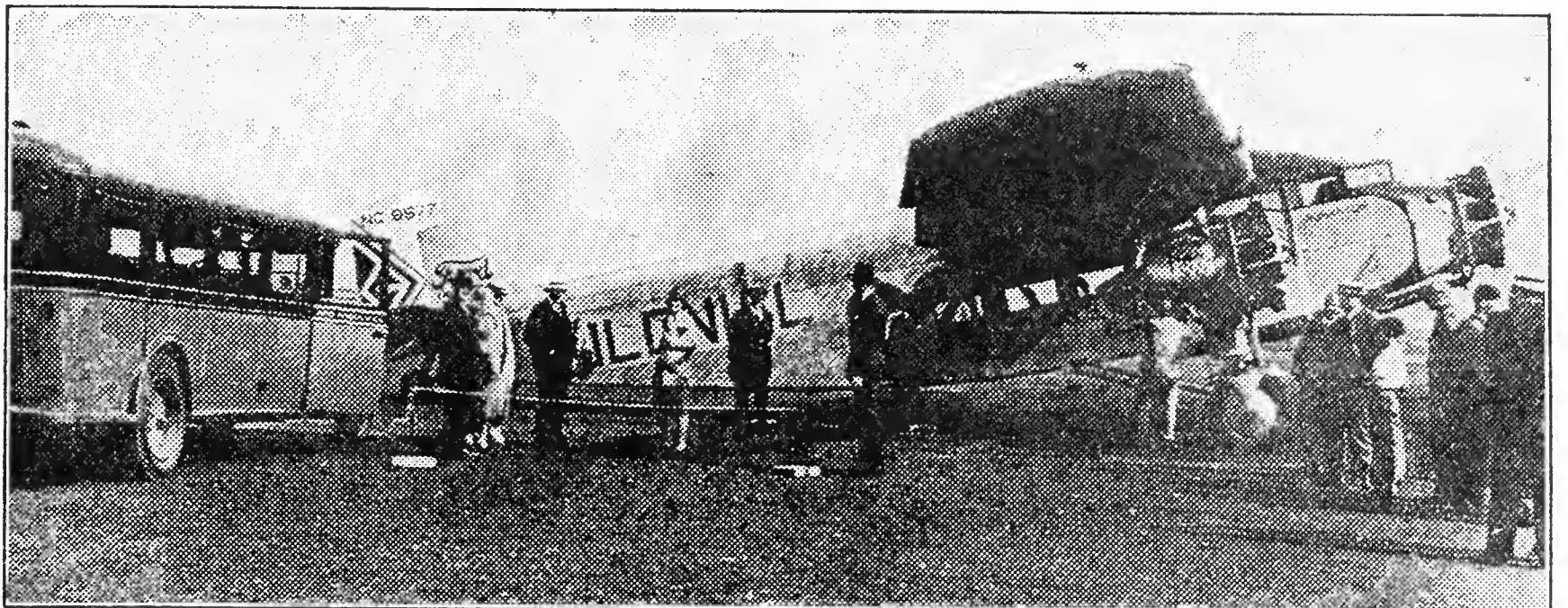
The crew of the Colonial Air Transport Company's plane, "Nonantum", operated between Newark, New Jersey, and Boston, Massachusetts. From left to right: Elling Veblen, pilot, William Moore, co-pilot, and F. P. Ronayne, steward.

seem to drift along slowly or to hang suspended in the air. It is a curious, unreal sensation, due to the fact that there is nothing apparently going by you rapidly, as the trees and buildings and other objects seem to when travelling in a train or automobile.

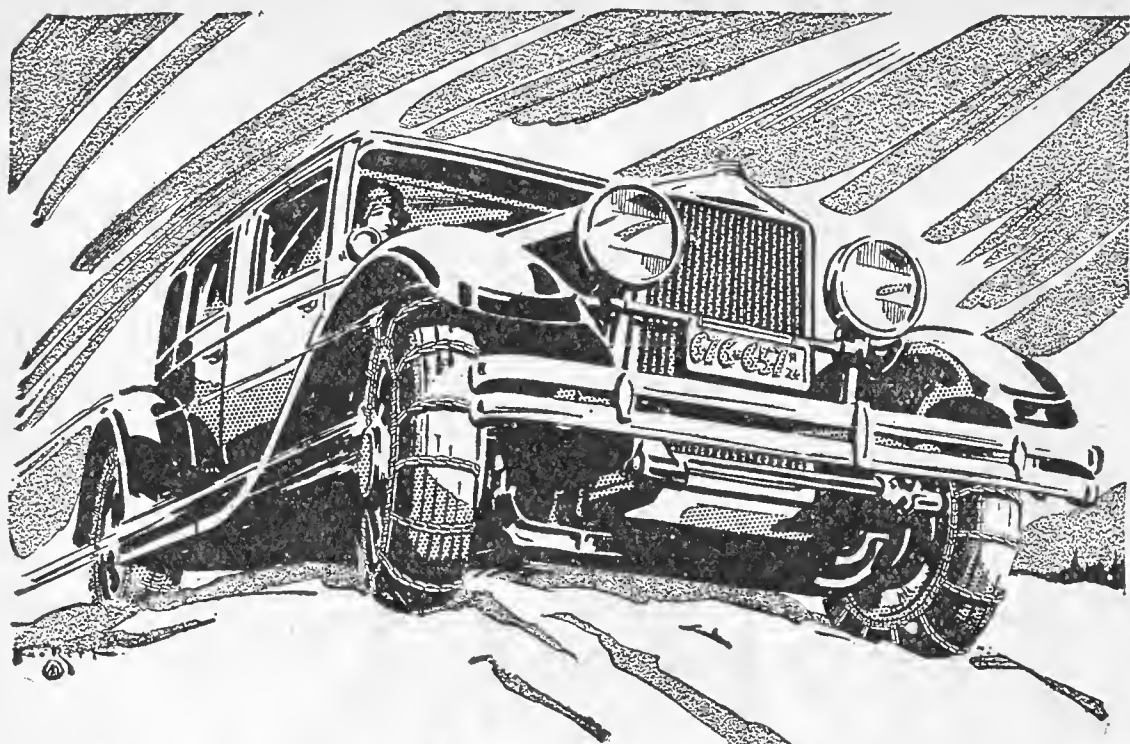
The cabins of the modern planes are well heated, but in spite of this the passenger wants to go well dressed, even in the summer time. Bear in mind that you are up at a considerable altitude, which increases the cold, and when you are travelling over 100 miles an hour there is a terrific wind which is almost impossible to shut out of the plane.

I am always particularly impressed with the type of men in the air service. Those whom I have met and known increase my feeling of confidence in flying. This was true of the three members of the crew of the "Nonantum", Elling Veblen, pilot, William Moore, co-pilot, and F. P. Ronayne, steward. Mr. Veblen told me that he had been flying since 1917. He did not say so, but I presume he was a war pilot. In any case, he has had experience enough to know his business, and I would say after seeing him handle his ship, particularly in the take-off and in landing it at the airport after dark, that he does know his business. It says some-

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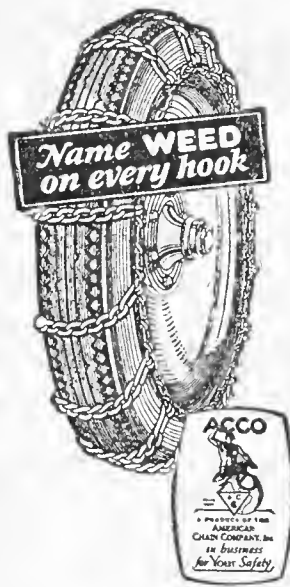


The bus which transports passengers from the city hotel to the airport, and the good ship, "Nonantum", in which we flew to Boston and back.



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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



About Everyday Affairs

ALMOST every time I sit down

By M. C. BURITT

to write these notes I wonder why readers don't get tired of reading about the same continuous, though progressive succession of crops and problems. Perhaps they do. And then I get a



M. C. Buritt

western New York.

If these notes are of interest to some American Agriculturist readers I believe it is because they do tell about the ordinary things and events of an average farm in this region. And so I begin with the weather—that's what everybody talks about at Grange, before and after church and when they chance to meet on the street corner isn't it? Well, the last week in October has been more or less of a rainy one. Rain, but no water to fill cisterns and wells. A leaden sky, frequent misty showers, keeping apples, cabbage, etc. wet and nasty but not enough water falls to even make the land sticky. So many farmers are still drawing water for the stock, and winter approaching! We are prevented from working out-of-doors by the rain, but we are not watered by it. When, oh when, will the water supply be adequate again?

We Clean Up the Orchards

We have just finished harvesting the smallest apple crop in many years. It was small because of weather factors entirely beyond our control. Low temperatures at pollinating time prevented a good set of fruit. An exceptionally dry summer made what fruits there were unusually small. Starting out with a 75 to 100 per cent bloom, the crop has steadily dwindled from petal fall to picking until it finished with a 20 to 30 per cent crop—a continuous disappointment. Good prices are some slight compensation but not enough to offset the short crop. With picking done, efforts are now being centered on picking up the drops, "cleaning up the orchard." Prices of drop apples continue good, ninety cents being the prevailing price just now. Another week will see practically all apples out of the orchards. Storage holdings are apparently large in proportion to the crop.

Cabbage harvest is in full swing hereabouts just now. The price of Danish has continued around twelve dollars per ton with fourteen and fifteen being paid growers at some points, although the lower figure is the prevailing one. This has caused more storing than usual at this comparatively early date, and cabbage is now pouring into storage. New York shipments continue heavy, but Wisconsin shipments are lighter than last year at this time. It is a question whether or not it will pay to store twelve dollar cabbage, but many growers—and fewer dealers, by the way—are taking the chance.

Egg prices have been good all the fall and have continued to improve into the first week of November. It is generally thought, however, that the number of pullets put into winter quarters is larger than last year, so that good egg prices may not be maintained much longer. When I was a boy we expected egg prices to keep going up until mid-February or early March for that was when the hens began to lay freely. Nowadays, we expect to get good production from early hatched

pullets all the fall and by modern methods to keep up production all winter. So the egg price begins to drop about Thanksgiving and sometimes by mid-November.

School taxes have come around again. In these high valuation districts (\$150,000 to \$200,000) the new four mill tax law is of no practical benefit. My own school taxes are slightly higher than last year with a seven mill rate in one district and an eleven mill rate in another (my farm is in two school districts). I have never been one to object to taxes, especially school taxes. If efficiently expended they are one of the most useful ways to spend money. But under the present small one-room district school plan we can never hope to secure the quality of teaching, the physical facilities, or the equipment to educate our farm boys and girls as well as town and city children are being educated. When will the majority of farm taxpayers see this and act upon it?—Hilton, N. Y. November 2, 1929.

How to Keep Grafting Scions in Good Condition

SEVERAL years I have delayed getting scions for spring grafting until so late that the buds had started to swell before I had my supply. Until I hit on a little trick for keeping scions in good condition, I found that no matter how carefully I kept them there was danger that they would either dry out from too little moisture or be literally drowned by too much. I have tried all sorts of methods such as packing scions in damp leaves, spangum moss and sawdust. I have even kept them in an ice house buried in the sawdust.

Whenever I want to keep my scions on good condition now I simply melt some paraffine on the stove. It must not be allowed to get too hot but simply to melt. A paraffine candle or a piece of paraffine wax such as the women folks use to seal up jelly glasses is what I use. When the wax is melted, I paint the entire scion with it, tips, buds and all. The idea is to give them a protective coating of wax which not only keeps in the moisture and sap but which prevents fungus or disease germs from affecting them. In the spring scions treated this way will be as green and vigorous as the day they were cut from the tree.

Now whenever I visit some neighbor who has some good fruit I would like to grow, I take a few scions from his trees and carefully label them with a tag stating the time and place where they were secured. It is as much fun as we used to have when we were kids collecting postage stamps and cigarette cards. I coat these scions with paraffine as suggested and keep them in a dark cool place in the cellar. When the spring comes, I take them out of their bed of damp moss and graft them.

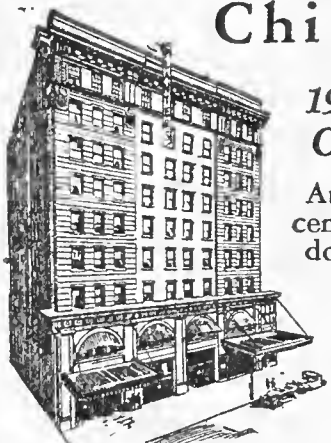
The same kind of paraffine that I use for coating the scions makes the best kind of grafting wax as well. I apply it with a little brush and coat the entire scion, bud and all. You can have success with grafting by this method even without previous experience.—C. H. Miller.

Bartlett Helped By Cross Pollination

We have a block of Bartlett pears that do not bear, although they have been well cared for. Would it help production to graft some of the trees to Bosc in order to help pollination?—D. R., New York.

BARTLETT pears are ordinarily supposed to be self-sterile or at least to be helped by pollination from other varieties. Bosc is a good pollinizer and would help considerably. It is possible, of course, that insect pests are partially responsible for failure to produce.

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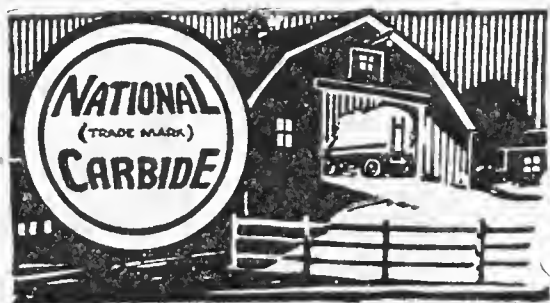
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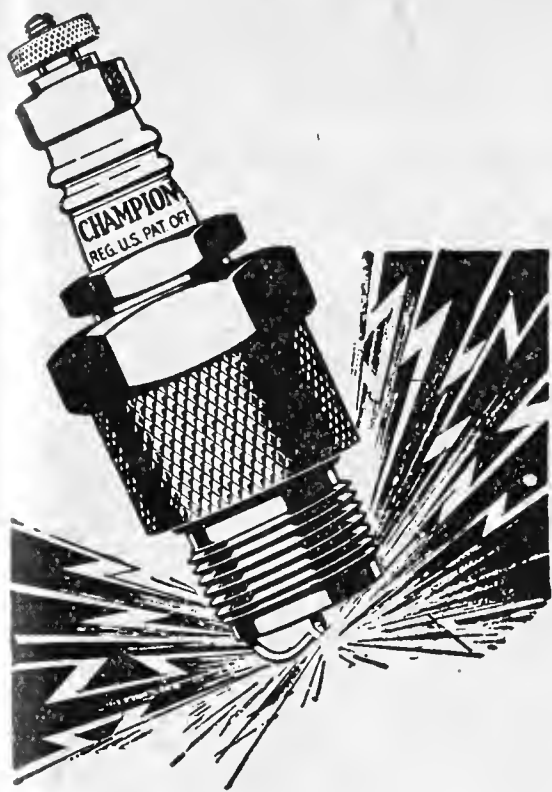


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How A.A. Country Looks from an Aeroplane

(Continued from Page 5)

thing for safety of flying in general and for the skill of Mr. Veblen to know that he has come up through the experimental stages and the development period in flying and has not had a serious accident in twelve years.

The feeling one gets in flying cannot be expressed. There is nothing in human experience that compares with your impressions when you shake off the shackles of earth and the methods of human travel since man began, and take to the air.

New York City from An Aeroplane

New York City may be a big town—and when a stranger gets stuck somewhere in one of the subways down here, or looks at one of the tall skyscrapers, or at the great streams of flowing traffic in the congested streets, he may be somewhat impressed and even awed—but I guarantee that he will lose all such feeling if he gets up in a plane over the city and sees, as I did, the whole metropolitan district from the Statue of Liberty on the south to twenty miles up the Hudson on the north. Never will I forget the experience of coming in from Boston after dark and seeing New York City and the whole district lit up with millions of electric lights, all twinkling thousands of feet below, even more than the stars twinkle when we look up at them. All I could think of was that it was just like a child's little Toyland at Christmas time, with the skyscrapers nothing but children's blocks and the automobiles little fire-flies flitting along the streets.

When we passed over the city on the way to Boston at noon, we went across lower Westchester County. To the south of us lay Long Island Sound and Long Island; to the West was all of the metropolitan district looking like a little country village; to the north wound the mighty Hudson like a small creek; and to the east the Connecticut River; and under us and all about us the ancient and honorable land of the Yankees.

As I looked at the great checker-board, or, better still, relief map of New England spread out before me, I could see from 30 to 50 miles on every side of the plane. The mountains and hills appear pretty much flattened out. Trees and woods seem to predominate, and I had to laugh when I looked down even from a mile high and could still see rock and stones which dot nearly every New England pasture and meadow.

Two Miles To Go One

Another thing that makes one laugh when in a plane is to see the wasteful way in which country roads and creeks wind in and out. It really seems as if some of those New England roads take two miles of travel to go one.

A large number of people, particularly after they get out of their youth, are what might be called historically minded. That is, they are given to thought and reflection about the lives and work of those who walked this old foot-stool of ours before we did.

Looking down on a good share of New England spread out below me, I could not help thinking constantly of the men and women who had settled that land and by their hard and brave deeds helped so much to lay the foundations of this mighty nation of ours. I thought of the story of the pioneer who, leading his people through the forests to found new homes, up one wooded slope and down the next, had occasionally stopped to climb a tall pine tree to get his bearing. How fine it would have been, and how the formidable problems of the wilderness trails would have faded away if the early settlers could have looked down from a plane and seen all of this wonderful land stretched on and on for a hundred miles or more.

When I was a small boy, there was a patch of woods back of our farmhouse that always seemed large and "scarey" to me. I always had the feel-

(Continued on Page 20)

In tractors ---and in feeds **EFFICIENCY** gets the profits

If you were to visit one of the great automotive plants in Detroit, you'd see machines doing the work of men . . . men working with machine-like precision . . . you'd see a tractor growing before your very eyes . . . passing on a conveyor from one man to another . . . becoming one step nearer to completion after each stop.

But you would see more than that . . . you would see the thing beyond, the principle that has made the manufacture of automobiles and tractors America's largest industry. That principle, of course, is efficiency.

Efficiency is just as potent a profit factor when applied to the business of poultry raising and dairying. And to have true efficiency in these industries you must have efficient feeding.

Feeds based on a scientific groundwork get *extra* eggs and *extra* milk. The production cost is the same—so the extra yield is pure profit.

The manufacturer who has the wisdom to make these extra-profit feeds applies efficiency to the conduct of his own business, too.

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An interesting application of efficiency—because it means maximum profits for all.

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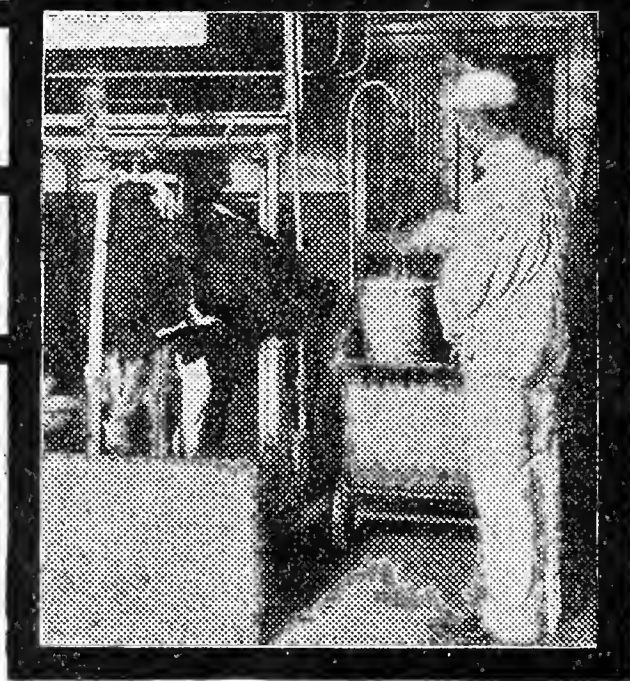
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Ground Oats . . .	200 lbs.
Wheat Bran . . .	200 lbs.
Linseed Meal . .	200 lbs.
*If your dealer does batch mixing for you, hand him this formula.	
READY-MIXED	
Ground Corn, Hominy or Barley . . .	200 lbs.
Ground Oats . . .	200 lbs.
Wheat Bran . . .	100 lbs.
32% Dairy Feed*	250 lbs.
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Feed a balanced ration containing the old reliable protein supplement, Linseed Meal — keep individual records — and your money-making cows will soon show their colors. Get rid of the boarders and feed the rest a balanced ration. That's the way to increase dairy profits.

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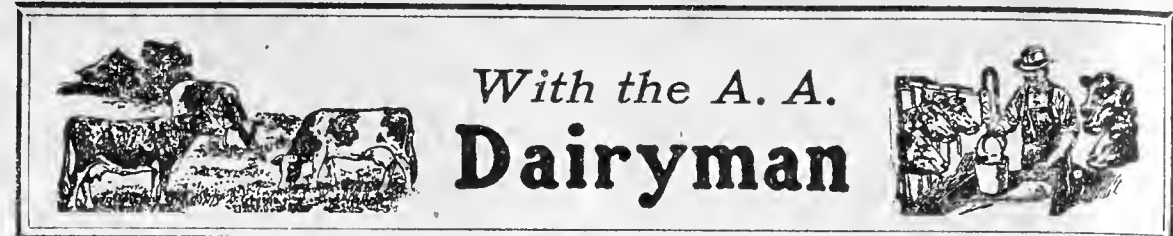
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Troubles That Prevent Success in Dairying

(Continued from Page 3)

words, after deducting cost of feed, interest on the investment, taxes, and other expenses for their keep, there does not remain a fair return to the dairyman for his labor.

The net returns from dairying can be increased by the following means:

Increasing the annual production per cow. All investigations on the cost of milk production, and the results of cow testing association records, show conclusively that the greatest single factor determining the cost of milk production is the annual yield per cow. Other things being equal, a herd having a high average production produces milk much more cheaply than a herd with a low yield. In spite of the fact that it takes more feed to produce a large yield of milk, this is much more than offset by the increased value of the product.

Therefore, profits in dairying cannot be expected unless the production is high. Under present conditions, for a cow to make a profit, she must produce materially more than the average, which is about 5500 pounds of milk a year. Experienced dairymen have found that the best way of increasing the annual production from their cows is to get accurate records on each animal. The most convenient way of securing such records is by belonging to a dairy improvement association or dairy record club. With records of production at hand, the "boarders" can be discarded, and replacements raised from the highest producing cows, sired by a good bull.

Mediocre heifers can frequently be bought more cheaply than they can be raised. On the other hand, a good dairyman will find that he can more surely raise high producing heifers than he can buy them.

Fully as important as a high productive capacity in the cows, is proper feeding throughout the year. The fundamentals of this are so generally understood that no discussion is necessary. Whether he follows the practice or not, every dairyman knows that he should feed each cow according to her production, and that his net income will be reduced if he fails to keep up production during summer.

Reducing the cost of feed. Liberal feeding is necessary for high production. Therefore the cost of feed cannot be reduced by stingy feeding.

The three greatest possibilities in reducing the cost of feed are: (1) Increased acreages of legume hay (alfalfa where it can be grown). (2) Feeding no more protein than is necessary. For example, with mixed clover and timothy hay, it is unnecessary and uneconomical to feed a dairy mixed feed containing as much as 24 per cent protein. With alfalfa hay as the chief hay, 16 to 18 per cent protein content in the dairy feed is plenty. (3) Pasture improvement. Through the fertilization of permanent pastures and the use of sweet clover pastures, the cost of summer feeding can be reduced materially.

Overcoming breeding troubles. Contagious abortion undoubtedly causes most breeding troubles. The only known way of greatly reducing these troubles is through establishing a herd free from this disease, through the use of the abortion test. The dairyman who raises his own replacements will naturally have less troubles from disease than the man who buys in several cows each year.

Stabilized marketing. Great advances have been made in New York in the cooperative marketing of milk. Much greater progress can yet be made if New York farmers will unite to a still greater extent in the cooperative and orderly marketing of milk, their leading agricultural product. Often the price in the metropolitan market has been demoralized by independent dealers and independent cooperatives who

have "dumped" their product without regard to the effect on the whole market.

The stronger and the more powerful the great farm cooperative marketing organizations become, the greater will be the service they are able to render to their members.—F. B. MORRISON, Head, Department of Animal Husbandry.

* * * * *

Better Organization Needed

I SUSPECT if one were to ask a hundred dairy farmers in this part of the country the questions which have been put to me in your letter, he would get a wide variety of answers. I suspect, further, that when he had analyzed the answers of such a group, he would find that the problems which are perplexing them today are more largely those which require united action than those which each farmer can solve for himself.

For instance, improvement in the dairy qualities of the cattle kept on our farms can only be brought about on a permanent basis through the complete eradication of contagious and infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis and abortion. Improved market opportunities for our dairymen are likewise absolutely dependent on group action and perhaps, through the Federal Farm Board and other agencies, on governmental regulation.

As is evidenced by the government reports, our farmers are making substantial progress in the field of economical milk production. Breeding and feeding methods are much improved over those of even a decade ago. Similar improvements have done much to increase the efficiency and lower the cost of transportation and distribution of dairy products.

These improvements in the field of production and distribution have brought the farmers of the country much closer together from the standpoint of competition in the market and with respect to the problems which they face.

As some of us view the situation, the most important and perplexing problems faced by our dairymen today and tomorrow are: first, eradication of disease; second, more complete organization and greater national unity on the part of milk producers to meet present-day marketing problems.—ROBERT W. BALDERSTON, Secretary, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

State Fair Will Have New Dairy Classes

ESTABLISHMENT of four new classes in the milk and cream section of the dairy products department at the 1930 New York State Fair, is announced by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the Department of Agriculture and Markets. In as much as the exhibits of those who enter these classes will be made in a manner quite unusual, entries will close on January 15, 1930.

Early entries are necessary in this class due to the fact that exhibits will be collected from the daily delivery of those entering the competition at some announced time during three seasons of the year, winter, spring and summer. These samples will be taken by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture and Markets and will be shipped to the Syracuse Department of Health laboratory for scoring by the judges.

Anyone wishing to get further information may do so by writing to Mr. J. Dan Ackerman, Director, New York State Fair, Syracuse, New York.

A good memory is a weakness if it is used only to conjure up things that had best be forgotten.

Where Have New York State Sheep Gone?

(Continued from Page 3)

four million acres of abandoned farm land in New York State and the relatively good prices for wool and lambs that we have been having, there has been considerable agitation for bringing back those three million sheep. However, the cheap pasture argument is just half of the story. The other half is that sheep have the peculiar habit of wanting to eat each one of the 365 days in a year. Our pastures only feed them about five months of the year.

There is a close correlation the world over between the distribution of sheep and of alfalfa. The map in figure 3 shows the per cent of our crop land that is in alfalfa. Only two per cent of New York State's crop land is in alfalfa and no state east of the Mississippi has over three per cent of its crop area in this legume crop. We find the alfalfa about where we find the sheep, namely in the mountain states. One-fifth of the crop land in Idaho, Wyoming, and Arizona is in alfalfa and one-third of the crop land in Utah is devoted to this crop.

Alfalfa Hay for Winter Feeding

A person who has been out in the range country may have been impressed by the speed with which a band of sheep will travel. They have to travel fast in order to find enough feed because it takes a lot of that sheep range pasture to feed a single sheep. But where do we find those same sheep when winter comes? When the pasture season is over those sheep are down in the valleys around some alfalfa stacks.

Persons interested in bringing back the sheep industry to New York State frequently say that we can grow just as good alfalfa here as in the range country. There is no question about our being able to grow a lot more alfalfa and clover than we now produce. Even though only a small part of New York State soil is naturally adapted to alfalfa probably by the use of more lime, better seed, and inoculation we could easily double our production of this legume crop. However, New York State has about a million and a third dairy cows that like alfalfa and we have the largest whole milk market in the world down in one corner of the state.

Because of the proximity of the New York City milk market, New York State will always have a need for more legume roughage for milk production than we can produce. This means that every time we feed a ton of alfalfa or clover hay to sheep it means feeding one more ton of timothy hay to dairy cows.

Ship Wool and Mutton Rather Than Alfalfa

Our friends out in the range country with their cheap pasture also have good limestone soil and favorable weather for producing and curing alfalfa. High freight rates keep the western man from shipping much of his alfalfa east. Many tons of alfalfa do find their way from the west onto our eastern markets, but the amount of western alfalfa that is marketed in the east is very small compared with the total amount produced.

The rancher out in Montana or Wyoming who cannot pay the freight on a can of whole milk or a ton of alfalfa to New York City feeds his legume roughage to sheep. Wool is a highly concentrated form of cheap pasture and alfalfa and it is worth enough a pound so that it can be shipped a long distance. Whole milk being a bulky and perishable product will always, in general, be produced nearer to market than will wool and lambs.

Back in 1850 we had about a million dairy cows in New York State. Ten years later, we had a million and a quarter. Each successive census indicates more cows and less sheep. If we figure seven sheep equivalent to one cow for pasture and feed purposes, we find that just about as fast as seven sheep disappeared out of New York State one more dairy cow showed up. In other words, we are carrying and have carried since 1850 about the same

amount of livestock on our pastures. Sheep left but the slack was taken up by dairy cows.

Prices Will Be Lower Sometime

We had about fifty million sheep in the United States at the end of the World War. In the severe depression of 1920, this number was cut by ten million in a single year and we were short of sheep. Prices of wool and lambs rose rapidly. So did the number of sheep. Last year alone there was an increase in the number of sheep in the United States of two and a half million. This brought the number up to 47,000,000. If we get the same increase this year that we did last we will again be back to our war peak of fifty million sheep in the country.

Just as with the prices of horses and cows, the price of sheep shows a fairly regular cycle of ups and downs. Be-

cause we have had some good prices for sheep for several years is no sign that they will always prevail. The best time to go into a livestock industry is usually when the other fellow is going out. That time for sheep was about seven or eight years ago and most certainly not at the present.

The writer does not mean to convey the idea that all New York State farmers now keeping sheep should quit sheep and go into dairy cows. There is a place for a limited number of sheep on many of our farms but in general sheep are kept where they belong, viz., in regions of cheap pasture and cheap alfalfa, and at a distance from our large milk markets. If a man likes sheep and is now in the business, he had probably better stay by the game. However, if a New York State farmer is not raising sheep and is thinking of going into them or of investing some

money in stock of one of these New York State Sheep Ranches, concerning which we from time to time hear rumors, he had better consider carefully the following points:

1. New York State is better adapted to producing market milk than wool and lambs.
2. Our western states with their cheap range, good alfalfa, and poor milk markets are a good place for sheep.
3. High prices of wool and lambs have brought the number of sheep in the country nearly back to the high number we had during the war.
4. If a person wishes to get into a new livestock industry, a good time to start is when the other fellow is getting out.
5. The dairy cow and not the dogs chased those three million sheep out of New York State.



BARGAIN DAY!

IT'S BARGAIN day in town... the Checkerboard car of Purina Chows has just arrived! Some folks are saving money today. They are driving directly to the car for their feed... to save delivery, warehouse and handling charges. They are paying cash... to save credit charges. When they call at the dealer's place of business he is the one who performs these services and, of course, he must ask a fair charge for them.

But a much bigger bargain is in store for those who trade at the Checkerboard car today... the bargain they buy in a ton of Purina Chows! Perhaps you have already read somewhere of the survey carried on for 12 months among thousands of farmers in both United States and Canada. It reveals that one ton of Purina Chows earns on the average of \$25 more per ton than other feeds do.

Twenty-five extra dollars... that is a bargain! The day the Checkerboard car arrives in your town... let you be one of those at the car door!

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.42	3.22
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond.		
Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.35	2.10
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for November 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

* * *

Butter Suffers Unexpected Weakness

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 7, 1929	Nov. 1, 1929	Nov. 8, 1928
Higher than extra	44 -44 1/2	45 -45 1/2	50 1/2-51
Extra (92sc)	43 1/2	44 -44 1/2	50
14-91 score	36 -42 1/2	37 -43 1/2	44 -49 1/2
Lower G'ds	34 -35	35 -36 1/2	42 -43 1/2

The butter market developed an unexpected weakness on November 6 that carried the price of creamery extras down to 43 1/2c. Election day being a close holiday permitted the accumulation of a considerable amount of fresh stock. In spite of the fact that there were a number of buyers looking for supplies for current use the situation in the market was weak. There was an unsettled feeling that prevented operators going beyond their most pressing wants, and this added to the full supply available soon developed into a real weakness. Before election the market was not in anything more than a barely steady condition. A large amount of butter was held back due to the severe storms on the lakes and this arrived all in a bunch, with the result that supplies piled upon supplies.

We look for no improvement in the near future. Our cold storage holdings are burdensome. In the ten cities making

daily reports the surplus over a year ago is in excess of ten million pounds.

At the same time the securities market continues to keep in the foreground and as a result the produce markets cannot seem to get settled.

Cheese Market Quiet

STATE FLATS	Nov. 7, 1929	Nov. 1, 1929	Nov. 8, 1928
Fresh Fancy	26 -26 1/2	26 1/2-	
Fresh Av'ge			-25 1/2
Held Fancy	27 1/2-29 1/2	27 1/2-29 1/2	28 -28 1/2
Held Av'ge		24 -27	

The market is very quiet on fresh cheese. Newly made goods need very little buying interest, and only the very choicest of the marks are able to attract buyers who are willing to pay the outside quotation. Short held and summer made goods are getting a fair call.

Although the cheese market is quiet we look for it to hold fairly steady. The cold storage holdings are now quite in line with those of a year ago. On October 31, the ten cities making daily reports had only a scant amount of cheese in excess of the same day a year ago. At the same time the out of storage movement is heavy while last year we were making gains to our reserves.

Eggs a Shade Higher

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 7, 1929	Nov. 1, 1929	Nov. 8, 1928
Hennery			
Selected Extras	67-71	66-71	65-69
Average Extras	62-66	60-65	62-64
Extra Firsts	53-60	52-59	50-60
Firsts	47-51	46-50	34-45
Undergrades	42-46	42-45	32-33
Pullets	38-43	38-43	33-39
Pewees	35-38	35-37	29-31
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	61-66	55-62	53-62
Gathered	48-60	43-54	33-52

Last week we stated that the egg market was trending upward, and to some extent the market has performed as we expected it. However, election day was closely observed in the market and little or no business was done on Tuesday. As a result supplies piled up and here and there a little weakness developed, but in spite of that the price level still holds just a shade over last week. Indications a week ago were that we would see a real boost in prices, but it looks as though the lay were on the increase. Advances from producing sections indicate that eggs are becoming more plentiful which would seem to indicate that we are getting very close to the peak of prices. Intermediate grades have been doing somewhat better than the very tops of undergrades. As usual a large number of marks coming out of South Jersey are bringing from 2c to 3c over top quotations.

Prices for Fancy Fowls Greatly Improved

FOWLS	Nov. 7, 1929	Nov. 1, 1929	Nov. 8, 1928
Colored	25-31	25-30	27-30
Leghorn	22-24	21-23	21-23
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-30	28-32	23-35
Leghorn	23-27	25-27	20-22
BROILERS			
Colored	28-35	32-38	30-40
Leghorn	31-33	20-34	22-36
JAPONS	30-40	35-40	
OLD ROOSTERS	21-22	-20	40-50
TURKEYS	35-45	40-45	-50
DUCKS, Nearby	21-28	21-28	26-28
GEES			

The live fowl market is a great deal better than it was last week, in fact it improved fast. We are speaking now of good fowls. Fancy colored stock and Leghorn are bringing good prices. Inferior qualities, as usual, drag. Fowls arriving by express have in general met an excellent demand. In general express chickens and broilers are bringing good money and meeting a steady outlet, with the possible exception of Reds and Leghorn pullets which have been rather stagy. On the whole, however, the live poultry market is improved and that's saying a lot when we consider the situation that existed for the last two weeks. Those who have been grading their stocks have fared well, that is compared to the average run of receipts.

No Material Change in Potatoes

The local market has not changed materially since our report of last week. Maines in 150 lb. sacks are bringing from \$3.75 to \$4.25. Trade is light, quality is only fair and the market is none too strong. Bulk goods from Maine bring \$4.75 to \$5.10 per 180 lbs. which shows a weaker condition than last week. Long Islands in 150 lb. sacks are still \$4.75 to \$5, with bulk goods from \$6 to \$6.25 per 180 lbs. Long Islands are just moving along fairly well, it generally being expected that during this period prices would be none too strong. Western New York stock is rather scarce, but where

sack goods are available they generally bring 4.50 per 100 lbs.

Briefs on the Fruit and Vegetable Trade

Although apple prices show no material change from a week ago, the market is in better shape. The demand is more active, and goods are moving. Western New York Rhode Island Greenings are bringing from \$2.25 to \$2.50 for U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 in. per bushel basket. Barrel stock runs up as high as \$8. Hudson Valley Baldwins are bringing anywhere from \$1 per bushel up to \$2.75 depending on grade and quality. McIntosh are bringing up to \$3. Champlain Valley McIntosh are bringing from \$8 to \$10 for 2 1/2 in. U. S. fancy per bushel up to \$2.75 depending on grade even higher, with U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 in. from \$6 to \$8.

Cabbage is about the same as it was last week, prices range from \$25 to \$30 per ton, although the inside figure represents off-grade stock.

Celery from New York State has been in fairly liberal supply, but good stock is meeting a demand that is moving it out. Prices are from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per crate.

Nearby squash is slow, seldom bringing better than \$1.50 to \$1.75 per barrel, and a lot is only bringing \$1.25.

Purple top white turnips seldom bring better than 75c per bushel.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Nov. 7, 1929	Nov. 1, 1929	Nov. 8, 1928
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.23 1/8	1.28 1/8	1.14
Corn (Dec.)	.89 3/8	.91 1/2	.82 7/8
Oats (Dec.)	.47 3/4	.50	.44
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.40	1.45 1/8	1.57 1/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.09 3/8	1.09 3/4	1.04 3/8
Oats, No. 2	.56 1/4	.58 1/4	.51
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats		35.75	35.00
Sp'g Bran		32.50	32.00
H'd Bran		34.00	34.00
Stand'd Mids.		34.00	32.50
Soft W. Mids.		39.00	40.00
Flour Mids.		37.50	38.50
Red Dog		40.88	42.00
Wh. Hominy		36.50	36.50
Yel. Hominy		36.50	36.00
Corn Meal		40.00	38.00
Gluten Feed		41.50	43.50
Gluten Meal		53.50	53.50
36% C. S. Meal		40.50	46.00
41% C. S. Meal		44.50	50.00
43% C. S. Meal		47.00	53.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal		54.00	57.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Hay More Plentiful

Before hay prices had a chance to improve hay supplies rolled in, in sufficient quantities to supply the improved demand. As the week closes there is plenty of hay available and trade is rather sluggish. There is still a demand for, extra good hay as most of the arrivals are not at all fancy, much of it being of low grade quality. The best timothy is worth from \$25 to \$26, with No. 2 \$2 less and No. 3 \$2 under No. 2. Mixtures generally run from \$1 to \$2 under straight timothy prices.

Trend of the Markets

Special to American Agriculturist from Market News Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Declining prices continued to rule until the end of October, and market conditions were still irregular and unsettled in early November. Grain and feed prices showed signs of recovery at that time and eggs continued a firm feature. Lighter shipments of live stock and of potatoes seemed to pave the way for better conditions in these lines. Most fruits and vegetables, also eggs, poultry and cheese, held prices fairly well. Butter markets feel the pressure of heavy holdings in cold storage. Live stock sold lower, although supplies were moderate for the time of year.

Some receivers of Maine potatoes were complaining of frosted stock. North Central f.o.b. markets were dull and lower at \$2 to \$2.35. A heavy snow-storm in Nebraska resulted in bad roads and reduced the haulings of potatoes.

There were no outstanding changes in the general wheat market situation. Better than average rainfall in Argentina improved prospects for the 1930 crop, but weekly shipments of old crop grain from that country were the smallest for the season to date. The outlook in Australia is generally less favorable than a month ago, according to trade reports and India is expected to require more foreign wheat before their next harvest.

The unsettled situation in the wheat

market developed a waiting attitude on the part of feed buyers with most consumers buying only for immediate needs. Colder weather in the West and North, however, had a strengthening influence and increased the demand for feeds in those areas. Production of wheatfeeds continued of good volume and prices were steady, reflecting the improved seasonal demand. Linseed meal prices were irregular with advances in some markets offsetting the declines in others. Cottonseed meal averaged slightly lower. Gluten and hominy feed prices were unchanged.

Livestock of all species and of practically all classes, weight selections and grades sold in early November on the Chicago market at declining price levels. Price breaks which, in the case of heavy fat steers particularly, partook of the nature of a rout for the selling side, were enforced, despite lighter aggregate marketings at the principal market centers in all departments of the trade. In the cattle trade, light yearlings alone were fairly immune to price decline. Long yearlings and light common and medium grade steers finished all the way from weak to 50 cents lower. Some of the medium grade steers lost as much as \$1, as replacement demand fell away, influenced by the more or less chaotic conditions in the securities mart and on most feed stuffs.

Shipping demand for hogs was comparatively narrow and this, with the unsatisfactory fresh pork trade, contributed to the general weakness in the market for hogs on foot. As a whole, quality of the week's offerings was very good. Although the percentage of heavy butchers and packing sows continued to dwindle, the weights of the new crop hogs are gradually increasing, numerous loads averaging up to 230 pounds and better.

Fat lamb prices dropped toward the low point of the year, with slowness in the dressed market the principal bearish factor. Marketings for the week not only decreased materially from the week previous, but carried a more generous proportion of feeding lambs.

Price of wool remained unchanged, partly on account of the narrow volume of trading and partly on the strength of reports of further improvement in markets abroad. A few mills were in the market to cover immediate requirements and these buyers took fair quantities of wools, mostly 64's and finer.

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Electricity — The Time Saver

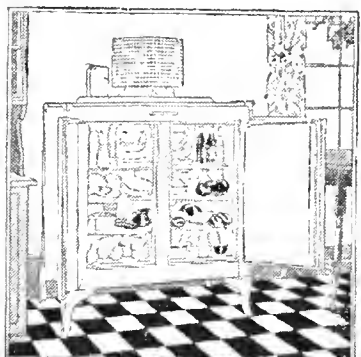
In the days before electricity on the farm, breakfast meant continual trips to and from the kitchen range. Now, with Hotpoint electric aids, anything from coffee to ham and eggs can be prepared right at the table. ¶ The time saved with these and other electric appliances, such as vacuum cleaners, washing and ironing machines, refrigerators, fans and water heaters, is worth many times the trifling cost of the electricity

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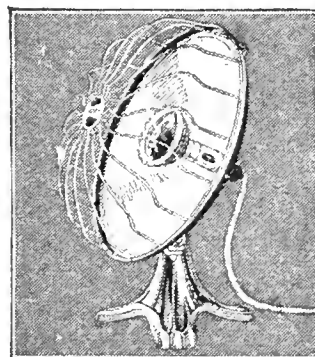
Tune in on the General Electric Special Weekly Farm Program on WGY (Schenectady), KOA (Denver), KGO (Oakland). In addition, join us in the General Electric Hour, broadcast every Saturday at 9 P.M. Eastern Standard Time on a nation-wide N.B.C. network.



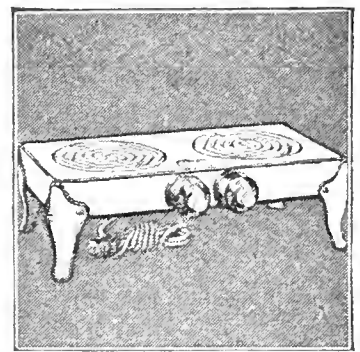
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The Twin Hotplate with three ranges of temperature will cook a whole meal.

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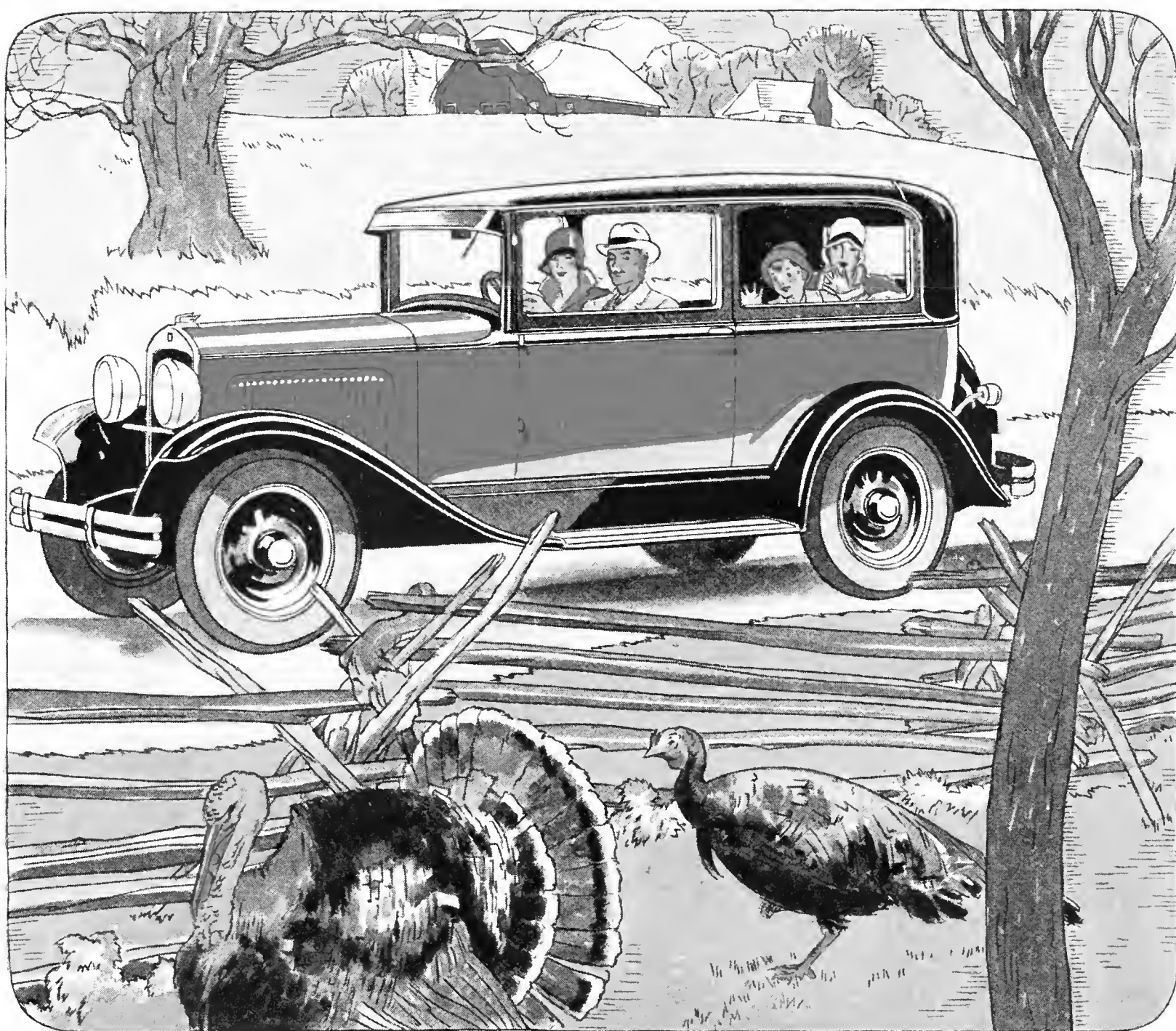
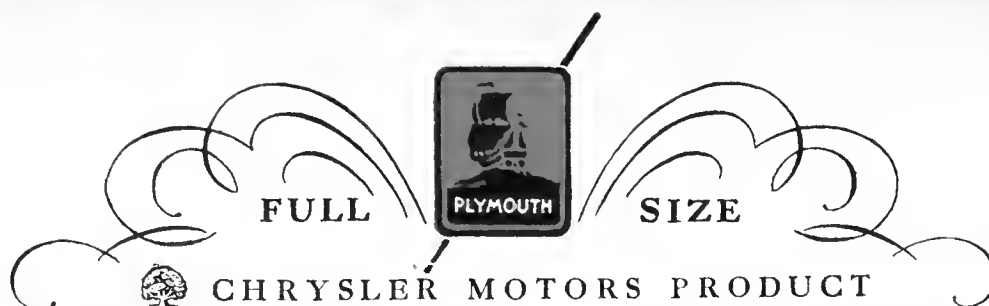
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IT IS natural to guess too high on Plymouth's price—Plymouth is so entirely different from other low-priced cars.

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It is bigger—with the largest bodies and widest doors of any car in its field. It is handsomer—being Chrysler-styled. Smoother, quieter, livelier, more flexible—it is a typical product of Chrysler engineering.

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the sure command of Chrysler 4-wheel *hydraulic* brakes—always equalized and permanently noiseless—the only car at its price with such absolutely dependable braking control.

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PLYMOUTH AMERICA'S LOWEST-PRICED FULL-SIZE CAR

Farm News from New York

Amendments to State Constitution Carried---County Notes

THE amendments to the State Constitution were carried on election day. The first of these changes the civil service law and gives preference under certain conditions in civil service appointments to all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, nurses and marines. The second amendment enables inmates of U. S. veterans' bureau hospitals to vote under the absentee law. The third amendment is local in character, relating only to Nassau and Westchester Counties. Amendment number four gives the State Conservation Department the power to borrow money when necessary to fight forest fires.

George Graham Rice Gets Penitentiary Term

AN OPINION written by Judge Manton of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, confirmed a four-year sentence at Atlanta for George Graham Rice. Rice was convicted by jury of using the mails to defraud through his activities in publishing a tipster sheet known as "The Wall Street Iconoclast". Judge Manton also confirmed a sentence of nine months on Walter Yorston, associated with Rice and a fine of ten thousand dollars on "The Wall Street Iconoclast". Rice was arrested after he had boosted the price of stock called Idaho Copper from six cents to six dollars a share and victimized investors all over the country. In spite of this conviction, other tipster sheets continue to do business. Unfortunately someone must be actually defrauded before a conviction can be secured. The only safe way is to investigate before you invest.

State Plants Forest Trees

DURING the past year the State of New York has planted 1,600,000 trees on state land under the provision of the Hewitt Law enacted last spring. Within six months after the law was passed, the Conservation Department had acquired around 6,000 acres of land. The first plantings were made last month in Cortland, Chenango and Otsego Counties. Preparations are now under way for planting 20,000 acres under the Hewitt Law next year.

Stock Market Slump Reacts on Farm Produce

IT MIGHT be a little difficult to show any direct connection between the New York Stock market and the market for farm products. Judging from results there must be some connection because butter prices at New York for the week ending November 1, followed much the same trend as the stock market did. During the first three days of the week, prices declined 2½ cents a pound, while at Chicago there was a decline of 3¼ cents. During the same week the potato market suffered a slump in New York City. It was stated that some of the men in the produce business had difficulty in borrowing money and that demand was much lighter than usual. Perhaps losses sustained in the stock market affected the appetites of metropolitan consumers.

Wins Railroad Scholarship

DONALD Hoffmeister of Allegany County, Pa. is the winner of the Baltimore and Ohio \$100. scholarship for 4-H Club members. Under the terms of the scholarship, the money may be used for college expenses or for an educational trip.

More Pullets Raised This Year

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that the poultry on farms on January 1, will be about five per cent higher than on farms a year ago. The reports secured by the Department indicate that there are about 2.4 per cent fewer hens and pullets in laying flocks on October 1, than there

were October 1, last year, but that the number of pullets saved from this year's hatch is about ten per cent greater than it was October 1, last year.

Monroe County Man Honored

Mr. Donald G. Newcomb, president of the State Bank of Hilton, Hilton, New York, has been elected to the office of treasurer of the Federal Land Bank and the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at Springfield. Mr. Newcomb will begin his new duties January 1st.

Will Study Muck Land Problems

DOCTOR James E. Knott who has been head of the vegetable gardening and horticultural department of the Pennsylvania State College comes to the New York State College of Agriculture to study muck soils and crops. The survey will be made of the principal muck soil areas of New York, followed by experiments in varieties of fertilizers and other muck soil problems.

World Grain Crops Short

IN the Northern Hemisphere the production of practically all of the grain crops, including wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn, is smaller this year than last, and crops in the Southern Hemisphere are expected to be short, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The total 1929 wheat production of 31 countries (not including Russia and China) which last year produced nearly 85 per cent of the world crop is 2,894,397,000 bushels, which is about 11 per cent less than the 3,263,036,000 bushels produced in the same countries in 1928.

Rye production in 19 European countries in 1929 is 870,367,000 bushels, as

against 872,000,000 bushels for the same countries last year.

The barley crop of 29 countries is 1,331,150,000 bushels, which is 3.3 per cent below last year's total for these countries.

Oat production in 26 countries in 1929 totals 3,187,570,000 bushels, which is 8 per cent under last year for the same countries.

The 1929 corn crop in 12 countries is 3,067,749,000 bushels, which is 1.4 per cent under 1928 for the same countries.

New Guernsey Champion in New York State

FEW favors were shown Tarbell Farms Ultra Eugenie, when on official test. No roomy, finely bedded boxstall was given to this two year old Guernsey, she did have, however, good feed and good care and when the final tally was made it was found that in ten months and on twice a day milking, she had made 9803.6 pounds of milk and 538.3 pounds of butterfat, or just four and one half pounds less butter fat than the World Record in her class and seventy-nine pounds higher than the previous state champion record.

North Country News

A TOUCH of Indian summer weather occasionally has made our fall altogether a very enjoyable one for both work and pleasure trips that had been postponed. Too dry for plowing with teams as easily as might be desired, the hard earth gave firm foothold for tractors. A good bit of plowing has been done all through Northern New York, some having finished already.

There is a wide variation in the looks of last spring's seeding. Some have a very good stand indeed while others are plowing up to reseed again next spring—a disappointing job. The very wet spring followed by more or less dry during the summer proved a hard combination on many soils.

Some eighteen students from the State School of Agriculture at Canton are visit-

ing the markets of New York this week under the direction of Prof. Van C. Whittemore. A trip such as this is almost invaluable, as it gives a very different idea of the difficulties met with and conquered in the transportation and distribution of food stuffs to the millions gathered in the small space of New York City and vicinity.

The Dairy Improvement Associations of Jefferson County are to hold a joint meeting at East Hounsfield on Wednesday evening, November 20th. A dinner followed by talks given by Professor Crandall and Brownell will feature the evening. The present associations are full up, and plans will be developed to start another in order to care for those who desire the aid to increase their dairy profits.

Turkey growers of Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties are giving a great deal of thought and work to developing an efficient marketing program for their birds. A meeting this past week was held at Dr. Jeffries near Calcium to study the best methods of killing and preparing for market.—W. I. ROE, Watertown, N.Y.

New York County Notes

Steuben County—Potatoes are harvested, some were damaged by frost before digging. Potatoes are bringing \$1.25 now. Not many apples around here. There have been several hard frosts. One little girl died by falling from a swing breaking her wrist and other injuries. There have been several good rains lately. Corn is mostly poor. Oats are also poor.—D.C.F.

Ontario County This month has been very changeable. We have had several freezes and snow flurries. We are in need of a good rain to help cisterns, wells and especially for plowing the ground, as it is very hard and dry. Potatoes have been a light crop. Apples have been very poor and lacking in quality. Some shook them off and received 75c per Cwt. Cabbage is mostly going to the factory at from \$12 to \$18 per ton. The crop is not a heavy one, as the dry weather as well as diseases injured it badly. Not very much is being shipped to the cities. Carrots are down to \$16 per ton.—E. T. B.

Cayuga County—The first day of November was extremely mild, the thermometer stood at 60 degrees and there was a little rain. Altogether we have had a very good fall and farmers are pretty well prepared for winter. Some hardy vegetables are still out but potatoes are mostly dug. The early crop was very light, but late ones are rather good. Cabbage has not made a good growth. Carrots, parsnips and rutabagas are bringing about a dollar a bushel and potatoes \$1.25. Hen eggs are scarce and high, bringing around 70c. Pullet eggs and low grades make up the bulk of the offering. Fall activities in church and community affairs are in progress.—A. D. B.

Oswego County—October seems to be the month for auctions as there have been quite a number of them around here. The largest one was the stock and machinery of the late George Cregler. A number of thoroughbred cows were sold for about \$100. Most all the corn was frozen before it was cut. Potatoes are a light crop, selling for \$1.50 a bushel. Cabbage is \$8 to \$15 a ton. There are many potatoes to dig yet and some buckwheat is out yet. A number of roads have been improved, one of seven miles all new. A number have been straightened and some widened. A number of new bridges have been built.—J. S. M.

Orange County—600 Boy Scouts joined in a rally at the State Armory at Middletown, October 25th which was witnessed by 10,000. The rally was the opening event in a drive to raise \$34,000 to broaden the scouts' program in the county for the next two years. On November 20 the Middletown merchants will entertain the 4-H Clubs. Leaves have fallen very early this year due in large part to the long drought. During the third week in October heavy rains raised the streams to an unusual height. Work has been begun on the Warwick-New Milford Road. Eggs are retailing at 65c.—D. C. H.

Clinton County—We have been having our Indian summer lately, in many ways the most beautiful season here in the north country. Apples were a big crop in the commercial orchard section of the county, mostly McIntosh and Fameuse. Still very dry. Beans, while a small crop were secured in fine condition. The pick will be very light. A lot of plowing has been done.—R. J. M.



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—DARLING, in the Herald-Tribune

The Runaways were Turning into the Drive

A Bell System Advertisement

THE wife of a farmer near Long Island, Kansas, was busy in her home. Her two little boys were playing outdoors in a driveway. Suddenly the telephone rang. A neighbor warned her that a runaway team was coming that way. She rushed out. The team was turning into the driveway. She snatched the children out of danger just in time.

A farmer living in Woodson County, Kansas, had a load of hogs to sell. He telephoned several buyers. He got 25c a cwt. more by using his telephone.

There is no knowing how much property and how many lives are saved each year by the telephone—in cases of fire, flood, injuries and sickness. And the telephone is never too tired to run all kinds of errands, visit with neighbors and friends, find when and where to buy or sell at the best price.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



Made Special for Breeding Stock

The feed they eat NOW helps develop their breeding qualities. Good feed builds good health—so necessary for intensive high-pressure quality-breeding! Every need for fertile eggs and sure-life chicks is met in this Breeders Mash. It is built special for producing plenty of vitamin-filled eggs of excellent size and shell texture and unusual hatchability. Keeps the birds healthy, vigorous, ready for top-notch results.

Contains concentrated cod liver oil (Columbia Univ. patents) also plenty of corn Germ meal, Pecos Valley (Irrigated) Alfalfa LEAF Meal, best grade Baker's dried milk, complete minerals and Protozyme, choice ground grains. No filler or weed seeds in it.

A trial will convince

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Mine of Information—FREE

The Largest Specialty White Leghorn Farms in the Eastern States distributes a 64-page illustrated Year Book—Free to poultrykeepers East of the Mississippi River.

This Book gives housing, pedigrees, breeding and feeding plans based on 35 years' experience. Explains why Lord Farms Chicks can be guaranteed to pay better than any other.

LORD FARMS, 85 Forest Street, METHUEN, Mass.



Klines Barred Rocks

Healthy stock. Production bred. Egg contest records. Strong chicks. None better. 100 or 1,000 lots. Low Prices. Write NOW.
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BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

Cooley Chicks For Winter Broilers—Utility & Certified Barred, White Rocks, R.I. Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Hatches every week, also breeding stock. Write me now. Elden Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.



With the A. A Poultry Farmer



Prolapsus and Cannibalism

PROLAPSE of the oviduct and Cannibalism have become a real problem, particularly with newly housed pullets. Control measures must be immediate and vigorous, else losses may increase and spoil the year's profit.

Cannibalism can be definitely controlled for two or three weeks and often permanently by tipping the beak of each bird in the pen. While this sounds difficult, it is not, and in fact can be done very rapidly. Use a small jackknife, cutting into the side of the upper beak about 1/4 inch back from the tip. Hold this cut section of the beak against the knife blade with the thumb and pull rather than cut across the point of the beak. This will remove the horny part of the beak, leaving about 1/8 of an inch of the soft part or quick exposed. Birds in heavy production may be so treated if given ample opportunity to eat grain and mash from troughs, and if green food is cut up for a few days. It will take two or three weeks for the beaks to grow out; in the meantime the birds may be induced, through better management, to forget their bad habits.

Several other management practices helping to control cannibalism are:

1. Allowing 3 to 4 sq. ft. floor space per bird.
2. Allowing 2 inches mash hopper space per bird.
3. Feeding less corn and more barley, wheat, and oats.
4. Feeding green food, milk, bone meal, lime, and salt.
5. Feeding a minimum amount of good oil.
6. Keeping birds busy by frequent feeding.
7. Darkening nests and houses if necessary.
8. Treating attacked birds with tar or prepared paste.
9. Locating and removing individual cannibals.—Conn. State College of Agr.

Pullets Become Blind

My pullets are eight months old and quite a few of them have gone blind. They gradually lose weight until they die of starvation through inability to eat. These blind individuals seem to be restricted to the White Leghorn hens. I have a number of Black Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons and Plymouth Rocks which do not seem to be affected. The hens do not have any swelling or discharge from the eye. The eye seems to turn white in color.

ALTHOUGH it is difficult to make a diagnosis, we are inclined to feel that the birds are dying of tuberculosis. One other symptom that is often present is diarrhea. Just what part the blindness may play in this trouble, it is very hard to determine. There is no definite disease that I know of that will cause blindness without apparently setting up an irritation or inflammation which would in some way be noticeable. Whether it is possible for

tuberculosis to react on the pupils directly in the course of contagion and affection, I am not prepared to say.

The best advice I can give you is to keep your house clean, dispose of the sick birds, and those that look suspicious to you. I should keep this flock from mingling in any way with your other birds and dispose of them when they are through laying. Before more birds are put in this pen, be sure that it is thoroughly disinfected.—L. H. HISCOCK.

How to Feed Hens Under Lights

- I**—Imitate Spring conditions. They are ideal for egg production.
- L**—Litter should be abundant, clean and dry. It keeps the birds busy, warm, healthy and happy.
- L**—Light used early in the morning permits grain feeding the night before. The hens work while the owner sleeps.
- U**—Use wet mashes only to hasten development. Too much may be too forcing.
- M**—Mixed grains and ground feeds should be fed in proper proportions. See Cornell Rations. They are balanced.
- I**—Increase action to improve digestion. Feed small amounts of grain frequently.
- N**—Night grain is fed heavily one hour before dimming the lights. Hens fed too soon retire too early.
- A**—All grain should be scattered in the litter. Hens like to work for their living.
- T**—Troughs or hoppers should be used. They keep dry mash always accessible.
- I**—It is necessary to keep pure water available at all times. (See Cornell Water Warming Device.) The best layers are the heaviest drinkers.
- O**—Oyster shells and grit should always be available. The hen is her own dentist.
- N**—Noon is the time to provide fresh, unfrozen green food. It aids digestion.

—N. Y. S. College of Agriculture.

Dry Skim Milk for Calves and Chickens

THE value of dry skim milk in the feeding of calves and poultry has received attention in more than a dozen state experiment stations. Eleven stations have investigated or are now investigating dry skim milk in connection with calf feeding. Maryland has published a circular on "Raising Calves on Skim Milk Powder," and Minnesota has issued a bulletin on "Raising the Dairy Calf when Whole Milk is Sold." Delaware and Pennsylvania have work



"Now, Mandy, ef I hed a hook an' line an' yew hed a fire in th' kitchen stove ye could git supper!"—LIFE.

under way on the feeding of dry skim milk to calves. New York has completed a calf feeding project, North Carolina has been making comparisons of skim milk with commercial calf feeds, and Ohio conducted a calf feeding project at Trumbull County Experimental Farms.

"Three years' use of this powder has confirmed our belief that it is a most excellent substitute for skim milk," is the statement of Prof. J. M. Fuller, head of the department of dairy husbandry at Durham, N. H., while Prof. G. Bohstedt reports that Wisconsin has done sufficient work to be convinced that dry skim milk has a place in the feeding of dairy calves. Alabama is planning trials of dry skim milk in calf feeding for the near future, and Michigan reports large numbers of dairymen using dry skim milk as a feed for dairy calves.

Researches in dry skim milk for poultry feeding have been largely in preventing coccidiosis, though fattening, laying and growth promotion work has not been neglected. Illinois has brought out two bulletins dealing with the subject, one publication has been issued in New Jersey, and one circular in California. Massachusetts expects to publish a bulletin in a few months, giving a resume of its experiments in skim milk and buttermilk feeding.

Farmland Fox Trapping

(Continued from Page 2)

A trap is concealed in the sand or dry dirt in front of just described in the trail set.

In a sand or soft earth country a pile of fresh earth will attract a fox and they will invariably come and tramp around upon it. A trap in such place is in good location to bring in a pelt if human odor is eliminated around the set. A number two or three trap is mainly used for fox.

Foxes Prefer Stale Meat

Foxes follow rabbit trails in swamps and through woods. If a log lies over such trails that is around a foot or more above the trail, the fox will jump on the log. A place may be cut out for the trap and a covering of moss used. This set takes old, elusive foxes.

A log that lies over a stream and has been in position for long periods is also a good set location, but as a rule it is easier to make the set at the end of the log. The set mentioned will take coon also.

It is well to place bait for foxes in secluded places during late Summer. Flesh will quickly decompose at this time and the odor can be traced long distances. Like the rest of the dog family, the fox prefers its meat stale, and it is possible in most sections to have many foxes feeding when trapping time arrives.

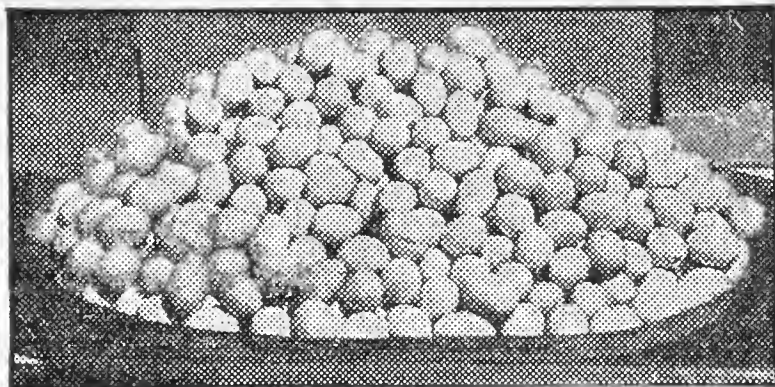
Killing, Skinning and Marketing

All traps should be visited every day as the trapper should be as humane as possible. The best way to kill a trapped fox is to shoot it directly between the eyes with a small caliber rifle. Clubbing to death should never be done, and even if not inhumane, damages the skin by causing blood stains.

After the fox is killed it should be skinned as soon as possible and stretched on a pointed board not more than 1/2 inch in thickness, to conform with the shape and size of the fox to be stretched. Large companies who make trapping supplies have patented wire stretchers which are the correct shape and may be adjusted to size of animal.

The fox skin should be stretched fur in and left in airy place for 24 hours. It should then be turned and placed on the stretcher with fur out. The tail bone should be removed by partially ripping and then placing a finger on each side of bone and drawing it out. No salt, alum, or other preservative is ever used on raw fox pelts.

When marketing, it is advisable to ship to firms who advertise in responsible papers and magazines. Ship small numbers of skins by parcel post and large amounts by express. Ask the fur dealers to hold your skins by themselves until you accept their check or offer.



A STORY TOLD IN EGGS

572 MORE EGGS in 100 days—almost 6 eggs per bird—when the hens were fed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min! Those were the striking results obtained in a practical experiment conducted on our Research Farm to demonstrate the value of Pan-a-min for stimulating egg production and increasing poultry profits.

This test was made with 200 good yearling White Leghorn hens of the same strain and in good health. They were equally divided into two pens of 100 each. A coin was tossed to see which pen should receive Pan-a-min in their feed—aside from which there was no difference in the care and feeding of the two pens.

Here is what happened. Both flocks laid over 50% throughout the 100 days. The group which did not receive Pan-a-min produced 5310 eggs while the Pan-a-min hens laid 5882 eggs. That is, the Pan-a-min hens laid 11% more eggs than the non-Pan-a-min hens.

In dollars and cents this increased yield meant 18% greater profit. The cost of feed for the 100 days was \$72 for each pen. Eggs were selling at 40c a dozen. The profit from the Pan-a-min hens was \$124.06 or \$19.06 more than the profit from the non-Pan-a-min hens. This was 19c more profit from each Pan-a-min hen.

The cost of the Pan-a-min fed to the Pan-a-min group of Leghorns was \$3.19—netting a profit of \$5.97 for every dollar's worth of Pan-a-min consumed.

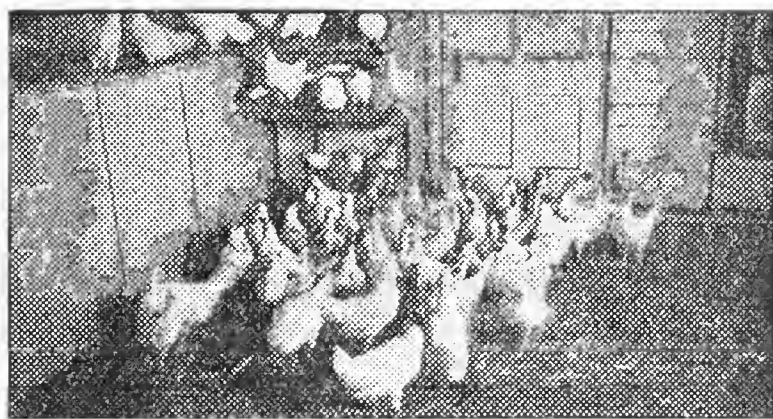
What Pan-a-min did in this experiment, it is doing in other tests conducted here on our Research Farm. It is bringing similar results on thousands of successful poultry farms throughout the country. You, too, can expect added profits if you make Pan-a-min a part of your regular feeding program.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min (formerly called Pan-a-ce-a) is an improved conditioner and mineral supplement which enables hens to convert the maximum amount of feed into more eggs and greater profit. Three pounds of Pan-a-min are added to every 100 pounds of mash, costing about 1c per hen per month.

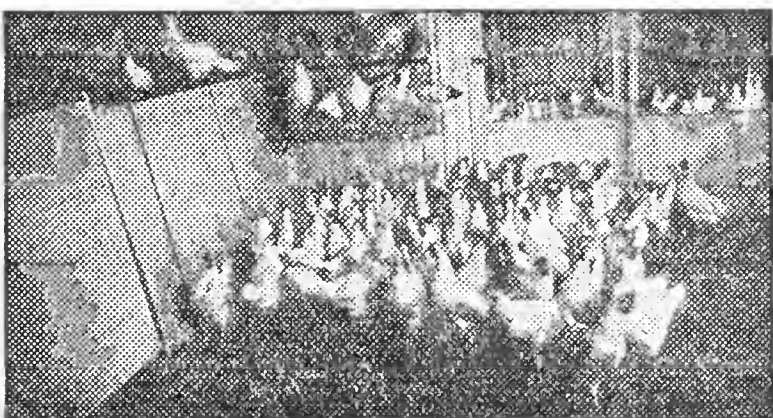
Pan-a-min does not take the place of feed and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-min. Whether you prepare your own or use a favorite commercial feed, you will always get better results if you add Pan-a-min to the ration. Start now. Call on the local Dr. Hess dealer.

Research Farm, Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

100 GOOD HENS FED
PAN-A-MIN RETURNED
11% MORE EGGS AND
18% GREATER PROFIT



THAN 100 EQUALLY GOOD
HENS WITHOUT PAN-A-MIN



Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN

PUTS AND KEEPS HENS IN LAYING TRIM

GET THIS BOOK FREE

This book tells how to get more eggs—how to keep your fowls healthy—how to prevent leg weakness and paralysis. Ask for it. No cost or obligation. Write to us now.

PEARL GRIT

Always keep Pearl Grit before your poultry. It provides lime in natural form. No odor or flavor to excite overeating. No harmful foreign elements. Fowls thrive on it. Aids digestion. Stimulates egg organs. Makes more eggs; bigger and better eggs. Greatly increases poultry profits by reducing costs and boosting income. Hatcherymen and feed dealers sell Pearl Grit in 10-lb. cartons and 100-lb. bags. Get a supply at once. Watch results. And be sure to write for book today. PEARL GRIT CORP., 117 Bridge St., Piqua, Ohio.

9-2

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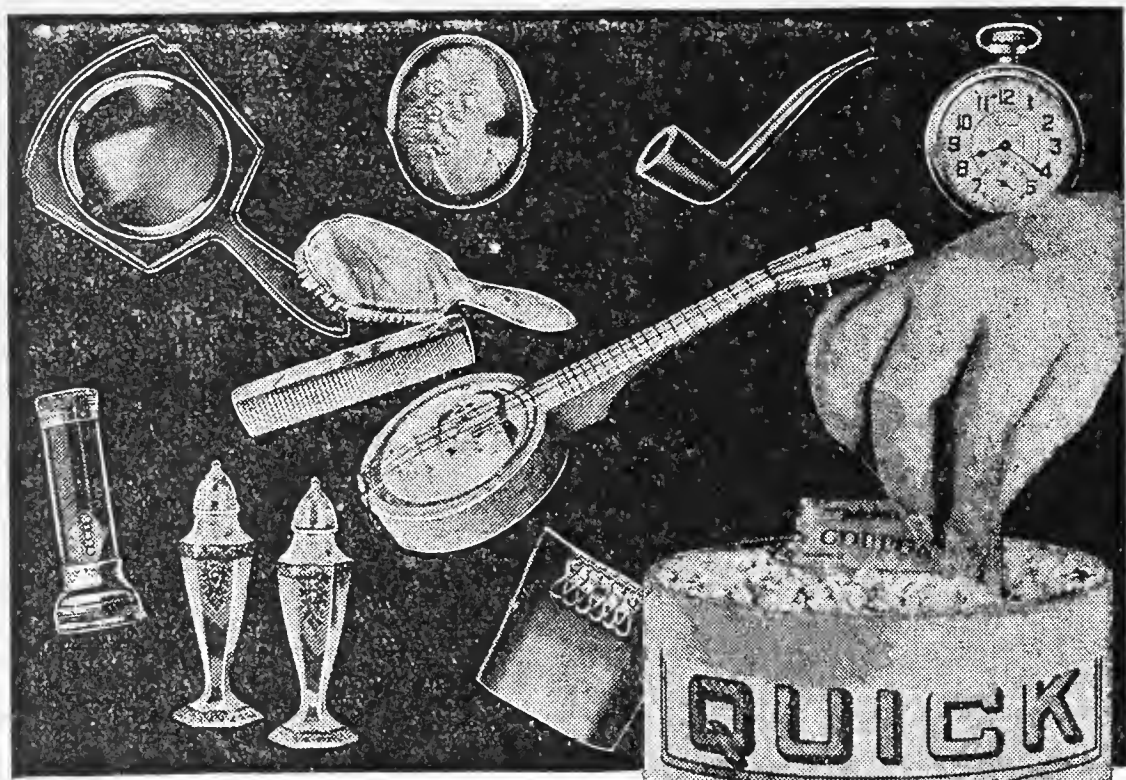
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The family's favorite: these strengthening and delicious oats, served hot and piping.
Now cook in 2½ to 5 minutes.

HOT nourishing oatmeal—with the rich old-fashioned porridge flavor. How the family loves it. And it's good for them besides, for the whole grain nourishment it contains builds brawn and brain—gives vigor and stimulation.

Now deny your family this hearty stimulating breakfast no longer. For Mother's Oats comes two ways: the regular, as you have always known it, and the quick-cooking (Quick Mother's Oats)—that takes but 2½ to 5 minutes to prepare.

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of Mother's Oats, regular and Quick Mother's. The flavor is the same—the quality unchanged. The "Quick" simply cook faster, that is all.

And in every package of Mother's Oats—Quick or Regular—you will find a valuable coupon that is redeemable for hundreds of choice premiums.

A coupon in each box

There's Tudor Plate silverware, guaranteed for 20 years—14-karat gold shell jewelry—toys, books, novelties—many things you've wanted but perhaps have not felt you were able to afford.

Be sure you get the only genuine Mother's Oats. And write today for complete premium catalog. Address: Mother's Coupon Dept., Room 1708, 80 E. Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mother's Oats

Mother's Oats comes in 2 styles, the Regular and Quick Mother's that cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes

The Care of Children

Care of the Mother is Best Way to Begin

THE care of a child begins with the care of its mother. It is very true that many women are absolutely without prenatal care, and it is equally true that each and every one of these women runs a risk of forfeiting either her or her child's life, perhaps both. Every expectant mother should be under a physician's observation.

A well known woman's magazine in a recent editorial states "Fifteen thousand women die in the United States each year as a result of child birth. There is no reason for this except ignorance and inertia. Prenatal care alone would assure the entire safety and save the lives of at least two

to afford the private rooms and loath to accept charity are in a bad way. However, in the final analysis a hospital is cheaper than a trained nurse at home. It is the safest place also.

A trained nurse is taught obedience to the doctor's orders, she never diagnoses, neither does she prescribe; a practical nurse rarely fails to do both.

It is wise to decide early in pregnancy where one is to be confined as a mental condition which is peaceful and free from worry is to be desired. Comfortable clothing for the expectant mother is necessary; an attractive maternity gown adds to one's self respect and enables the wearer to go about unnoticed.

Long journeys either by train or motor car are unwise; other than that, a woman's ordinary occupations and amusements may be continued.

Consultation with her physician and his orders followed are sufficient. Friends and relatives love to shower one with advice, and relate experiences during these months but the wise woman goes serenely on her way, and gives little heed to either. A simple layette is the best taste, one may indulge in fine material and dainty needlework but fussy garments are not called for.

The ordinary hygienic measures, such as plenty of sleep, an afternoon rest period, fresh air, wholesome food, and freedom from care and over-exertion, combined with advice from a reliable physician are all that is needed for the safe-guarding of the pregnant woman's health.—TRAINED NURSE.



GINGHAM APRON No. C2341 comes stamped for embroidery on large-checked gingham in colors pink and white, green and white, tangerine and white, or blue and white. This is a most attractive and practical number and makes a very acceptable gift. PRICE 45c each. Floss for working 45c extra but there is sufficient floss for two or three aprons. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

thirds of these mothers." These are rather alarming facts, and food for thought.

I feel that a hospital is the very best place for confinement. If it is necessary to remain at home a trained nurse should be in attendance for at least the first day or two, and the attendant who remains should act under her instructions.

Right here I am going to say something about our good friends, the practical nurses which may offend someone, but after twenty-five years' experience, I could not conscientiously write this article, and refrain from saying it. I have worked with so-called practical nurses, have been glad to employ them in my home, and I realize that the majority of families are unable to pay the salary asked by trained nurses. Nevertheless the salary asked and received by untrained nurses is so out of proportion to their worth that all ideas of economy are lost sight of. If everything proceeds along a regular expected line, a practical nurse if experienced gets on very well but unfortunately the unexpected does happen sometimes, and then she is lost, and of no more value than any other member of the family. What value is a saving of ten or twenty dollars if a dear one dies for lack of knowledge in an emergency?

The expense of illness is terrific and a drain on finances of most families, but I am speaking of confinement cases only when the length of time which a nurse is required is short, and the family have nearly a year to plan and save. Hospitals seem to be planned for the very rich or the very poor; the great middle class who are unable

Smart and New Style



3116

DRESS PATTERN No. 3116 is one of the very attractive, new models with raised waistline and skirt which flares low. Faille, printed transparent velvet, crepe satin or featherweight tweed would be very suitable for this unusually clever frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 35-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

Who Is Responsible in a Case of This Sort?

I WANT to tell Corner readers a story. I'm not pointing any moral nor drawing any conclusion—everybody prefers to do that for herself anyhow. This goes back over a period of twenty years, as long as I have known he family, but by that time ideals had been formed and characters molded so that what has happened since was more or less inevitable. Because it is such a commonplace, everyday story, there is little that is really exciting about it.

Mrs. X, whose husband had never succeeded at anything including the job of country preaching which he tried for a while, was hard put to it to keep up appearances and do the things for her children which she felt ought to be done. She was a tremendous worker and brought up the children that way. But she always had the attitude that somehow or other the world owed them a living, or a part of one. If in her battle for existence, she pushed her boundary line a little over on the neighbor's territory, why the neighbor was exceedingly small to resent it. If she infringed on other people's rights in a business way, it showed a mean spirit if the other fellow remonstrated about it.

Every effort was made to dress the girls nicely, to give them some education but they understood clearly that early marriages were expected of them. And marry they did, but the same influence that urged them into matrimony made it impossible for them to live happily with their husbands. With no hope of making a go of either marriage, both daughters were divorced. One is scrambling madly to earn money to educate her daughter and son, while the other is working day and night trying to master the fundamentals of a job in order to support her daughter. All the grandchildren are in the old

home while their mothers are away at work.

The only son is really a tragedy, a worse failure than his father. The old mother has arrived at a bitter, resentful old age, blaming everybody but herself for the calamities which have befallen her family. Who is to blame?

AUNT JANET

Tested Recipes

Chili Con Carne

1 chopped onion 2 chopped chili peppers
2 tablespoons butter 1 large can cooked red beans
1 lb. chopped round steak 4 cups tomatoes
2 teaspoons chili powder

Place butter in a sauce pan, add chopped onion and stir till onion is golden brown. Add the chopped chili peppers, beans and tomatoes. Mix the chili powder with a little cold water, and stir into the mixture with a seasoning of salt and pepper. Bring slowly to a boil, stirring to prevent burning while simmering slowly till peppers are cooked and the mixture is thick.

This is a meal in itself because it contains both meat and vegetables. Additional salad or fruit dessert would make a well-balanced meal.

George Washington Pudding

½ cup sugar 1½ level cups flour
¼ cup butter ¼ level teaspoon salt
3 eggs ½ teaspoon vanilla extract
1 level teaspoon baking powder 1 ounce bitter chocolate
4 teaspoons milk

Cream butter and sugar. Add well beaten eggs. Stir in flour sifted with baking powder, salt and vanilla extract. Dissolve the chocolate in a little milk and stir into mixture. Pour into a buttered pudding mold, cover with buttered paper, and steam steadily for

2 hours. Serve with whipped cream or any preferred sauce.—R.S.

If this pudding is not sweet enough for your taste, a very sweet sauce may be used with it.

Letters to Betty

DEAR BETTY: My little girl is five years old and is very anxious to help her mother with the cooking. She watches eagerly for your pages and counts you as one of her best friends. I cannot begin

Attractive Gift Apron



3067

APRON PATTERN NO. 3067 is excellent for making practical and attractive gift aprons. It comes in three sizes, small, medium and large and is especially good for full figures that must look to their outlines. It offers possibilities for combining a great variety of materials and colors. The medium size requires 1½ yards of 32-inch plain material with 1½ yards of 32-inch figured material with 3½ yards of binding. PATTERN PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Winter Fashion Catalogues and address to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

to answer all the questions she asks about Betty, so I am enclosing stamps for a scrapbook. Perhaps it will help me explain things to Esther.—Yours sincerely, ESTHER'S MOTHER.

DEAR BETTY: I am a little boy who goes to Daretown School. I am in the sixth grade. My mother takes the American Agriculturist and I like to help my mother to cook so I am sending for a cook book.—Yours truly, C. H.

DEAR BETTY: I have heard a great deal about your cooking and your scrapbook. There is a little girl lives across the street, she has one of your books. I was over there this morning and she was making

Save a little here...a little there...

First save yourself!

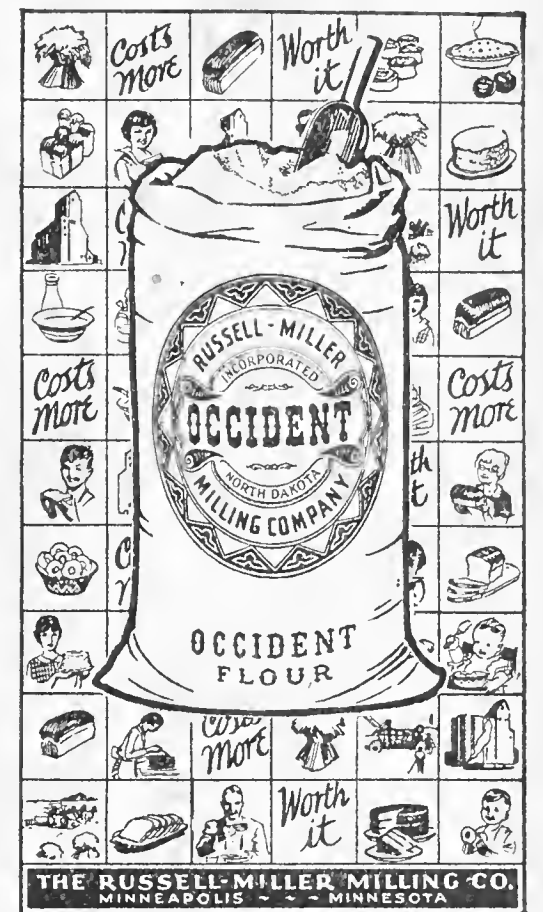
Here's one time it pays best to save yourself.—washday! Save your strength. Get Fels-Naptha, which brings you not more bars, but more help. In this golden bar are two active cleaners—naptha, the dirt-loosener (smell it!) and good golden soap, the dirt-remover. Working together, they make your washing easier. Fels-Naptha saves you. Buy it today...at your grocer's.

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[FREE—Write Dept. Z, 1-18, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for a handy device to aid you with the washing. It's yours for the asking.]



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Write for 50 sets St. Nicholas Christmas Seals. Sell for 10c a set. When sold send us \$3.00 and keep \$2.00. No Work—Just Fun.

St. Nicholas Seal Co. Dept. 334A, Brooklyn, N. Y.

some pudding from a recipe from your book. Would you kindly send me one? L.D.

* * *

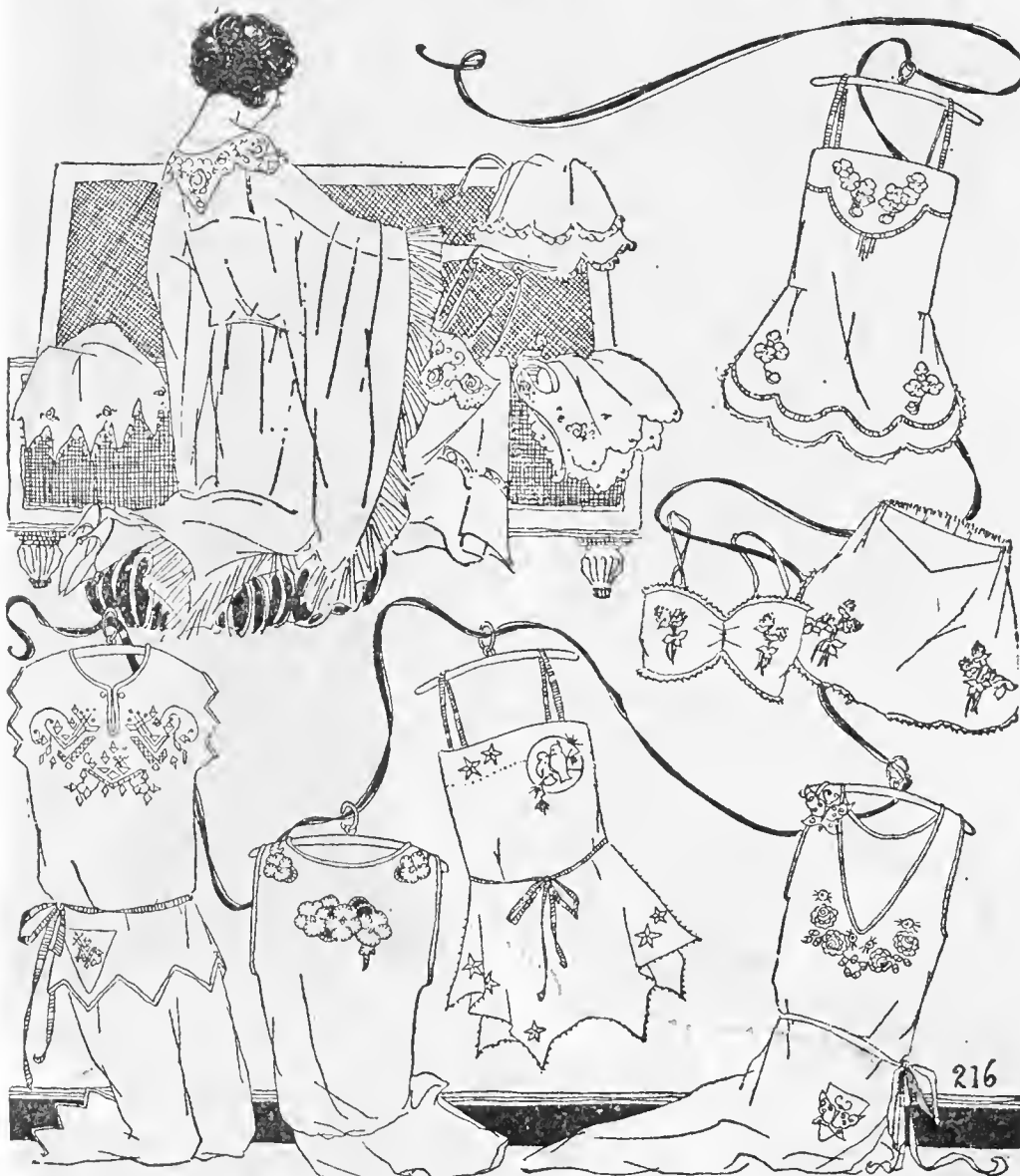
Send twenty-five cents for a scrapbook of Little Recipes to Betty, c/o American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Then cut and paste the rest of the lessons as they come out each month.

Book Week

BOOKS are real friends and are to be chosen with just as much care. They fill so many needs, they amuse us, they teach us, they inspire us, they reveal to us the wisdom and experience of the ages. Book Week, November 17th to 23rd is the eleventh time that a special time has been designated to do honor to books. To indulge and cultivate one's own taste in books and to provide children with all the good books they can absorb indicates a real appreciation of what is really important in life.

Give the children raisins as a reward for doing something well. I don't mean that they (or anything else) should be used as bribes but a little praise and a treat helps a lot. Most children like raisins extra well and few of them get enough.—BETTY.

Group of Lingerie Patterns



WE have grouped on one pattern, transfers for half a dozen matching sets of gowns or pajamas and whatever your favorite undies may be. No cutting patterns are included, but a chart that shows how to get a gown and combination from 2½ yards of 40-inch material, together with color and stitch instructions for these clever and original designs accompanies each order. The pattern itself has more than two dozen motifs.

Pansies on orchid tint have small, cut-out background spots; apple blossoms in pink and white, and dainty clovers on rose, are gracefully natural, while a green and white motif with darn stitch sections is as extremely conventional. Tiny applique love birds with added stars are suggested for use on yellow, with the sixth set featuring separate button-holed butterflies lightly fluttering on a shoulder or pocket. All are included in order number M216, at 25 cents. Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

After this one might have thought that mad men and women and not a grief-stricken people filled Chenufsio. For hours the lament of the women did not die out. Still Toinette saw no tears. Her horror increased as she observed the preparations for vengeance; the digging of a hole and the setting in it of a tall stake, all by women's hands; the gathering of pitchy fuel by little children and their mothers; the transformation of friends she had known into fiends whose eyes filled with hatred when they looked at her. She tried to hide from these things in their home and to keep Jeems with her. Shindas came to them. He had a command from Tiaoga for Jeems. It was that Jeems should go to the village of Kanestio seventy miles distant and bear news of a war party from that town. Shindas gave him this message and saw that he departed with it. He was no longer a brother. He disclosed no sign of pleasure when he learned that Toinette was Jeems's wife. Mary Daghlen found him so grimly changed that he frightened her.

Toinette remained alone. No one came to see her except Wood Pigeon, and the afternoon following the day of Shindas's arrival the child ran in with wide eyes to tell her that Tiaoga was approaching. Toinette knew she must see this white man and be one of the first to greet Tiaoga. She bound the red fillet of cloth around her forehead and fastened the long yellow feather in it. She wore the most treasured of the things which had belonged to Silver Heels. The populace had gathered in the edge of the plain, and when she joined it a murmur of disapproval swept about her. Women's voices made this sound while men looked away from her sullenly. Wherever she moved, people drew back as if her touch held the blight of plague. Wood Pigeon innocently repeated words which brought the truth to her. Chenufsio no longer believed in her. She was not the spirit of Silver Heels. Tiaoga had made a mistake, and bad fortune instead of good had come with her—famine, death, this defeat at the hands of their enemies. Wood Pigeon heard a woman hiss between thin lips that the interloper who had taken Silver Heel's place should die at the stake with the white man. The child did not repeat this. Her hand trembled in Toinette's.

They were standing at the head of the waiting lines when Tiaoga and the remnant of his band came over the hill and across the fields. Shindas had said there was to be no physical demonstration against the prisoner, who was to be kept strong for torture at the stake. Toinette shivered. It was a different homecoming this time. The people were like tigers holding their passions in leash. There was something demoniac in the faces of the children. Even the eyes of those whose loved ones had escaped death held only the deep-seated fire of hatred. Tiaoga came. His face was like a mask of rock as he passed so near that Toinette might have touched him. The prisoner followed. His clothes were torn from the upper part of his body. He was a powerfully built man with great hands and wide shoulders. On each side of him walked a warrior, for he was blind and needed guidance. His empty eye sockets, hidden by drooping lids, gave to his round red face the appearance of one walking in a ghastly sleep. Yet he was not overcome by the enormity of the catastrophe which had befallen him, nor did he betray fear of what lay ahead. He sensed the presence of the people and held his head high as if trying to see them. It was a bald head.

Toinette swayed backward and strug-

gled in a moment of darkness to keep herself from falling.

The prisoner was Hepsibah Adams.

CHAPTER XIX

NO ONE but Wood Pigeon observed the faintness which came over Toinette. Some force had drawn a smothering curtain about her making it difficult to see or breathe. When the shock passed, they were standing alone with the mob closing in behind Tiaoga and his single captive. Its pent-up emotion burst loose in a pandemonium, and amid the excitement Toinette went

torn by death, he retained the majesty of a king, but this character of the man seemed to project itself from a thing of stone rather than a substance of flesh and blood. That his prisoner bore the same relationship to Jeems which he bore to Shindas and that the man about to die was loved by Silver Heels brought no surprise or hesitation to his face. He waited patiently for her to finish, then shook his head and pointed through the door to the shadows gathering in the path of the setting sun. He stated coldly that the prisoner must die. His people demand-

difficult for Wood Pigeon and her to take one of these canoes and place themselves beyond the sound of what was about to happen.

Shindas had risen to his feet by the time she recovered her courage. He spoke a word to the Tall Man and advanced toward her. He seemed to have expected her, and pointed to the tepee. Ah De Bah did not look at her as she entered. Neither appeared to notice Wood Pigeon or the dog.

She found Hepsibah stretched out like a dead man, and knelt on the earth at his side. He was scarcely conscious of her presence until she touched him. She felt the buckskin cords at his wrists; then her hand found his sightless face.

Bending low over the doomed man she whispered:

"Hepsibah—Hepsibah Adams—I am Toinette Tonteur".

Shindas waited with Ah De Bah as the gloom thickened about them. After a time, they saw Wood Pigeon going toward the circle of fires. Shindas stopped her, and in answer to his question she told him Toinette was weeping beside the white man and that the dog was with her.

The fires beyond the oaks grew larger and stars began to show themselves in the sky. Tiaoga was talking to the people in the blazing amphitheatre, and Shindas and the Tall Man knew what it meant. Soon the order for the prisoner would come. Ah De Bah watched the fires, but Shindas paced back and forth as if the nearness of torture made him restless. In his face, hidden by the darkness, was the tenseness of one who listened as he waited. It was the Tall Man who broke the silence, wondering why Tiaoga did not send for the prisoner.

A fresh outcry told them that at last the time had come, and Ah De Bah went to the tepee and held back the flap. He spoke to Toinette, calling her Soi Yan Makwun. There was no answer. He spoke again and entered. After a brief interval, his voice rose in a demand for Shindas, and the young Seneca answered it. Ah De Bah was hunting like an animal in the blackness. The tepee was empty. Toinette and Hepsibah Adams were gone.

Shindas did not speak. There was no light to reveal his face as he went to the edge of the river and saw that a canoe was gone. He grunted his wonder when the Tall Man joined him. The canoe had been launched within fifty paces of them, and they had not heard a sound. Words of self-abasement fell from Ah De Bah's lips. He and Shindas were like two children, and every man and woman in Chenufsio would taunt them because of the ease with which the escape had been made. But the missing canoe could not be far distant. They would overtake it quickly, and setting his thought to action he thrust a second canoe toward the water. Shindas interposed by calling to Ah De Bah's distressed mind the fact that Soi Yan Makwun was Tiaoga's daughter, and since she had brought upon herself the tribal penalty of death, it was Tiaoga who should command their action. The fugitives, one of them blind, could not possibly succeed in their flight. The night would see the white man given to the stake, and now that Silver Heels had proved herself a serpent in the tribe and a traitor to Tiaoga, she would probably die with him.

Ah De Bah made queer sounds in his chest as they ran to Tiaoga and the expectant people. He was not as calm as Shindas when they arrived. It was Shindas who announced the deception of the stranger whom they had accepted as the true spirit of Soi Yan Mak-

(Continued on Page 20)

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. Later they are captured by a band of Senecas. Through his skill with the bow and arrow, Jeems gains the admiration of the Seneca chief Tiaoga, who takes Jeems as one of them. He also takes Toinette as his daughter to take the place of his own dead child Silver Heels. The Indians take Jeems and Toinette to their home, Chenufsio, the mysterious *Hidden Town*, the secret place of the Seneca Nation. There Jeems and Toinette are married. Their happiness is interrupted when Tiaoga returns from a raid in which many of his warriors are killed. He brings a prisoner who is to be burned at the stake.

back to the cabin which Jeems had built near Tiaoga's tepee.

She sent Wood Pigeon in quest of Shindas, and when the young Seneca appeared, she pleaded with him to save the prisoner from death, urging him with all her strength to put aside his bitterness and help her in this hour. She told him the white man was Jeems's uncle and her father's old friend, a man who had always been a brother to the Indians until the Mohawks murdered the sister whom he had loved with an even greater love than that which Shindas had for Mary Daghlen. But Shindas was unmoved. Her words fell upon a heart of flint, and no sign of sympathy crossed his countenance as he listened. He left without betraying a gesture of hope.

Her failure to interest Tiaoga's nephew added to the difficulty of the situation. At first she had regretted the absence of Jeems, but now she was glad he was gone, for the increasing tumult in the village, the chanting of death songs by the women, the screaming of children, and the yelling of savages who were working themselves into a frenzy of rage about the fire pole which would soon receive its victim terrified her with the growing conviction that nothing could save his uncle. If Jeems had been there, she knew he would not have seen Hepsibah Adams put to death without a struggle fatal to himself. This thought, together with the reflection that it was a fortunate chance which had sent him away, strengthened her determination to help Hepsibah, and she watched with Wood Pigeon until she saw the chief enter his tepee. Then she hurried to him with Wood Pigeon and Odd following her.

Tiaoga's greeting held no promise. She fancied he made a movement to extend his hands and that he relaxed in his harshness. The impression was dispelled as the Seneca folded his arms across his breast and regarded her calmly, revealing no gentle aspect as he spoke a few words in acknowledgment of her visit. The tragedy which had befallen his people seemed to have given him a nobler bearing. A defeated chief returning to a home racked and

ed that the spirit of the white man who had slain three of his warriors be destroyed in flames. They would wait until it was dark, which was the tribal custom. Then the prisoner would be brought from the tepee in which he was lying bound, and the fire would be lighted.

If it were her desire, she might talk with Jeems's uncle, Tiaoga said. He was looking into the twilight when he made this concession. The Indian women at the farther end of the village were chanting more loudly as darkness came on.

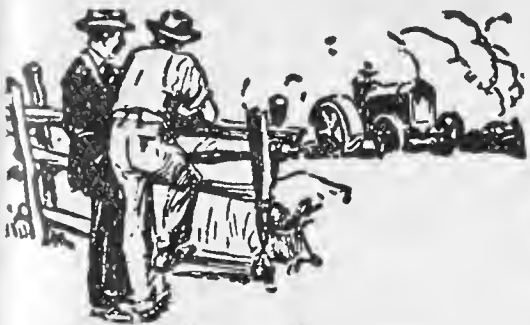
Tiaoga spoke again.

She must hurry. It was growing late. The captive was in Ah De Bah's tepee, near the river, and the Tall man and Shindas were guarding him.

He watched her depart with Wood Pigeon and Odd. Then she might have seen a change in him, a change which came when he knew he was alone.

Women and children were wailing behind her—women who had lost their husbands, others who grieved for their sons, children who were fatherless. A ring of fires were burning with the torture stake in the center. When the stage was ready for its victim, it would be an amphitheatre of flame.

Toinette caught a glimpse of the preparation and trembled at its clamour. She was breathless when she came to Ah De Bah's home, which the hunter had set apart from the others. The Tall Man stood motionless before the door with a rifle held in the crook of his arm, and Shindas sat on the ground near him. Both saw her coming. She paused a few paces from them with her mind struggling against a chaos of uncertainty and dread. What could she say to Hepsibah Adams? How could she help him when Tiaoga and Shindas and Ah De Bah were eager for his death? A moment of cowardice assailed her, a moment in which she knew it would be easier to turn back than to make herself known to Hepsibah. She looked toward the river shimmering in the dusk and saw the shadows of canoes where their owners had left them on the shore. It would not be



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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PULLETS FOR SALE. Early March hatches R. I. Reds, range raised heavy laying strain, combed and laying, weigh 5 lbs. each, price \$2.50 each; April hatched \$1.75 each; May hatched \$1.50 each, also a few dark red breeding cockerels \$5 each. Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. COLLINS FARM, 35 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0839-R.

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COCKERELS. High-powered Leghorns, nature reared. New York Official R.O.P. Large healthy, superior egg quality. Illustrated announcement, EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

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TURKEYS: Esbenschade's famous bronze strain. Easily raised. Large profits. Valuable instructions with order. New turkey book free. ESBENSCHADE TURKEY FARM, Box 208, Ronks, Penna.

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Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

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FOR SALE. House and lot in South Sodus, N. Y. Inquire of MISS NETTIE LAMSON, Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., R. D. 4.

105 ACRES on improved road. Fine set of buildings. 25 choice cows, team, poultry and tools. Bargain. THEO. FULLER, Unadilla, N. Y.

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PEACH AND APPLE TREES, \$5.00; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Yellow Delicious and Blood Red Delicious apples. In small or large lots. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines, evergreens, shrubs. Free catalog. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

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Additional Classified Advertising On Page 21

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By Ray Inman

IF YOUR CAR JERKS AT LOW SPEED, THERE MAY BE AIR LEAKAGE BETWEEN CARBURETOR AND MANIFOLD

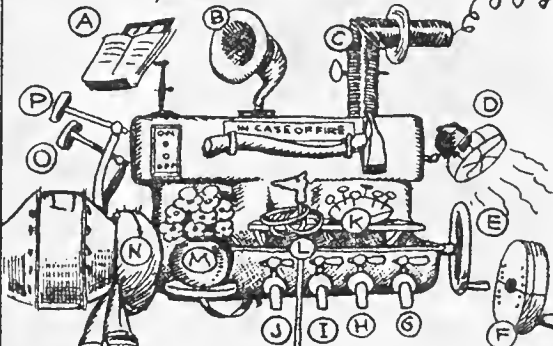
OSGOOD, YOU DRIVE ENTIRELY TOO FAST!—KEEP OVER IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD, YOU MAKE ME NERVOUS!—LOOK OUT! NOW THERE'S A CURVE! OSGOOD! DON'T YOU DARE PASS THAT TRUCK—FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE, OSGOOD, YOU SHOULD HAVE TAKEN THAT OTHER ROAD. OSGOOD! YOU'RE HEADING RIGHT FOR THAT TELEPHONE POLE!

YOU'RE DERNED TOOTIN' I AM!

THE SORT OF AIR LEAKAGE THAT PUTS CARS ON JUNK PILES.

MUCH LEAKAGE IS OFTEN AT THE GASKET BETWEEN MANIFOLD AND CYLINDER OR AROUND BADLY WORKING VALVES.

IF YOU CAN'T LOCATE GASKETS, MANIFOLDS, CARBURETORS ETC.—CONSULT THIS CHART. IT WILL MAKE MATTERS WORSE, IF POSSIBLE.



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D. FAN J. VANILLA
E. CRANK K. CUSHION
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M. VASE FOR FLOWERS
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ANOTHER COMMON CAUSE IS WRONG ADJUSTMENT OF CARBURETOR. IT SHOULD BE ADJUSTED BY A COMPETENT SERVICE MECHANIC.

THIS CARBURETOR IS ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF MY CAR AFTER THE WRECK, EH?

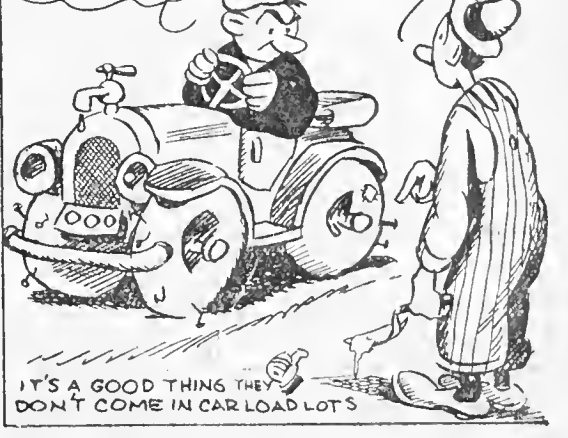
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Roan Color. Born July 27, 1929. By King of Three Rivers whose dam is Phyllis A. 10,141M 414F. Out of Tulip Fancy, 2 yr. old R.M. 7031M 268F. Catalogues describing herd on request. Accredited herd. Address **R. L. WILLIAMS, Jr., Herdsman, Route 2, Dover, N. H.**

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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
7 to 8 weeks old. . . . \$3.00
8 to 10 weeks old. . . . \$3.25

Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$4.00 each Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. **A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.**

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Chester and Berkshire cross, or Chester and Yorkshire cross. Our pigs are from registered boars and high grade sows. These pigs are large, growthy and blocky and will make large hogs.

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.00

Will ship in small or large lots C.O.D. or send check or money order to **MISHAWUN STOCK FARM, Mishawun Road, Woburn, Mass. (Crating Free).**

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4 to 5 months old, boars and sows for breeders \$20 each
R. F. SEELEY, WATERLOO, N. Y.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. PATTINGTON, & SON, Merrifield, N. Y.

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CHESTER WHITES, DUROCS, POLAND CHINAS
You cannot tell them from pure breeds; growthy, healthy pigs, from high grade sows and pure bred boars. The kind that make hogs of themselves. We have been breeding and raising hogs for over 20 years.

8-10 Weeks Old, \$4.50 each. Shipped C. O. D.
HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass.
L.W. Dean, owner, C.K. Laughton, mgr. Tel. Wal. 0888-M

SHEEP

3 Extra Good Rambouillet Rams
RAM LAMBS; EWES
H. C. BEARDSLEY, MONTAUR FALLS, N. Y.

FOR SALE Rams, Hampshire Down Rams, full blood and Registered Lambs, yearlings and two-year olds.
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Registered Hampshire Ram Lamb
Prize winner at local and New York State Fairs, \$35.00.
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From heavy producing dams. Sire Premier Denver Lad by Colantha Creamelle Denver Lad whose dam's sire was out of Dutchland Colantha Denver. 36.25 butter seven days, 1315 in year, 4.14 fat. Three and four months, mostly white, \$50 and \$60. Registered, transfer, crated delivered at station here. Accredited herd. Will also sell two cows cheap, getting on in years, but sound good milkers. Regular breeders.

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HOLSTEIN HEIFERS TOP QUALITY, springing 2-year-olds, yearlings and calves, at lowest prices. Write your wants. **E. HOWEY, 1092 James St., St. Paul, Minn.**

\$50 off Nov. 1

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His dam is a daughter of the great Dutchland Sir Inko, out of a daughter of Rog Apple Colantha Korndyke 14th.

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We will drop the price of this bull \$50 the first of each month until sold.


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CLIP AND GROOM YOUR COWS

It Means Cleaner and Better Milk

Clipped and groomed cows are clean the milk is portable and keep dirt out of improved milk. Clipping and Grooming STOKES the health of your LIVE ELK. GILLETTE PORTABLE ELECTRIC CLIPPING AND GROOMING MACHINES OPERATE ON THE LIGHT CIRCUIT furnished by any Electric Power Co. or on any make of Farm Lighting Plant.

GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., INC.,
129 W. 31st ST. DEPT. A. NEW YORK, N. Y.
9 Years Making Clipping and Grooming Machines Only.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 18)

wun. He spoke clearly so all could hear him. For a few moments the desire for vengeance was quieted by the knowledge that this was the greatest blow which could befall Tiaoga, who had given to the white girl the most sacred of his possessions—the soul of his lost daughter. He was coldly and terribly still. His face changed before their eyes. The furrows in it grew deeper, and it became as hard as the stones in the fields. They waited for him to speak, giving him time to fight what was in his breast. Then words came weighted with the decision of death, rising until they swelled in a passion that was like a fire consuming everything in its path. He declared that his honour and the honour of his people lay in his hands. He called on Shindas and Ah De Bah to go with him to recapture the fugitives, for this was a duty imposed on him first of all. Before the night was much older, the fire stake should have its triumph. He had forgotten the blind man, for a man without eyes was already dead. *He would give to the flames the white girl who had betrayed them.*

A new sensation possessed Chenusio after the three had gone. The white girl was to be burned! The thought traveled in whispers from cautious lips, for this which was about to happen was not a vengeance of the flesh: it was the spirit of Soi Yan Makwun calling for justice, a command from the dead before which Tiaoga had not dared to hesitate. The Silver Heels whose body had died in the pool was watching them. She was moving among them, listening to their words, filling their souls with a presence that dulled grief and chastened the frenzy of hatred. Even Wood Pigeon, who loved Toinette, could not cry. Those who were white drew away in horror. Hours passed, and the Senecas listened in the stillness as if oppressed by fear.

At last they heard the chanting of a voice coming nearer as fast as a canoe could travel. It was the death song with which Tiaoga had grieved for his daughter, and the savages were moved by it as leaves are moved by a wind. The suspense was broken, for in the song of grief was also a note of triumph which brought the message that Tiaoga had been successful in his pursuit. Fresh fuel was piled on the fires, and the flames leapt high. When Tiaoga and his companions came from the river, they brought no prisoner with them. Yet a fierce light shone in their countenances as they entered the illumination, and beginning his death song again Tiaoga snatched a burning brand and flung it into the midst of the pitchy material about the torture stake. In a moment a winding sheet of flame licked its way up the pole, and around this Tiaoga danced, finishing his song to the crackling of the pitch. He flung himself into a greater passion as he told his people what had happened. He described how they had overtaken the fleeing ones at the edge of the Great Rocks beyond which the water thundered in a maelstrom. The blind man had fought with a hatchet he had stolen from Ah De Bah's tepee until another blade was sunk in his brain to quiet him. He was a devil in his blindness, and Tiaoga pointed to

Shindas, who held back his buckskin shirt to show a long and bleeding gash. The white man was dead, and his body, weighted by the darkness of his soul, was gone forever in the deep waters beyond the rocks.

(To be Continued Next Week)

How A.A. Country Looks from an Aeroplane

(Continued from Page 7)

ing, too, that over in the next valley was a very strange land, and all of the people who dwelt there were strangers and to be avoided.

But from an aeroplane all sides can be seen at once so the big patch of gloomy woods becomes a very small patch indeed, and the valley over the mountain that took us a day to cross with the old farm "plug" is now separated in time by only a few minutes' travel, so that its people no longer seem far away or strange.

The Aeroplane Will Erase Boundaries

Just as the automobile has united small neighborhoods into big communities, so I predict will the aeroplane in time erase county, state and even international boundary lines, and make us all neighbors.

One of the great problems of the world is prejudices which come from lack of knowledge and understanding of the other fellow's problems, and even of our own problems, because we are too close to them. But when one looks down from a mile up in the sky and sees all sides of the woods, how insignificant and small seem the works of man which we think are so important. The airman gets a sense of relative values and a broader outlook not to be had in any other way.

How God must smile sometimes at little Man's self-importance, and how different our problems must look to Him when seen from the standpoint of distance and an eternity of time, than they do to us whose yardstick of measurement is so warped by lack of perspective.

So last night as we sailed into the setting sun, on the homeward journey, and saw the blue haze of the horizon turn gradually into night, I realized that the time is not so far distant when the people will all be flying. When that time comes, it will be a better world, for the freedom of the air will give mankind a freedom of the spirit which we and those before us who have been tied to the earth have never experienced.

Accredited Registered Holsteins FOR SALE

35 fresh and close springers, 2½ to 5 years old, large, nice condition, selected. 4 yearlings, 10 calves 2 to 6 weeks old, 2 yearling bulls, must be sold by Nov. 15th.

SPOT FARM, TULLY, NEW YORK

\$10,000

Protection Against

ACCIDENT

and

SICKNESS

For Only **\$10. year** No Dues or Assessments

Men, Women, 16 to 70 Accepted
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Policy Pays

\$10,000 for loss of life, hands, feet or eyesight. Many unusual protecting clauses. \$25 Weekly benefits, pays doctor and hospital bills. Covers Automobile, Travel, Pedestrian and many common accidents. Covers many common sicknesses, including typhoid, jaundice, cancer, lobar pneumonia, etc., etc. Largest and oldest exclusive Health and Accident Insurance Company. Don't delay, you may be next to meet sickness or accident. Mail coupon today for free descriptive literature.

North American Accident Insurance Co.
E. C. Weatherby, Gen. Ag't., Ithaca, N. Y.

Name _____

P. O. _____

State _____

AGENTS WANTED for Local Territory



GUARD—Hey, youse! Cantcha READ!!—JUDGE.



Know What You Are Getting

FOR the past, several years, many auto owners have been approached by agents from a number of concerns commonly spoken of as "auto membership service companies". These agents sell memberships in the association, and although the contracts differ to some extent, in general, members are promised rebates on gas, oil, accessories, and repairs, and in some cases are also given the promise of free towing service, and a certain amount of legal service. Most of these associations seem to be operating within the law, although correspondence with our subscribers who have invested in memberships, indicate they are uniformly dissatisfied with the returns they have se-

about the type of articles and advertising published as well as their financial backing.

When Deer Damage Crops

Are we legally entitled to kill deer that are damaging our crops?—*New Jersey.*

THE New Jersey Law provides that the owner or leasee of any land under cultivation may kill deer at any time that they are found on land under cultivation. However, any deer that is so killed becomes the property of the Fish and Game Commission and of course, they must be notified at once. Cultivated land is construed to mean pasture fields seeded with cultivated grasses or land on which any cultivated plants are growing. Anyone who kills a deer damaging his crops and fails to report it to the Fish and Game Commissioners at Trenton, or the Fish and Game Warden of the county makes himself liable to a fine of \$100.

Free Lot Scheme Still Active

At the Great Barrington Fair I signed a card. In about two weeks I got a letter saying that I had drawn a lot. Now, would you people advise a man to have anything to do with it.

WE HAVE commented several times in the Service Bureau Columns about the activities of firms offering

free lots. It is an old scheme of arousing interest by offering something for nothing, but we have yet to find a case where we believe it is worthwhile to take advantage of this free offer. You will find either that the company wants a sum of money for various services before they deliver the deed to you, or that the lot you have drawn is so small you will have to buy additional land before you can build anything on it.

By all means we would not part with any money for any property before we had looked it over personally, and made a very careful investigation as to its real market value.

Another Chance to Lose Three Dollars

I am writing you about work in South America, how they ship men there, and where they ship from. I will be very thankful if you will send me full particulars, as I would like to go.

FROM this letter we believe you have been reading advertisements which claim to give information about positions in South America. There are several frauds that have advertised along this line, but it appears that those publishing the advertisements are much more interested in getting the small deposit for the supposed information than they are in getting any job in South America.

By no means would we send any such concern any money, neither would we advise going to South America unless we were absolutely sure of a job, before leaving. It is claimed that one concern, advertising to secure jobs in South America and charging a listing fee of \$3.00, took in approximately \$6,000 a day. So far as we know they did not secure a single job for anyone.

The Telephone Stock-Selling Racket

HUNDREDS of legitimate bankers and investment houses use the telephone in selling securities. The fraudulent stock promoter imitates the methods of legitimate business—up to a certain point.

When a stranger calls you on the telephone and urges you to buy stocks, offering you quick, large, and immediate profits, it is time to stop, look, and listen. He may claim "inside information." This is the time for you to get "outside information." Better Business Bureau of Rochester.

cured from their investment. In one or two cases, where these associations have gone too far, legal action has been taken to close up the business.

Letters from readers indicate there is unusual activity of these associations at present. Possibly this is due to the fact that a law went into effect in New York State, September 1, which makes it advisable (but not compulsory) for motorists to carry automobile liability insurance. Many of our subscribers have bought memberships in these auto service associations under the impression that they were buying auto liability insurance, conforming to the New York State law.

We suggest to all readers that if they wish auto liability insurance that they buy this from a company whose integrity is unquestionable, before they part with their money, and that they are absolutely certain they are buying automobile insurance, and not membership in some auto service association.

"Farm Life" Goes Out of Business

Could you help us get the magazine, "Farm Life"? I signed up for a six year's subscription with this publication, and have only received a few copies. I have not been able to get any answer to letters I have written, lately.

WE HAVE been informed by the trustee in bankruptcy, of the Farm Life Publishing Company that this magazine suspended publication with the issue of July, 1929, and there is no possibility of its resuming. However, an effort is being made to secure another publication of like value to take over the subscription, and fill all unexpired terms, as it is impossible for them to make a refund of the money.

Before subscribing to new magazines we suggest that you learn something



The Sign of Protection

WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance
Service Offered Through North American
Accident Insurance Company

Paid Subscribers to Oct. 1, 1929.....\$145,261.72
Paid Subscribers during Oct. 1929..... 3,842.84

\$149,104.56

E. H. Maloney, Dansville, N. Y.	\$130.00	R. H. Powers, Middletown Springs Vt.	40.00
Auto collision—concussion of brain.		Travel accident—fractured rib.	
Emory Godman, Blairstown, N. J.	25.00	Frank Buchal, Copenhagen, N. Y.	20.00
Auto skidded—fractured rib.		Travel accident—fractured shoulder and head.	
Luther C. Poole, Burtonville, Md.	20.00	Everett Halladay, Auburn, N. Y.	20.00
Auto collision—dislocated shoulder.		Auto collision—fractured shoulder.	
Bela W. Jackson, Boonville, N. Y.	70.00	Carrie Brannan, Upper Lisle, N. Y.	20.00
Wagon tipped over—fracture wrists.		Auto accident—concussion of back and eye.	
Mrs. David C. Adams, Dryden, N. Y.	35.00	William Hughes, Tully, N. Y.	130.00
Auto collision—lacerated head, injured knee.		Trolley struck auto—fractured ribs, punctured lung.	
Ward D. Sherwood, Nichols, N. Y.	20.00	Erwin Hurshel, Hurleyville, N. Y.	31.43
Auto overturned—bruised back and hip.		Auto struck by train—lacerated scalp, contused shoulder.	
Paul Pavog, Townsend, Del.	10.00	Warren Winslow, Basom, N. Y.	500.00
Struck by auto—displaced clavicle, injured arm.		Struck by auto—mortuary.	
Theodore Hall, Newcomb, N. Y.	30.00	Frank Waldvogal, Chatham, N. Y.	34.28
Car overturned—concussion, lacerations.		Auto accident—cut scalp, sprained shoulder.	
Oscar Turner, Pawling, N. Y.	30.00	Eugene Pratt, Kennedy, N. Y.	30.00
Auto skidded—fractured ribs.		Struck by auto—contused leg.	
Frank A. Gugino, Brant, N. Y.	30.00	Jabez C. Oliver, Oriskany, N. Y.	40.00
Cultivator tipped over—strained wrist.		Travel accident—fractured rib, concussion of brain.	
Guy E. Phillips, Pulaski, N. Y.	40.00	Alida E. Rhodes, Poland, N. Y.	38.57
Auto struck by train—fractured leg.		Auto collision—fractured ribs, cut leg and head.	
Joseph Morton, Clinton Corners, N. Y.	24.28	Israel Levine, Greenfield, N. Y.	10.00
Runaway accident—fractured ribs, cut eye.		Wagon overturned—contused knee.	
Charles D. Ostrander, Ellington, N. Y.	40.00	Maurice W. Pope, Vincentown, N. J.	10.00
Travel accident—fractured arm.		Auto collision—bruised knee.	
Mrs. R. Costello, Middleburg, N. Y.	80.00	Daniel McIntosh, Canandaigua, N. Y.	22.86
Wagon overturned.		Struck by auto—contused foot.	
William J. Lyndon, Morrisville, N. Y.	30.00	William S. Agne, Newport, N. Y.	20.00
Struck by truck—fractured collarbones and ribs.		Auto collision—fractured hand.	
Cyrus B. Fuller, Parkville, N. Y.	30.00	Ernest S. Clark, Wingdale, N. Y.	40.00
Auto collision—fractured head.		Auto accident—fractured clavicle and jaw.	
William H. Goodshaw, Pawlet, Vt.	20.00	L. Harris Hiscock, Skaneateles, N. Y.	42.86
Auto collision—bruised hand, cut face and scalp.		Auto accident—fractured bones in hand.	
Lois E. Austin, Ellisburg, N. Y.	40.00	Mrs. Dorothy Hiscock, Skaneateles, N. Y.	22.85
Auto overturned—bruised thighs.		Auto accident—cut leg, concussion of brain.	
L. S. Taber, Newfield, N. Y.	40.00	Davis M. Shellito, Linesville, Pa.	37.14
Travel accident—fractured arm.		Auto accident—bruised body—fractured ribs.	
Raymond Bellinger, McGraw, N. Y.	14.28	Joseph Condon, Waterville, N. Y.	1000.00
Auto collided with telephone pole—bruised leg.		Travel accident—mortuary.	
George S. Rice, Butler, Pa.	14.28	W. A. Stradling, Georgetown, N. J.	40.00
Auto accident—fractured nose.		Auto overturned—bruised arm, sprained ankle.	
Chas. Rayner, Colrain, Mass.	20.00	Franklin I. Foster, Homer, N. Y.	10.00
Travel accident—contused arm and leg.		Struck by auto—lacerated face, sprained knee.	
Floyd W. Bates, Morganville, N. Y.	30.00	Guy E. Phillips, Pulaski, N. Y.	50.00
Travel accident—dislocated shoulder.		Auto accident—Broken leg.	
Louis E. Evans, Norwich, N. Y.	18.57	Ida M. Heath, East Ryegate, Vt.	26.43
Auto overturned—contused side.		Struck by auto—fractured leg.	
John F. Moore, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	500.00	Grant M. Vance, Groton, Vt.	110.00
Struck by auto—mortuary.		Travel accident—fractured leg.	
George Carter, Jamison, Pa.	15.00		
Struck by auto—concussion of brain, lacerations.			
Leon Reynolds, Mansfield, Pa.	30.00		
Auto accident—fractured ribs and injured back.			
William F. Carr, Penn Yan, N. Y.	30.00		
Travel accident.			

Total \$3,842.84

Additional Classified Advertising

AGENTS WANTED

ENERGETIC MEN IN every town and village can earn big money selling seeds. Experience unnecessary. Steady work. Write for particulars. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

AGENTS MAKE \$10.00 a day showing latest Christmas stationery. Samples and particulars free. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

MIDDLE AGED LADY for house work and cooking. Steady job for right woman. State age, wages wanted and when you can come. JAMES FARRELL, Bradford, Pa. R. 2, Box 48.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Good sweet chewing, 3 lbs., 90c; 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 3 lbs., 60c; 5, \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25. Box 50 cigars \$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe free. FARMERS UNION, A6, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed best quality. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50, 10 pounds, \$2.50. Smoking, 10 pounds, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

CIGARS from factory, trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid, \$1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

INSTRUCTION

LEARN AUCTIONEERING at home. Every student successful. School, BOX 707, Davenport, Iowa.

AVIATION—Employment available now in Milwaukee for men who desire to earn while learning Aviation. Training is in our shops, classrooms and on the airport. No experience necessary. Write for information without obligation. AERO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Employment Department MD, 63 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WOMEN'S WANTS

DRY GOODS 20 yards percales, gingham, sheetings, etc. Our best quality and newest patterns. Pay postman \$1.95 plus postage. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

6 PIECE COTTAGE SETS Snow white voile 50c set. Cotton Batts 72x90, 98c. 3 lbs. plaid blankets \$1.00. 3 lbs. woollens \$1.00. Patchwork 7 lbs. percales \$1.00. 3 lbs. silks \$1.00. Woolen Jersey 58 inches wide \$1.00 yard. Cheese cloth 20 yards \$1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Large Package Silks or velvets 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

YOUR CHRISTMAS MONEY easily made selling our "Beautiful" Christmas cards 21 for \$1. Money back if dissatisfied. SOUTHWORTH'S, Milford, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT. Box of paper with genuine engraved monogram, any color, \$2.50. Steel die included. Generous commission to agents. COULTON ENGRAVERS, Milford, Conn.

SWITCHES \$2 from combings \$1.50. Booklet. EVA MACK, Box 298, Ithaca, N. Y.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY—Few spare hours each day showing samples printed stationery to neighbors. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

PATCHWORK PRICES the best bargain of the season. Large assortment percales cut in squares, no waste, 50c postpaid. NEW ENGLAND PATCHWORK CO., Hartford, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps before 1871 bought. Old inlaid mahogany furniture bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30, 6 1/4 in. \$1.50 postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

SEEDLING PECANS, 10 pounds \$2.50. Large selected Peanuts 10 pounds 93c. Cannot accept orders for less quantity. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

HIDES, WOOL & FURS is our specialty. Write for reliable market prices. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Buyers, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

FIRST CLASS second hand egg cases with flats and fillers 12c each, F.O.B. factory. AMERICAN EGG CASE CO., 817 Black Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

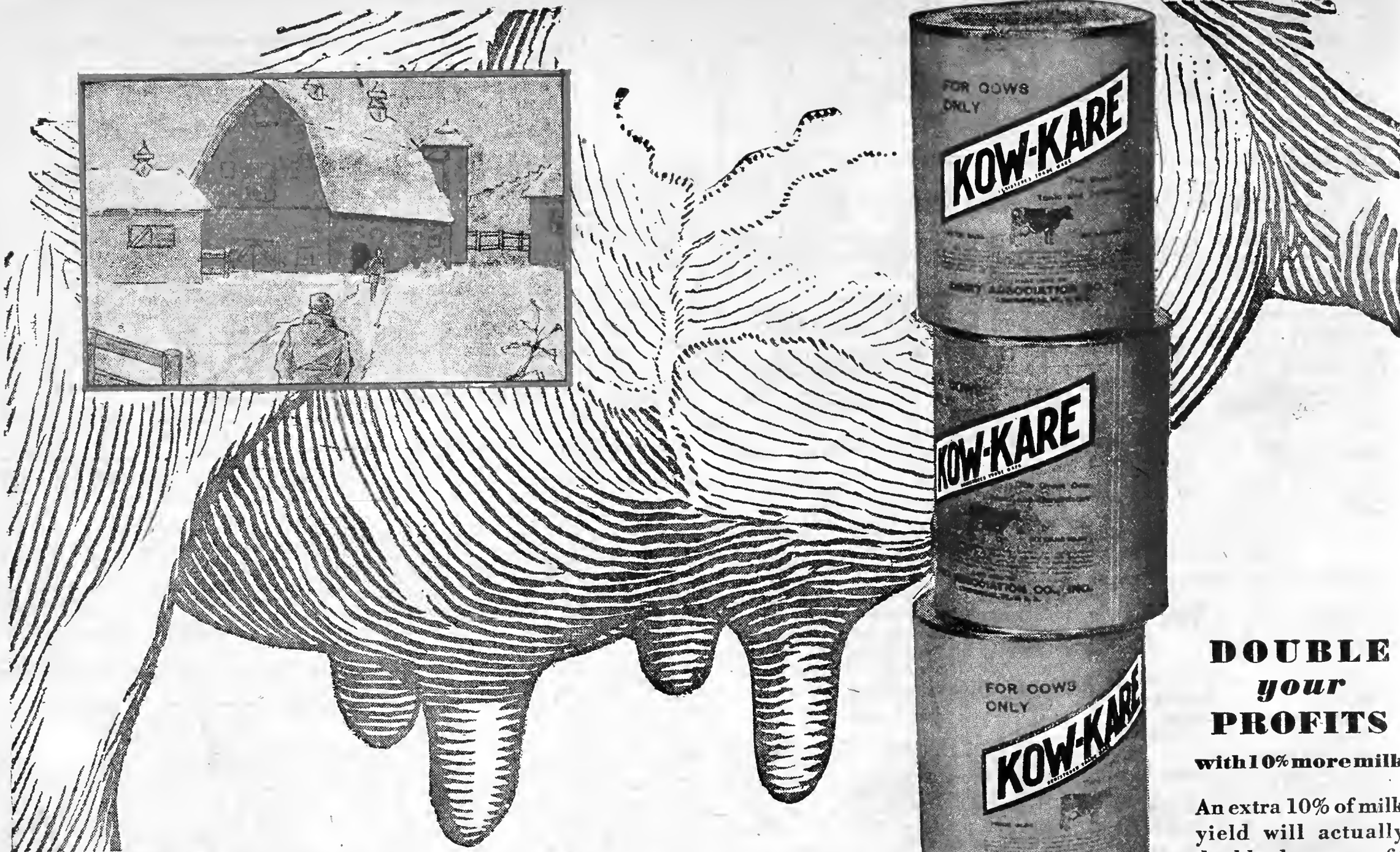
MIRACLE TRAP ROOSTS guarantee healthier chickens, greater profits, less work. AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO., Crawfordsville, Ind.

FOR SALE—Invalid or freight hand elevator, 600-lb. capacity; good condition. SIDNEY CROUNSE, Altamont, N. Y.

FOX TRAPPING METHODS. Water, Dry land and snow sets. Send for particulars. CHESTER B. HALL, West Springfield, Mass.

PEANUTS—Buy direct from growers and roast them yourself. No. 1 hand picked 5 pounds \$1.50; 10 pounds \$2.25; 100 pound \$12.50; 500 pounds \$50.00. Farmers stocks 500 pounds \$32.50; 1000 pounds \$60.00. Delivered prepaid. FARMERS SUPPLY CO., Franklin, Va.

JUMBO PEANUTS—Field stock 8c lb; Hand picked 15c lb. Orders filled promptly. MRS. JULIA LANKFORD, Franklin, Va.



A bumper harvest of Milk Profits —from the overworked winter dairy

EVERY dairy is overworked in winter. Gone is the succulent pasturage, fresh air, sunshine and exercise of summer. Instead, barn feeding—months of confinement and dry, hard-to-digest diet. An unquestioned over-burdening of the milk-producing load, yet, milk-flow must be maintained or losses quickly pile up.

What can be done to offset the new conditions? Thousands have found the answer by adopting regular KOW-KARE conditioning throughout the trying Fall, Winter and Spring months. By giving Nature a chance—by keeping digestion and assimilation at top notch, the added strain of heavy Winter feeding and forced production is carried without a breakdown.

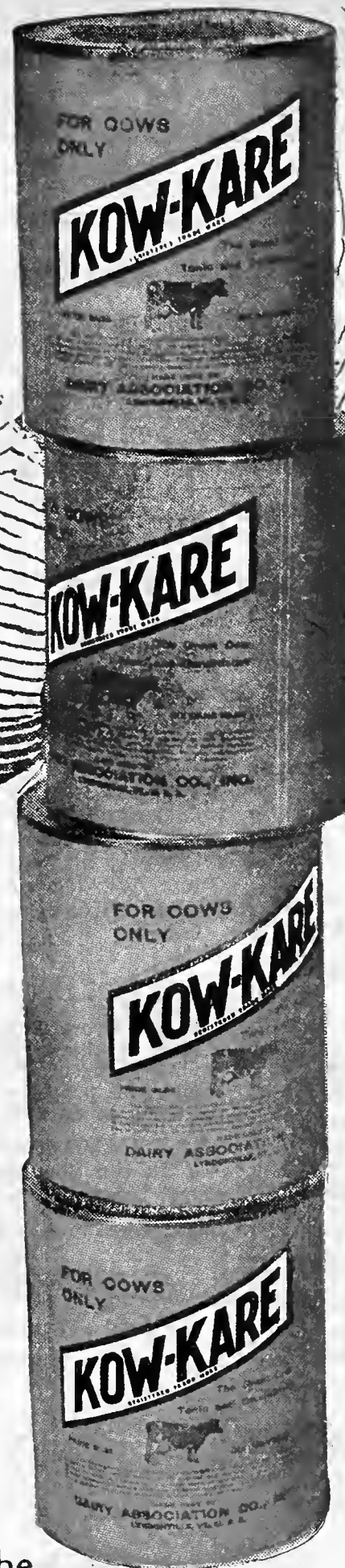
How KOW-KARE helps

KOW-KARE is a scientific concentrated formula designed to

tone up, invigorate and regulate the natural productive functions of milk cows. Iron, the great body builder and blood purifier, combined with potent medicinal herbs and roots, gives needed support by inducing a healthy appetite and a profitable converting of the natural diet. KOW-KARE conditioning costs so very little per cow per month, those who once test it on their backward, lagging milkers seldom attempt to get along without its visible benefits during the barn-feeding period.

Protect the udder with Bag Balm

For chaps, cuts, cracked or sore teats—for Caked Bag, Bunches, Inflammation of the udder, and other similar troubles. Bag Balm insures quick healing, comfort, easy milking. Big 10-oz. package, 60c—at stores.



DOUBLE your PROFITS

with 10% more milk

An extra 10% of milk yield will actually double the net profit in the average dairy. Every added quart of milk—after cost of feed and keep is met—is clear profit. It's the top inch in the pail that pays best.

A marvelous aid to freshening cows

At this most critical time it is foolish to let any cow shift for herself. Many disorders that lower production find their origin at calving—when a cow is run down and unable to meet an extra strain. The use of KOW-KARE before and after calving is sensible insurance—and standard practice in well-conducted dairies where taking chances is known to be expensive.

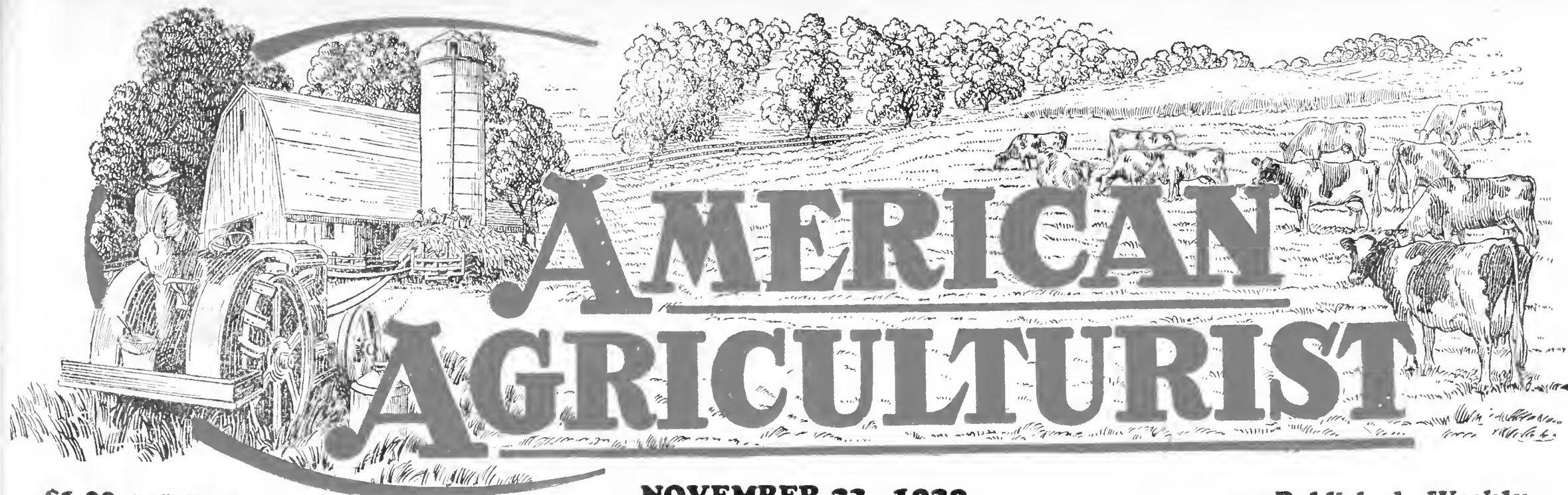
Full feeding directions are on every package. Sold by feed, drug, hardware and general stores. \$1.25 and 65c sizes. We will mail, postpaid, if your dealer is not supplied.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., Dept. 18
Lyndonville, Vt.

Send for FREE Cow Treatise

This valuable new edition is edited by a well-known veterinary authority. Tells in a simple way how to recognize and treat common cow troubles you are sure to encounter. A handy reference book to keep on hand. Now, while you think of it, send for your copy. Thirty-two pages of just the sort of information you need almost daily.

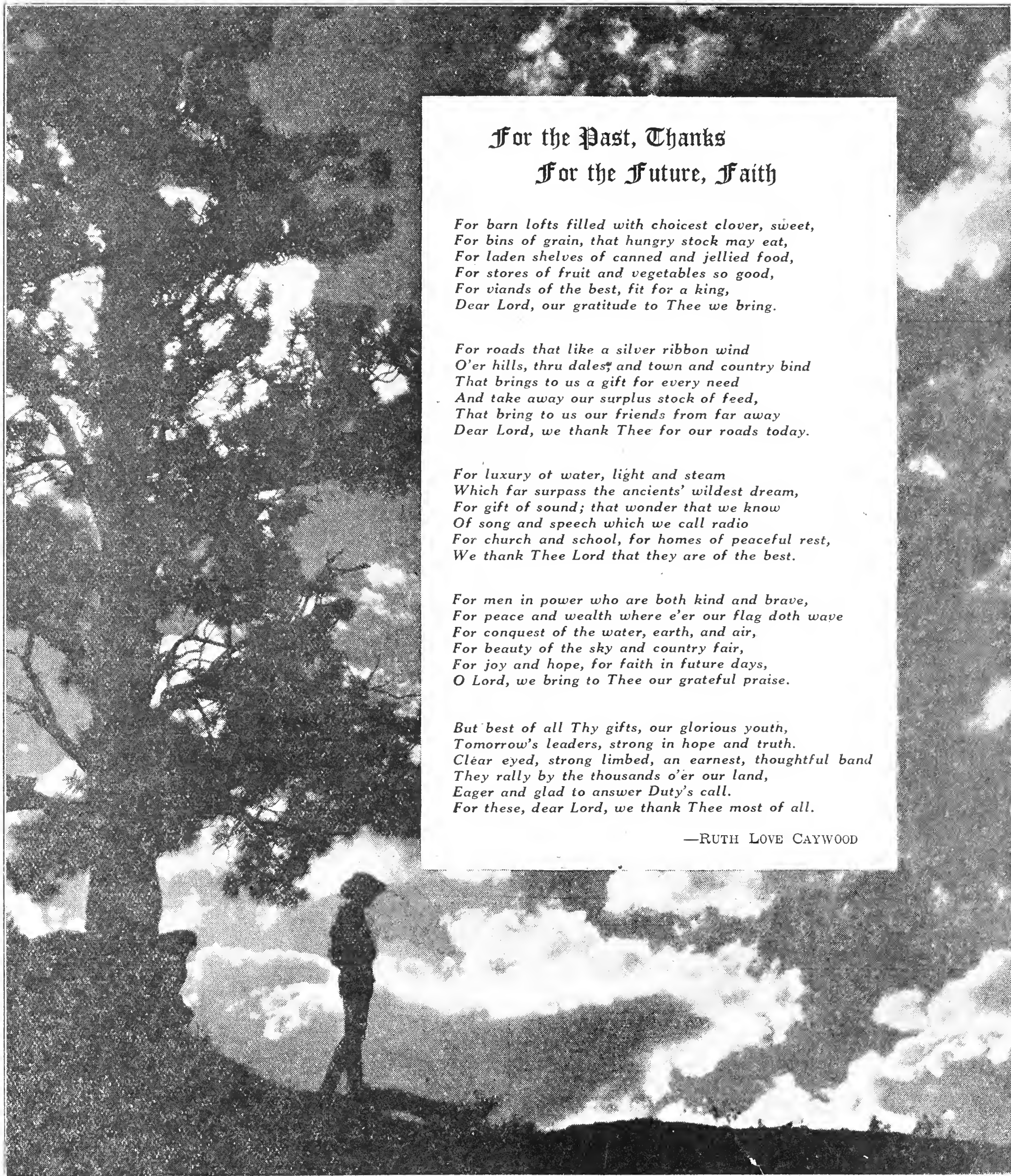




\$1.00 per year

NOVEMBER 23, 1929

Published Weekly



For the Past, Thanks

For the Future, Faith

*For barn lofts filled with choicest clover, sweet,
For bins of grain, that hungry stock may eat,
For laden shelves of canned and jellied food,
For stores of fruit and vegetables so good,
For viands of the best, fit for a king,
Dear Lord, our gratitude to Thee we bring.*

*For roads that like a silver ribbon wind
O'er hills, thru dales, and town and country bind
That brings to us a gift for every need
And take away our surplus stock of feed,
That bring to us our friends from far away
Dear Lord, we thank Thee for our roads today.*

*For luxury of water, light and steam
Which far surpass the ancients' wildest dream,
For gift of sound; that wonder that we know
Of song and speech which we call radio
For church and school, for homes of peaceful rest,
We thank Thee Lord that they are of the best.*

*For men in power who are both kind and brave,
For peace and wealth where e'er our flag doth wave
For conquest of the water, earth, and air,
For beauty of the sky and country fair,
For joy and hope, for faith in future days,
O Lord, we bring to Thee our grateful praise.*

*But best of all Thy gifts, our glorious youth,
Tomorrow's leaders, strong in hope and truth.
Clear eyed, strong limbed, an earnest, thoughtful band
They rally by the thousands o'er our land,
Eager and glad to answer Duty's call.
For these, dear Lord, we thank Thee most of all.*

—RUTH LOVE CAYWOOD

—Photo by Ewing Galloway

See Page 11 for a Summary of National Master Taber's Talk



This International tractor, made by McCormick-Deering, is powered and lubricated with Socony products, and is used on the farm of B. L. Haskins at Pawling, N. Y.

Reduce your operating costs with Socony

FARMERS throughout New York and New England who are interested in cutting down on needless repair bills and who want to get the most out of their equipment are using Socony products. Many of them have discovered, for instance, that the new Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl does as much for their tractors as it does for their automobiles.

How many of these Socony products are working for you:

Buddy Harvester Oil	Eureka Harness Oil	Standard Hand Separator Oil
Socony Household Oil	Socony Turex Oil (for Diesel and Oil Engines)	
Mica Axle Grease	Socony Disinfectant	Socony Motor Oil and Aircraft Oil
Socony 990A-Motor Oil for Model A Fords		Dendrol Dormant Spray Oil
Socony Gasoline and Socony Special Gasoline <i>plus</i> Ethyl		

SOCONY

Petroleum Products for the Farm

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is \$1.00 a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities. Remittance must accompany order.

American Agriculturist
461 Fourth Avenue. New York

OTTAWA LOG SAW
only \$39
GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE
BIG BOOK FREE
Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. 30 DAYS TRIAL. Write today for FREE book. Shipped from factory or nearest of 4 branch houses.
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 801-W Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas

LITTLE WONDER DITCHER
Direct from Factory to Farmer
Ditch a Mile a Day!
"The Little Wonder is a real labor and money-saving machine," writes August Mandel, Hinadale, Ill. Cuts a clean trench from 10 to 14 inches wide and from 20 to 30 inches deep. Works in any soil. You can drive in a straight line or around a curve and cut a perfect grade all the way.
L. W. Sales Co.
Box 110 Bellevue, Ohio

Budded from Bearing Trees

Our Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach trees are budded from selected trees of superior quality. All Harrison trees are grown in our own nurseries, well-rooted, true-to-name and certified free from disease.



EVERGREENS

in more than 30 varieties, Norway Maple and other fine Shade Trees. Flowering Shrubs, Peonies, Hedge Plants and Small Fruits.
FREE FALL CATALOG. This book, based on more than 40 years' experience, will assist you in improving your orchards and beautifying your home grounds. Write for it today.

HARRISONS' NURSERIES
Box 60, Berlin, Maryland

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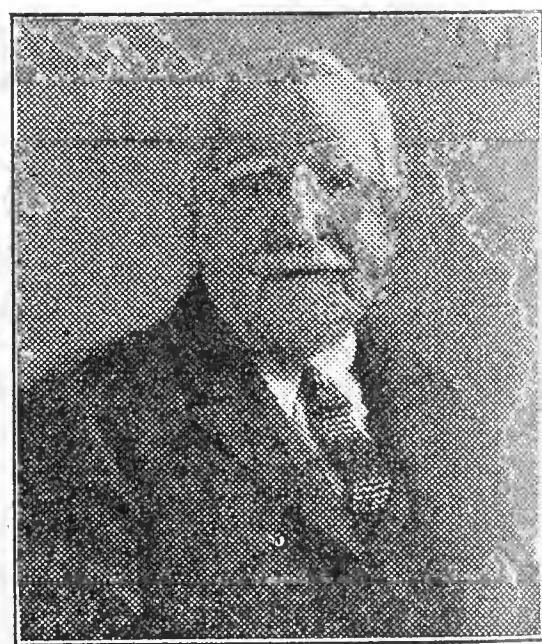
When Is a Farmer Too Old To Be a Farmer?

MUCH has been said of recent years about the business and professional man who continues his daily tasks at store or office after he has passed into the sixties, the seventies and, sometimes, the eighties. And we of the younger generation often marvel at this continued demonstration of energy. For in our childhood days we were taught that even the Bible put a dead line at three score and ten. But in this swiftly moving twentieth century all traditions and precepts are set at naught. Boys of twenty are writing books, old men of eighty are managing great business organizations, and now comes one, Thomas Sloan of Guthrie, Oklahoma, who was actively engaged in farming at the age of 113.

By "actively engaged in farming" is meant that Thomas Sloan was doing all the work without the assistance of a hired man. True, the farm was rather small but there was more work than the average man of half Mr. Sloan's age would care to do.

He Loved His Work

This small farm or town "ranch" was located at Mulhall, Oklahoma, where Mr. Sloan lived at that time. There were ten acres of corn, more than a hundred chickens, some pigs, cows, horses, a vegetable garden covering two town lots, fruit trees to prune, ber-



Mr. Thomas Sloan

ries to gather, shade trees to trim, lawn to mow—all these meant work, early and late, in good weather and bad. And all this work was handled singlehanded by Thomas Sloan for many years after he had passed the century mark. How could he do this work at his great age? He loved it. All the living things on the "ranch" were his pets, and the trees and fruits and flowers were like dear friends.

Nearly 116 Years Old

Just 102 years ago little Tommy Sloan, age 14, said good bye to old Ireland and set sail for the magical shores of the Western Hemisphere. For two months the great ship, with masts and spars and sails piled high in the air, fought rough weather and rougher waves before it reached its destination, St. John's in Newfoundland.

John Quincy Adams was President of the United States when blue-eyed Tommy Sloan first saw the shores of America. Most of us have to look in our old school histories to see when John Quincy Adams was President. There have been so many Presidents since then that we can't remember the line of succession. But Tommy Sloan remembers. For he will never forget that day, 102 years ago, when that old sailing vessel glided along side the dock in St. John's.

A Varied Life

During the more than a century since he left Ireland Mr. Sloan has followed many callings. A shoe-maker in Newfoundland, a sailor on the Atlantic with narrow escapes in shipwrecks and yellow fever epidemics in foreign ports, a shoemaker again during the Civil War, a railroader in the North West, a farmer in Montana, a

(Continued on Page 18)

Farm Bureau Favors Potato Grading Law

C. R. White Reelected President at Annual Meeting of Federation

THE majority opinion of potato growers and farm bureau representatives as expressed at a conference called by the Farm Bureau Federation in Syracuse on November 6 favored a potato grading law for New York State. The conference, which preceded the



C. R. White who was reelected president of the State Farm Bureau Federation.

two-day session of the Federation's annual meeting, was called to determine the views of the growers on the much-discussed grading law. It resulted in a resolution empowering President C. R. White of the Federation to appoint a committee to draft a suitable bill for introduction in the Legislature.

Mr. White in opening the conference pointed out that the lack of potato standards and unregulated production methods have given New York State a bad reputation among potato buyers which works to the detriment of the majority of the producers. His statement was further emphasized by M. P. Rasmussen of the New York State College of Agriculture who declared that other states are getting the cream of the New York market because New York has no mandatory grading law. "Less than five percent of potatoes sold in carlots by New York growers are inspected" said Mr. Rasmussen, "the use of U. S. Grades being voluntary in this state."

"It is relatively easy to sell ungraded potatoes

By MARY FENNELL KEMPER

in New York State because of the denseness of the population. But the whole industry suffers in market and price as a result of this condition."

The difficulties in enforcing potato grading were pointed out by E. D. Phillips of the Department of Agriculture and Markets. He said that while a grading law is a possible remedy to the present condition it has two major objections. "New York has a large number of growers who raise small potato crops. These men might be eliminated if such a limitation is placed on the industry, with the result that dealers would not get the necessary large volume.

"Moreover, New York is not geographically homogeneous, making it difficult to properly frame a grading law, and almost impossible to enforce one. There are too many forms of marketing to properly check grades, and it would cause the state an undue expenditure of time and money to serve the isolated growers."



E. V. Underwood, who after fifteen years of successful farm bureau work, resigned as Federation secretary to become manager of the Producers' Warehouse and Elevator Co.

Two other possible remedies were suggested by Mr. Phillips: grading handled by co-operatives which if soundly handled would be slow in effect; and shipping point inspection or certification handled by the State and Federal Depts. of Agriculture together.

Mr. Phillips cautioned

ed the conference that if a grading law is sought the grades should not be written into the statute as such rigidity cannot be enforced and that it



E. S. Foster, newly elected secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

should be preceded and accompanied by widespread education and an adequate appropriation for enforcement.

Five large potato counties, Steuben, Jefferson, Onondaga, Erie, and Livingston, are now conducting potato improvement campaigns, according to E. V. Hardenburgh, of the Vegetable Gardening Department of the College of Agriculture.

The education program, handled by the Farm Bureaus, includes recommendations as to quality, grading, marketing, and production. "Critics have objected to this campaign on the basis that it would increase production" said Mr. Hardenburgh. "Such criticism is unfounded, as the danger lies in steadily decreasing production. The potato industry is necessary to New York State, for we have the correct agricultural conditions and the potential market."

When Thomas McKeary, acting as Chairman of the Conference, called for general discussion the growers put themselves on record almost unanimously favoring a grading law. Some dissent was expressed by Long Island growers who declared that Long Island is exempt from the

(Continued on Page 7)

To Store or Not to Store

Prize Letters in Our Contest "When to Market Crops"

First Prize Letter

NO hard and fast rule can be given as to when farm crops should be marketed. Weather conditions, the size of the crop and the demand fluctuate from year to year. However, after many seasons' experience as a dirt farmer, I have concluded that, generally speaking, harvest time should be market time.

Prices may be somewhat lower just as crops are being gathered, but the grower who sells does not have to stand the losses due to mice, rot, drying and sprouting. Sometimes we hold a crop expecting the price will advance, and lo! the market has been satisfied from an entirely new section of the country.

It goes without saying that if adequate and satisfactory refrigeration is available the question must be debated from another angle. Butter, eggs and cheese may be stored safely for some time without sacrificing the flavor, but such storage adds to the ultimate cost of the product. Transportation costs for farm produce are less in the fall than in winter or spring as roads are clear and there is not the danger of chilling fruit or vegetables. By selling in the fall the farmer knows just what his returns are and he can better govern his expenditures as well as intelligently plan his next spring's activities.—ANSEL DUMOND, Walton, N. Y.

Thinks Fall Sales Are Best

Second Prize Letter

THE question of selling farm produce in the fall or storing in the cellar for higher prices is one that depends on circumstances.

Take for example the potato crop, which is one of the money crops of this part of New York State. During the past two or three years those who stored their crop expecting a better price in the spring in most cases lost out, because the spring price received did not warrant the extra work of storing the crop, to say nothing about the loss by reason of shrinkage during the winter

years, I am quite certain that the farmer who markets his crop in the fall will be a winner over the one that stores his crop and waits for spring prices. Surely he will save himself a lot of extra work, besides loss because of shrinkage in weight. No crop comes out of winter storage as heavy as it was in the fall. There is always some loss on stored farm crops.—A. C. VAN LOON, Bath, N. Y.

* * *

Shrinkage a Big Item

Third Prize Letter

IN reference to the question in September 28 issue, "Does it pay to store or hold cash crops?", my experience has been that usually the fall market is the best on a whole, considering price, quality and weight. There is a great shrinkage on such crops as potatoes, cabbage, carrots and beans if they are stored. There are also the extra expense and work of handling these crops two and three times, besides the worry of freezing. My experience is, and has been, to sell in the fall when the crops are ready.

I have known farmers to store their cabbage and sell it for a large price, but by the time they pay for the help trimming and the shrinkage, they wouldn't make as much as I did for a smaller price selling them out of the field.—ROY C. HOAD, Newark, N. Y.

* * *

Holding a Matter of Good Judgment

HOLDING the crop is largely a matter of judgment, some have a poor idea of what is best, and again the best mind may make a

(Continued on Page 6)

It Does Not Always Pay to Sell in the Fall

ALTHOUGH a majority of these letters seem to agree that crops should be sold in the fall for best results, yet there are exceptions to this rule. Those who have studied the figures of crop sales over a long term of years state that there are times when it pays well to hold a crop and not sell it from the field. These times occur more often when there are small crops and high prices.

It is probably true that the farmer growing just a small cash crop as a side line, who does not have the time to study markets and prices, will do the best to sell in the fall; but the farmer who specializes in a large cash crop, or crops, can well take the time to study the whole market situation before selling all of his crop too hastily.—The Editors.

months. The crop always sells easier in the fall than in the spring. Besides, it is easier to haul to market when the crop is handled in the fall than it is to store and then handle it in the spring, even though the price received at harvest time is not just what we would like it to be. By selling in the fall we can have our money to use when needed and besides, have more time in the spring for work that must be done during the rush season of the year. For my part, I am in favor of selling in the fall if the price offered is anywhere near the value of the produce sold, be it potatoes, beans or cabbage.

Spread over a term of years, say eight or ten

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Founded 1842

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Vol. 124 November 23, 1929 No. 21

The Milk Shed Is Safe!

FARMERS of the New York milk shed have again proven that they can work together successfully in a common cause. While we cannot be too sure at this writing, there is every indication that there will be no shortage of milk in these eastern markets this fall. We are right in the middle of the usual short period, and so far there has been plenty of milk. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST offers its congratulations to dairymen for the splendid and efficient way in which they have responded to the call for more milk during the short period, and we feel that every farmer who has made a little extra effort will be paid many times over in saving the eastern markets for eastern dairymen. The menace of western milk is past, and the New York milk shed has been saved. Furthermore, the situation is such that there will be little danger from western milk again in many years.

The strange part of it is that the danger from now on will be all the other way, from too much milk rather than from too little, and that danger will be right on us this year after January 1. The campaign to meet the shortage was necessary, but now it will be necessary to work just as hard to put on the brakes. We have stated many times during the last few months that the dairy market is at its crest, and prices are now likely to go the other way. The swing downward will not be very far, because the dairy business is a stable business, but it behooves every dairyman to do his part from now on to work just as hard to produce less, as he has this summer and fall to produce more.

E. V. Underwood Leaves Farm Bureau Work

E. VICTOR UNDERWOOD, for several years the efficient secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, has resigned from the Federation to become the manager of the Producers' Warehouse and Elevator Company, a subsidiary of the G.L.F. Exchange.

During the fifteen years in which Mr. Underwood has served in Farm Bureau work, he has built up the State organization, been of great service to the agriculture of New York, and, last but not least, has made for himself thousands of friends who will all wish him well in his new position. Mr. Underwood will continue to live in

Ithaca. The appreciation of Mr. Underwood by the Farm Bureau members of the State Federation was shown by their presenting him with a fine gold watch when his resignation was announced.

The Farm Bureau Federation has announced that E. S. Foster, Farm Bureau manager of Suffolk County, has been hired to succeed Mr. Underwood as secretary.

Jail the Chicken Thieves

THE murder of Master Farmer Pittenger, presumably by chicken thieves, and the increased boldness of country robbers of every kind emphasize the need of more severe laws, more severely enforced. Chicken thieves are being too lightly dealt with by the courts.

It is time for a change. Robbery is robbery, and murder is murder, whether it happens in the city or in the country, and we call upon executive and judicial officers everywhere to give more time and attention to the capture of country thieves and to give them real penitentiary sentences when they are caught.

Where Did the Money Go?

ONCE more we ask the officers of the Rural School Improvement Society to render a financial statement to the farmers of the State showing how they spent the large sums of money which they admit they received from school districts. It is the custom of even the most secretive of business concerns to render a statement of their financial affairs to their members or stockholders.

The money which these men say they have received as officers of the Rural School Improvement Society would pay the educational expenses of a large number of country boys and girls. The public, therefore, has a right to demand where that money goes and for what it is used.

Listen-in Every Monday Evening

IF you are fond of poetry, we suggest that you listen-in to the General Electric Company's station, WGY, at Schenectady, every Monday evening from 7:30 to 7:45. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, cooperating with WGY, will broadcast during this period selections from the American poets entitled, "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home." If you listen to one or two of these, we are sure you will like them well enough to make a point of listening in every Monday evening to the whole series. Here is a whole course in American literature presented in an entertaining and interesting way. These beautiful writings from our greatest authors should come as a welcome relief to so much jazz.

It is suggested that teachers and parents call the attention of high school students and the younger boys and girls to this series. After you have listened in for two or three Monday evenings, send your favorite poem (not written by yourself) to station WGY, and those poems having the most votes will be broadcast later in the series.

We Assure You a Square Deal

ONE of the great advances in business in the last twenty-five years is the improvement in quality and truth in advertising. There are still dozens of cheap magazines that allow a lot of trash and misleading advertising in their columns; but this is not so with the high class magazines nor with the best American farm papers.

We were much interested in attending a meeting recently of the Agricultural Publishers' Association, an organization composed of the best farm journals in America. This association has a "Fair Play Policy", which is an agreement among the publication members of the association not to allow any misleading, untruthful, or

unfair advertising copy in any of the farm papers that belong to the association.

We give below the statements in this farm paper "Fair Play Policy", to which the publishers unanimously and enthusiastically agreed.

Some of the publications, like AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, go even a step further and guarantee their advertising. This means that when we do make a mistake, and let some unfair advertiser in, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST takes the loss and not the subscriber who answers the advertisement. We are proud of the advertisers in our columns. Their copy and illustrations are interesting and informative, and we refer them to you with the assurance that in doing business with them you will get a square deal.

Farm Paper Fair Play Policy

- 1—Copy shall be truthful.
- 2—Copy may contain legitimate recommendation of the advertiser or product and may discuss in a positive manner the advertisers' method of distribution. It may not refer disparagingly to a competitor, his product or his method of distribution.
- 3—Copy shall not quote the editor or editors of the farm paper in which the advertisement appears.
- 4—Copy shall not violate agreements made in any trade practice conference of the industry in which the advertiser is engaged.
- 5—Copy shall not assert a product to be the only product of its kind having certain features or selling at a certain price level unless the advertiser can on request substantiate such claims.
- 6—Copy offering employment with or without investment and copy for educational courses designed to increase the student's earning power shall not cite exceptional earnings in language creating the impression that such earnings are average.
- 7—All copy, whether specifically referred to in this resolution or not, shall be required to be equitable to competitors and to farm paper subscribers.
- 8—When publishers are in doubt with regard to copy it is recommended that the copy be submitted to the Association for an opinion.

What Happens When Gold Is Scarce

WHEN there is plenty of gold in circulation in the world, there is inflation of values, prices go up, and farmers in general do well. Vice versa, history shows that when gold becomes scarce, deflation takes place and agriculture always suffers from the downward trend of prices.

One of the hardest periods for American farmers lasted from about 1870 through the early 90's. This was a period of deflation, one of the causes of which was the scarcity of gold. California gold was nearly exhausted and no new sources had been discovered. Then came the Klondike gold, also the large new mines in South Africa, and prices began to go up immediately, so that from about 1895 to 1914 farmers were fairly prosperous.

Half of the gold of the world is produced in the Rand mines of South Africa. This source is becoming exhausted and gold is again becoming scarce in the world. If agriculture is to be prosperous, either some new source of gold supply must be found, or we must learn to get along without so much gold to support our paper money.

Eastman's Chestnut

"I RECKON," said the first farmer, "that I get up earlier than anybody in the neighborhood. I am always up before three o'clock in the morning."

The second farmer said he was always up before then, and had part of the chores done. The first farmer thought he was a liar and decided to find out. A few mornings after he got up at two o'clock and went to the neighbor's house. He rapped on the back door, and the woman of the house opened it.

"Where is your husband?" asked the farmer, expecting to find his neighbor in bed.

"He was around here early in the morning," answered the wife, "but I don't know where he is now!"

Changing Conditions Require New Knowledge

More Data on Soil and Weather Would Save Farmers Thousands

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following article is a radio address given by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, over the General Electric Company's station, WGY, at Schenectady. Not even farmers themselves, to say nothing of other people, realize the need of knowing more about soil and climatic conditions. These two factors determine more of the profit or loss in agriculture than all others combined.



Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, of which Mr. Morgenthau is chairman, is recommending that the state take steps to gather just as soon as possible more weather and soil data and information. You will be interested in reading this article which shows how much this information is needed.

MOST of the farms of New York State have been settled during the past one hundred twenty-five years. During the early years of the nineteenth century there was a rapid migration from the New

York State College of Agriculture to prepare a plan for a survey of the agricultural resources of the State, which could be submitted to a meeting of the commission for discussion. Governor Roosevelt had already expressed himself as being very much interested in this problem.

During the past year, Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission has been active in developing

By HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

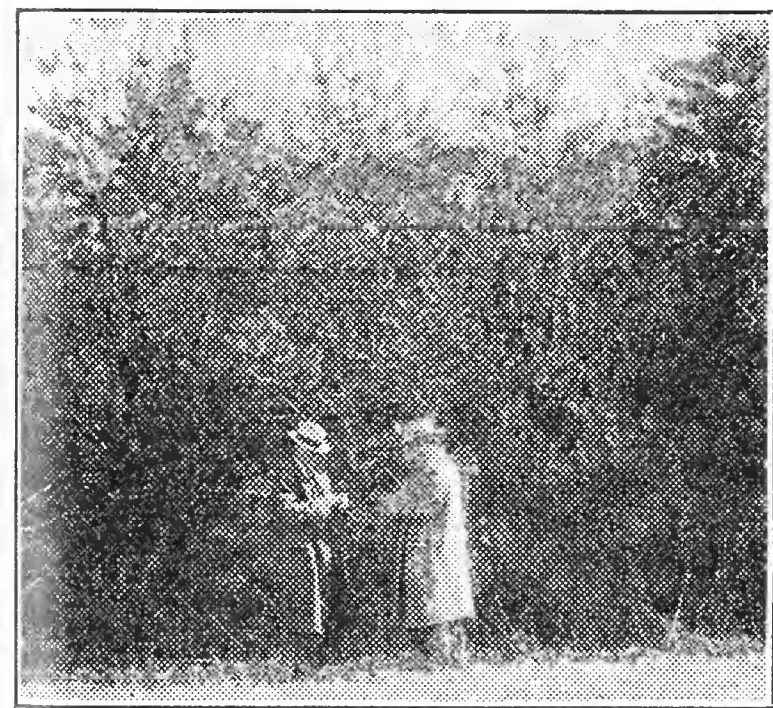
tion with the farmers of the entire United States. With improvements in rapid transportation of perishable products, this competition has become more acute every year and particularly so during the past decade. Twenty years ago a farm that was only moderately well adapted for the production of potatoes or apples might carry on a good business in producing these crops. Today with sharp competition from the best potato regions and from the best apple regions in the entire country those New York farms which were formerly moderately well adapted are now not at all adapted for the production of these crops and can no longer make a profit.

This has brought about a crisis in our agriculture and a need for a reorganization of the farm business in many important farming areas of the State. Some of the most fertile areas are today in a depressed condition because they are still attempting to produce something which is no longer profitable under their conditions. They can only be restored to prosperity by finding out those particular branches of agriculture for which they are best adapted and by engaging in those branches. Thousands of farms in the old timothy

hay areas of Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Jefferson, Montgomery, Niagara, St. Lawrence counties, and others, are suffering from this depression. Thousands of farms in our great Western New York fruit belt are finding fruit growing very unprofitable in competition with the great western regions, while some other farms which happen to be located on the particular soils and under the particular climatic conditions that are the best adapted to apple growing are making a reasonable profit.

The Cost of Planting Orchards on Wrong Soil

In the Champlain Lake Valley there is now considerable interest in expanding the orchard business. Before men make the long-time investment of setting an orchard, they should be sure that they are setting it on soil that is adapted for fruit growing. At present no one can give them this information. Better soil studies are needed in order to determine it. Without this information thousands of dollars will be lost



Courtesy, N. Y. S. Conservation Dept.

Land should be classified for the use for which it is best adapted. Some land is now being farmed that should be growing a fine crop of trees like these.

England States into New York. The land was quickly taken up and divided into farms. Nothing was known of the particular adaptation of any soil or climatic region to any particular group of crops. All agriculture must be self-supporting at that period so all of the necessary crops must be raised in every region. Transportation was slow and difficult and the farmer never had any limiting competition from distant regions.

Very unproductive soil was cleared and farmed as well as the more productive soils. There was no way of telling at that time which ones of these soils would soon lose their fertility and which would maintain or increase their fertility under cultivation, so farming spread to may soil types that over a long period of years are entirely unadapted for farm purposes.

As means of transportation developed, communities began more and more to raise those crops for which they were best adapted and to purchase some of their needs from more distant communities. Farmers of New York State came into competi-

What the Vegetable Growers Need

The vegetable growing industry of the State is growing very rapidly. Vegetable growing has come to be a very important phase of our agricul-



Can you imagine anything much more tragic than to put a lifetime of work into growing an orchard only to find that it will always be non-productive because it was set on the wrong kind of soil? We need more knowledge of our soils and climatic conditions in New York. Read Mr. Morgenthau's article on this page.

ture. Farmers are trying out new vegetable crops in all sections of the State. Experience has shown that Madison County has a particular adaptation for the growing of peas; that a small section of Delaware County has a particular adaptation for the growing of cauliflower; that a small section of Erie County has a similar adaptation. This experience is a costly and slow teacher, however. Careful soil and climatic studies would give us the basis for judging what crops are best adapted for each region and would be much less costly than the school of experience.

This problem of readjustment of the agriculture of New York State to changed marketing conditions, this problem of a much finer adaptation of crop or animal to a particular soil and climatic condition, is one of the most serious problems confronting agriculture today. In order to aid with the solution of this problem, it seems necessary to have a careful and scientific survey of the agricultural resources of the State including the particular soil and climatic adaptation of every region in the State and the particular soil and climatic adaptation of each crop or animal for the different regions.

In the spring of 1929, as chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, I asked the New

state policies in regard to roads, schools, forestry and taxation. Growing out of all these activities and as a supplement to them, it was felt desirable to complete the picture for New York State by planning a survey of the agricultural resources of the State.

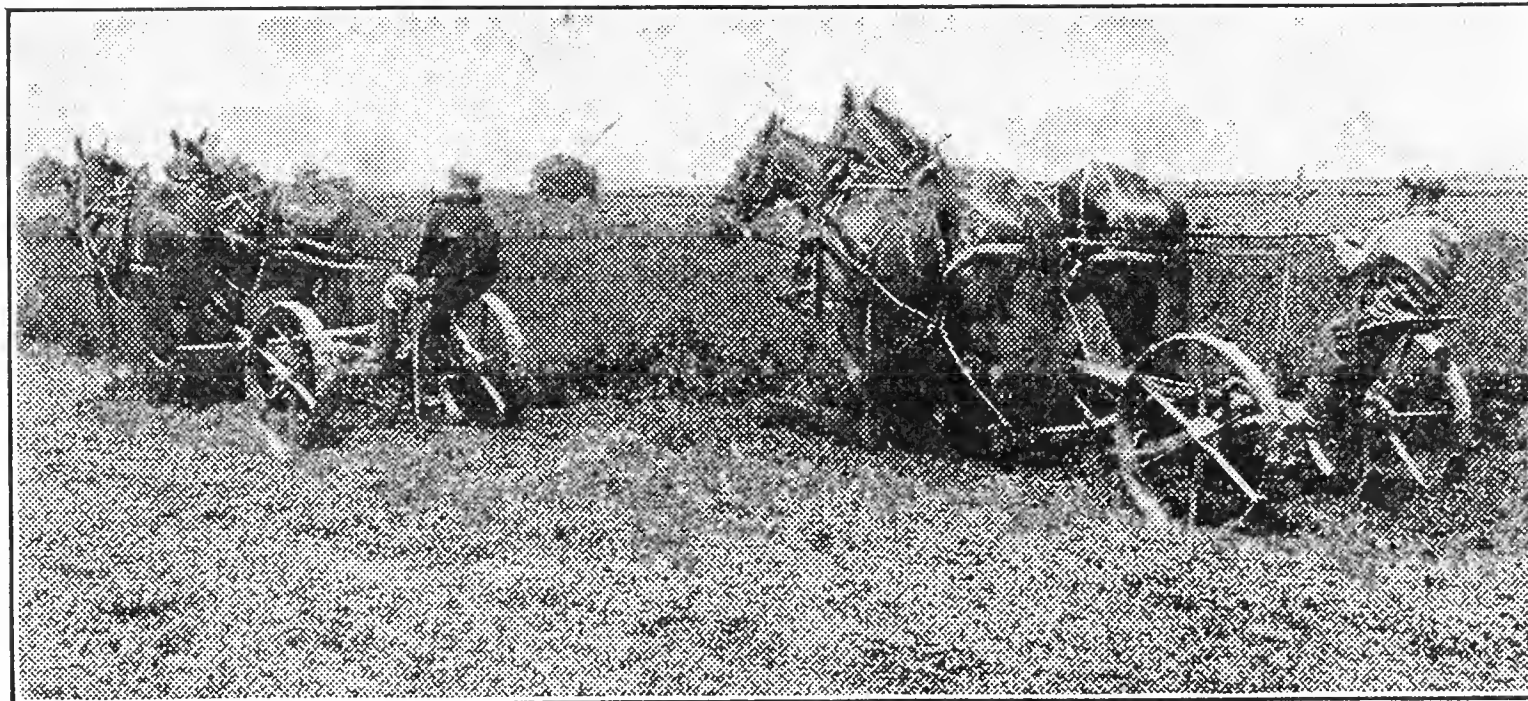
At the request of the Commission, various members of the staff of the New York State College of Agriculture undertook to assemble material for such a program. These materials were presented to a meeting of the Governor's Commission on August 2, 1929, and the following projects were unanimously approved by that commission.

Soil is the Greatest Resource

The best farm resource of a state is its soil. The qualities and character of the soil must be known before it is possible to forecast what crops may be grown or what type of farming may be carried on with profit. We know too little about our soils. To be sure, soil surveys have been conducted in this State for years, but only about half the State has been surveyed. What about the other half? It will take thirty years to finish the job at the present rate of speed, and we cannot afford to wait that long. We must meet new conditions with new knowledge. Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission is therefore recommending the completion within the next few years of the soil survey of New York State as a foundation for the best agricultural development.

Effect of Weather On Crops

A knowledge of climate conditions is almost as important as a knowledge of soils. We know altogether too little about the length of the growing season between killing frosts, and the amount of rainfall in the summer growing months. We do not know much about the effect of altitude above sea level, the distance from great bodies of water, and other factors which are very important in determining the success or



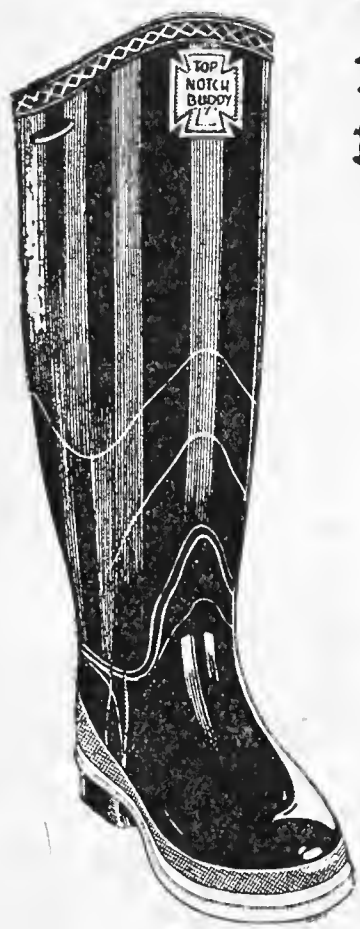
Hay was once a profitable crop in this State, but no longer is. What shall we grow in the place of it? Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission is urging that studies and surveys be made to help farmers change their type of farming to something that pays better. Read what Mr. Morgenthau says about them on this page.

(Continued on Page 18)

2 OLD FRIENDS...

— your local Merchant
and this mark

save
money
for you



Top-Notch BUDDY BOOT
—with the "muscles" of tough
live rubber—extra wear
without extra weight.

YOUR friend of long standing, the independent local merchant, knows the special qualities you like in rubber footwear. Working closely with him for years, Top Notch knows them, too.

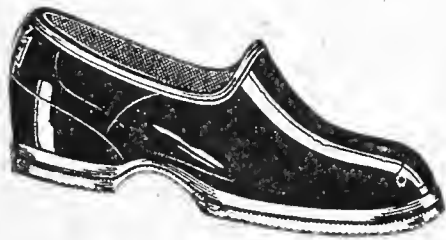
We can tell you that Top Notch will save money for you because it is the longest-wearing rubber footwear made. But go to your local merchant and let him *show* you the tough, rugged construction that makes money-saving possible —the construction that defies snow,

rain, mud, slush and muck long after flimsy rubber footwear has cracked under the strain.

Ask him for Top Notch Rubber Footwear by name—boots, arctics, heavy and light rubbers—for men, women and children.

BEACON FALLS RUBBER SHOE CO.

For 28 years Makers of Top Notch Rubber and Canvas Rubber Sole Footwear
Beacon Falls, Connecticut

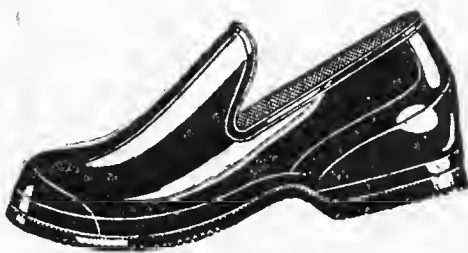


Top-Notch TOPEKA—sturdiest men's rubbers built. Just try to wear 'em out!

Top-Notch CHILDREN'S STORM RUBBERS—built to stand the hardest use a kid can give 'em.



Top-Notch WOMEN'S ALL-RUBBER ARCTIC—made by special new process; warmly lined; gives real protection; makes the foot look smaller.



A GUARANTEE  OF SERVICE
TOP NOTCH

A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Cabbage Is Being Stored

OPEN weather with moderate

By M. C. BURRITT

excellent record and good situation be-

longs to Secretary E. V. Underwood who has just resigned. Energetic, well trained as a county agent, with ability as a salesman and for publicity, he has made almost an ideal Secretary and will be hard to replace. It is almost fifteen years ago this fall when I helped to break him in as a county agent in Oswego county. I worked with him through difficult times in Erie County to which he was promoted after two years in Oswego. I was a member of the Federation Board of Directors which chose him as Federation Secretary and I have been much associated with him ever since. His industry, his engaging personality and his accomplishments for the agriculture of the State have gained for him the respect and esteem of all farmers in the State who know him.—Hilton, N. Y. November 10, 1929.

temperatures has ruled so far—10 days—in November. Most days are dark and cloudy with rain predicted and threatened. But no rain has fallen to amount to anything. Rain has never been more elusive than during the past summer and fall. We have had one or two freezing periods when during the night the ground crusts over. This open weather has been favorable to get fall work done. Apple orchards are practically all cleaned up, cabbage harvest is nearly finished, and considerable fall plowing has been done.



M. C. Burritt

The cabbage crop has continued the chief center of interest all the week. The area along Lake Ontario is probably the latest cabbage area in the State and perhaps in the whole country. The Cortland and Ontario county areas are usually nearly harvested before we begin up here. To the south around LeRoy and Batavia cabbage are also mostly secured weeks earlier than here. In the communities immediately bordering Lake Ontario west of Rochester cabbage harvest has been in full swing during the first week in November and harvest will probably last another week. Since this has been a period of heavy shipments to market and the early high price has fallen to a considerably lower level much of the crop here is being stored.

Higher Prices Hoped For

The market continues at from twelve to fourteen dollars F. O. B. with the majority of growers inclined to hold and store. It is the common belief of most well informed growers that after the freeze-up and the present heavy movement has slowed down that prices will go to twenty or possibly twenty-five dollars per ton. A well informed dealer says that up to date the distribution of New York cabbage has been poor. He points out that most of it has moved to the large cities like New York and Philadelphia and to kraut points mostly in New York and Ohio and very little of it to southern and New England points. It appears that the smaller towns of these regions and even Boston in New England have been supplied to date to a large extent by local truckers from nearby or even quite distant points. The government reports show that only during the last week has some movement begun into Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and the Virginias. When the demand in the medium sized towns in these states becomes good and the rush of shipments from the field less heavy there should be a fair up-turn in the cabbage market.

At the Farm Bureau Federation Meeting

A day spent at the annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau Federation after an absence of five years impressed me with the progress that has been made in building a strong and efficient organization. The Federation partakes, or course, of the energy, the spirit and the activities of the county agents and the extension system. Concentrating its efforts as it does on State wide problems, especially those like legislation which the extension system cannot well undertake, it has utilized the successful extension principles of gathering the facts, putting them in the hands of men who should know them and then following them up with good personal contacts.

No small part of the credit for this

To Store or Not to Store

(Continued from Page 3)

mistake. However, the writer has made it by holding and also by letting go.

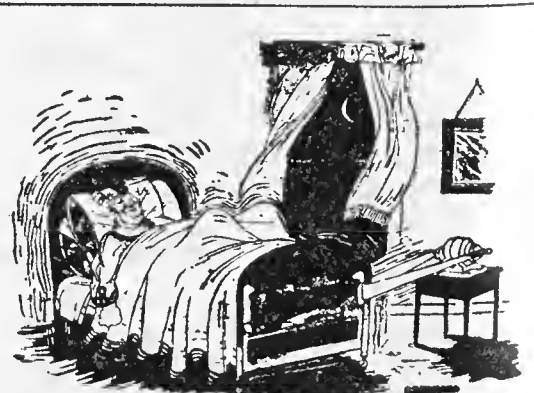
I think it was the fall of 1919 when there was every indication that the price of potatoes would advance, and they were selling for 90 cents per bushel. I borrowed \$50 from the local bank for three months to meet an obligation rather than sell at that price, and a little while before this came due, sold 78 bushels at \$1.20 per bushel, making \$22.40 as against the 75 cents interest on the note. Of course, that was a banner year for holding. I told a neighbor the beginning of November that anyone who could hold on would be sure of \$2.50, but on account of heavy obligations I had to sell most of mine and had only a few left for which I received \$3.50. The following season was vice-versa. There was a big crop and everyone was inclined to hold, but not so your humble servant. He decided that \$1 per bushel looked good, and cut loose.

When one dealer asked me if I would put some in a car for him at that price I sold him 100 bushels, no less and probably more. Several days later when the car arrived, the dealer could get all the potatoes he wanted for 40 cent per bushel. I delivered mine and was sitting pretty while a good many had not sold a potato.

Local conditions sometimes influence prices. Two years ago, the local market was paying \$1.25 for potatoes. All a dealer could give and ship them for was 80 cents. Last spring many farmers here hauled quite a distance to the dealer, getting 30 and 35 cents per bushel. Later a truck came to my place and gave me 50 cents per bushel for all I could spare. So there you are.

The main thing seems to be to know when to sell and when not to, and every indication at present is favorable to the holder.—M. H. Stables, Barton, N.Y.

The increase each year in the population of the United States alone calls for an additional supply of 26 million eggs and of a million table fowls.



The traveling salesman spends a comfortable night at home.—JUDGE.

Farm Bureau Favors Potato Grading Law

(Continued from Page 3)

evils existing in other parts of the state, and that such a law would cause them to lose the extraordinary prestige they have built up.

However, the majority favoring a grading law, a committee will be appointed by Mr. White to draft a bill which as nearly as possible meets the situation.

Fifty-two Counties Represented at Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Federation opened on Thursday, November 7, with delegates from 52 counties in attendance. President C. R. White acted as Chairman.

E. V. Underwood, Secretary, gave a detailed report of Federation work during the past year and announced an increase in membership of around four thousand.

A healthy condition in the cooperative movement in New York State was indicated by reports made by representatives of all the state-wide cooperative organizations.

H. E. Babcock, general manager of the G. L. F. Exchange stated that the Exchange is now acting as a purchasing agency for 80,000 farmers, working through 650 local agents, of which 50 are G. L. F. owned stores.

R. D. Foley, speaking for the Producers Livestock Association of Buffalo, reported a greatly increased use of the Association by New York Farmers. "In 1923 the Association sold livestock for 594 New York farmers. In the first nine months of this year 766 New York farmers used our service". The Association sells livestock on a cooperative basis, including cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep.

G. W. Jack of the New York State Wool Growers Association was able to report that, through economies in operation, the Association has handled wool for members at a cost nearly two-thirds less than last year. Over 212,000 pounds of wool will be graded, stored, and sold by the Association at a cost to members of one-half cent per pound.

The Certified Seed Potato Growers Association, according to George Lamb, has 185,000 bushels of seed potatoes to sell for members this year, as compared with 120,000 bushels last year. To market this increased acreage the Association is developing markets in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, which Mr. Lamb said, form the best potential outlet for New York seed potatoes.

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association also reported an increased service. George Fitts, who represented the Association, stated that the League handled \$85,000,000 worth of milk products during the first six months of the present fiscal year, as compared with \$70,000,000 during the same period last year; while during the first half of last year 4000 new members were enrolled and during the first half of this year 5000 new members came into the League.

The Milk Situation

Discussing the general situation in the New York Milk Shed Mr. Fitts declared "Nothing can take the Milk Shed away from us now. The volume handled by the League proves that. We have no temporary shortages to fear. Baltimore, claiming to be the most intense market for a restricted area, has to fall back on western products when temporary shortages prevail. We are the only territory which does not have to fall back on the West for temporary supplies of milk and cream.

"However, New York City has one valid protest. Cooperating with dairymen, it does not use western milk and cream, but up-state cities do. We must devote our attention to making the entire state our market."

Both Mr. Fitts and Dr. C. E. Ladd of the College of Agriculture warned that after November dairymen of the Milk Shed may have a potential surplus to guard against, and that for two or three years more milk may be produced than can be sold advantageously. To meet this condition it was suggested

that dairymen select their calves very carefully, raising only choice stock; and that no grain be wasted on low producing cows.

Mr. Fitts also recommended two freshening periods; April and May; and August, September and October.

Dr. Ladd talked on the New York Milk Stabilization Committee, to which he said credit is due for holding the metropolitan market. This Committee, which includes in its membership representatives of the League, the G. L. F. the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Sheffield Producers Association, and the College of Agriculture, has met once a month for several months past, formulating plans to hold the New York City market, and through education and publicity focussing attention of farmers and consumers alike on the importance of so doing.

"The seriousness of the situation which confronted Milk Shed dairymen was relieved by one fact" said Mr. Ladd, "that was the favorable price of milk which has prevailed during the summer months. For the first nine months of this year milk prices averaged about 81 percent higher than pre-war prices; and feed prices averaged 45 percent higher."

Railway Conference

The afternoon session on the first day of the meeting was devoted to a

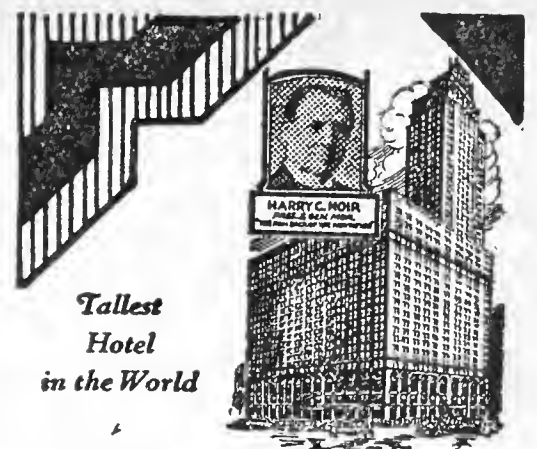
Farm Bureau—Railway conference. Officials of the New York Central, Lehigh Valley, Long Island, Pennsylvania, and Railway Express Company were present as well as the regular delegates.

H. G. Taylor, Manager of Public Relations for the American Railway Association, speaking for the railroads in general declared: "Practically every problem coming before the railroads is a subject for negotiation, and can be solved by that method. No individual genius can solve the difficulties that will arise. Cooperation alone can help and fortunately the tendency has been to draw together on difficulties, finding solutions which satisfy all parties."

"Suitable terminals for handling perishable products are badly needed in New York State," said H. E. Crouch of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, adding that the State Department is devoting considerable attention to this need. "Conditions in up-state New York are the same as they were 25 years ago" said Mr. Crouch. "New York has facilities for agriculture and marketing and it is the responsibility of the railroads to pull together in providing suitable terminals".

E. V. Titus, Chairman of the Transportation Department of the Federation, declared that the railroads are short sighted in placing excessive rates on mixed carlots of fruits and vegetables. It was brought out in the discussion which followed that the excessive rates on mixed carlots affect the farmer adversely in two ways; they

(Continued on Page 13)



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Forty-Six
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The New Morrison
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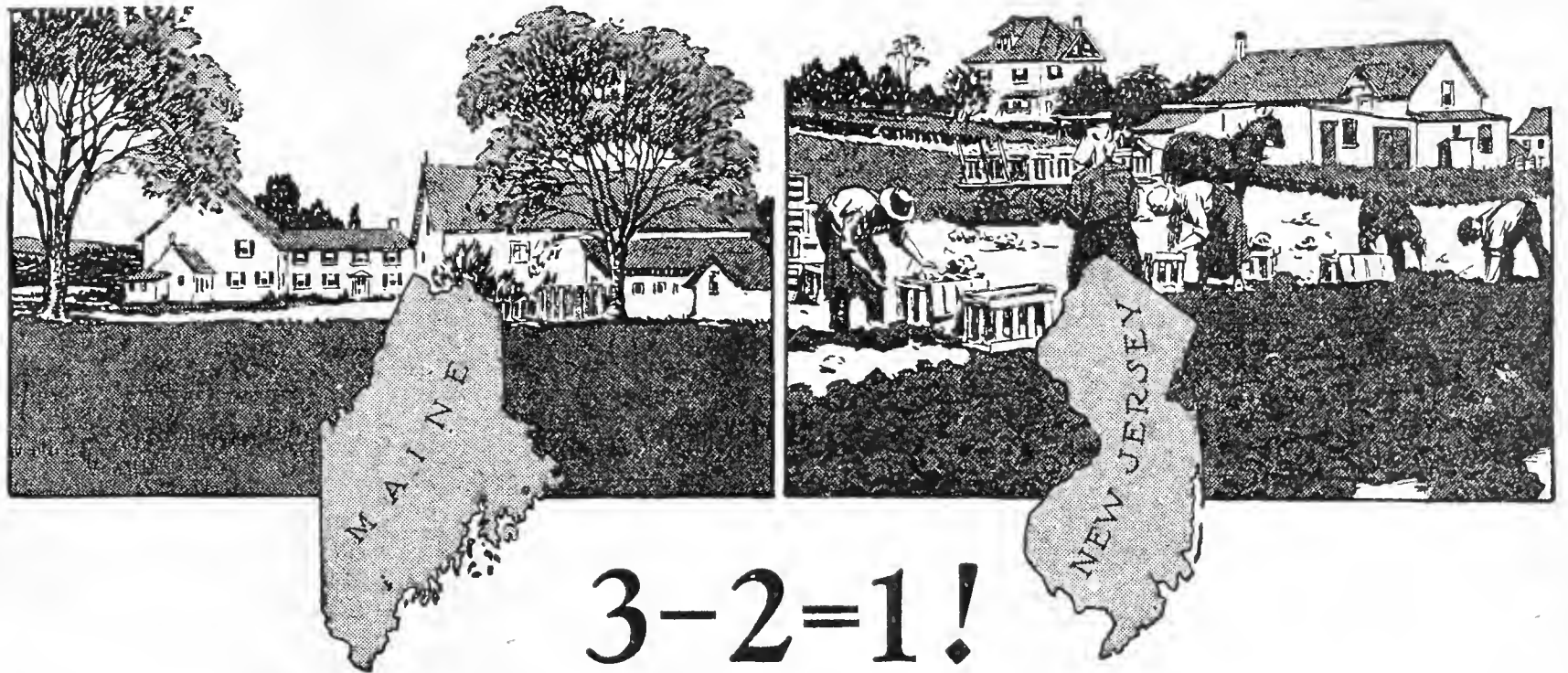
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MORRISON
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Closest in the city to offices,
theatres, stores and
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1944 Rooms \$2⁵⁰ up

All outside with bath,
running ice water, bed-
head lamp and Servidor.
A housekeeper on each
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"It's as simple as that," say Maine and New Jersey

SINCE ONE pound of high-analysis fertilizer gives as good crop results as **THREE** pounds of low grade goods, why handle, store, and distribute those extra **TWO** pounds of material? — and remember in actual farm practice these pounds are multiplied into tons!

In 1928, the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station tested the new high-analysis fertilizers right alongside ordinary grades, using about three times as much old type goods, so that the plant-food value per acre would be the same for both fertilizers. Mark well that "three times as much" item, for it is of great importance to every grower.

After the tests were finished, New Jersey reported that "the crop returns showed as good yields with high-analysis fertilizers as were shown with older type goods."

The Maine Agricultural Experimental Station conducted similar tests at the same time, and concluded that "uniformly good results were obtained with high-analyses when compared with ordinary strength fertilizers."

Maine and New Jersey thus plainly stated that the general use of high-analysis fertilizers had to come.

Ammo-Phos was used in many of these tests. There are two types of Ammo-Phos: A with 11% nitrogen and 46% phosphoric acid, and B with 16½% nitrogen and 20% phosphoric acid. Both have the same excellent free-running quality; both are packed in strong new, even-weighted one hundred pound bags; and both are making splendid records whether directly applied to the soil or used as ingredients in mixed goods.

Stocks of Ammo-Phos are carried by the Eastern State Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass.; Old Deerfield Fertilizer Company, South Deerfield, Mass.; The Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Rochester, New York; A. W. Higgins Fertilizer Company, and A. W. Higgins Company, Presque Isle, Maine; Sagadahoc Fertilizer Company, Bowdoinham, Maine; Apothecaries Hall Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Olds & Whipple, Hartford, Conn.; and Rogers & Hubbard Company, Middletown, Conn.

Send the coupon for free booklet.

AMMO-PHOS
HIGH-ANALYSIS FERTILIZERS

"A" 11% Nitrogen
46% Phosphoric Acid

"B" 16½% Nitrogen
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American Cyanamid Company
535 Fifth Avenue, New York
Please send me booklet on high-analysis fertilizers

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STALLS AND STANCHIONS

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If it Pertains to Your Barn it's a Job for LOUDEN

THE very completeness of the Louden line of modern barn equipment recommends it to the good judgment of business farmers. That—plus the fact that although it is OLDEST in point of years it continues to be the NEWEST in point of modern design and improvement—the line within which most of the worth-while changes have originated.

You who read this are almost sure to be concerned—now—with SOME item of Louden equipment or service—a service which includes consultation, plans, estimates, or any other help that you may need. Just check the squares that interest you and return this page. Complete information by return mail—without obligation, of course.

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With the A. A. Dairyman

Milking Shorthorns--A Dual Purpose Breed

THE world's record for milk and butter fat production is held by the Australian Milking Shorthorn cow Melba 15th of Darbalara. She produced 32,522 lbs. of milk and 1,614 lbs. of butter fat in one year and gained weight while she was doing it. And still they say the Shorthorn is strictly a beef animal, that is some people say this but not those that are informed on the subject.

There is no doubt about the fact that the Shorthorn is a wonderful beef animal, and there is also no doubt about the fact that she is a wonderful milk cow, and is, therefore, very well suited to many many sections of our country today. The following table is very interesting; it is the list of records of cows printed in the 1928 year book. In other words these records were made during the year 1928 under supervision of either colleges of Agriculture or local cow testing associations, but think of all the records that were made under no supervision what so ever, and hence not recorded here.

supply of milk that its mother is going to produce.

Two Checks Instead of One

A flock of sheep used to be found on nearly every farm in the hill sections of New York State, but now the dog has made it well nigh impossible to maintain a flock; why not raise this dual purpose breed of cattle, and besides the usual milk check every month, a beef check for the steer calves? To give you some idea what this might be, this year I sold a twelve months old Shorthorn steer for \$107.00 and last year an eighteen months old steer for \$152.00; the dam of this steer had a milk record of over 9,000 lbs. of milk. These steers were bucket fed from three days of age and no milk at all after six months.

The Shorthorn is the easiest keeper I know of. When traveling through the central part of the state a year or so ago, I noticed some fine looking Shorthorn cattle beside the road and stopped to inquire as to who owned them. The owner showed me all his fine cattle, and pointed with pride to the nine and ten thousand pound records that they were making, and then went on to tell how his son had obtained a wonderful milk market because of the quality of the milk. Noticing how fat the cattle were, although milking very heavily, I inquired as to how much grain he fed. "Just as much as that skinny critter," said he, pointing to one very thin cow of another breed; "They all get the same basin full of grain twice a day."

	No.	Total Milk Production	Average Yearly Production
Mature cows	1,511	15,074,828.4	9,976.7
Senior 4 Yr. Olds	236	2,189,063.4	9,275.7
Junior 4 Yr. Olds	244	2,141,578.7	8,776.9
Senior 3 Yr. Olds	344	2,857,601.1	8,307.0
Junior 3 Yr. Olds	329	2,490,249.6	7,589.1
Senior 2 Yr. Olds	656	4,609,231.2	7,023.8
Junior 2 Yr. Olds	593	3,943,766.1	6,650.5
Senior Yearlings	64	408,529.1	6,383.3
Junior Yearlings	2	13,163.8	6,581.9
Total	3,979	33,728,011.4	8,476.5

The average per cent of butter fat of these records was 3.95. We have three records in this country of over 20,000 lbs. of milk and 10 over 17,000 lbs. of milk. I give these records just to show that dear old Melba 15th was not just a freak.

In England, where 90% of the milk going into London is produced by Milking Shorthorns, they have 26 cows that have produced over 20,000 lbs. of milk and one of these gave 26,140 lbs. The following table is taken from last year's year book for England.

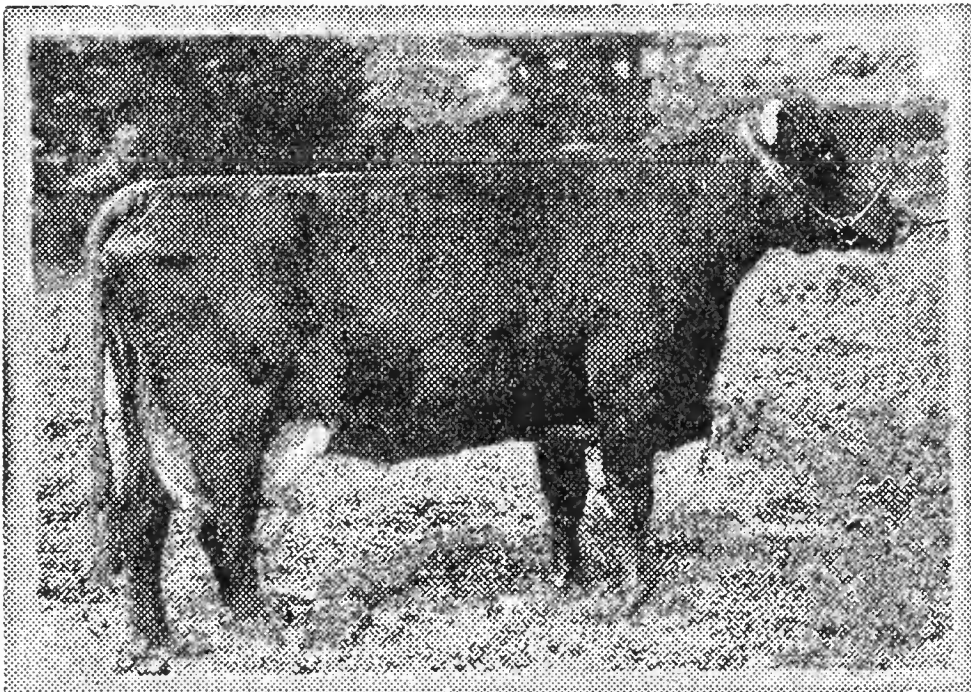
	Lbs. of milk
5 cows gave over	20,000
58 cows gave between	15,000 and 20,000
95 " " "	14,000 " 15,000
193 " " "	13,000 " 14,000
555 " " "	12,000 " 13,000
1158 " " "	11,000 " 12,000
2544 " " "	10,000 " 11,000

Contrary to the belief of some people, it is the heavy producing cow that gives the best calf to raise for beef, for instance the Grand Champion steer at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago was out of U. A. Roan Lady 101st. This cow was put on test and produced 15,428 lbs. of milk and 664 pounds of fat in 365 days. The Lord seems to provide that the heavy producing cow shall have a very vigorous calf to take care of the large

Replacement Loss is Less

"A dairy cattle authority is responsible for the statement that "over 4,000, 000 dairy cows either wear out or fall short of dairy standards each year in the United States." "If this statement is correct, one may readily conclude that many dairy farmers suffer a serious and unnecessary annual loss because of the class of cows selected for milk production. When the dual purpose Shorthorn's usefulness as a milk producer is passed she may be readily fattened and she will realize a good price for beef and her owner is not called on to stand a loss such as results in the value of the one for beef and the other in most instances valued as a canner. Contrast this situation with the returns realized in nearly every community for worn out cows of the Shorthorn breed and one will at once be confronted with an object lesson in dollars and cents in favor of the Shorthorn which will be convincing to every one capable of belief in what they see."

Fellow farmers, I recommend that you investigate the Milking Shorthorn. —MAURICE WHITNEY.



Windfall Lady. She produced 14,726 lbs. milk and 562.9 lbs. of butterfat in 365 days on two milkings per day. She averaged over a ton of milk a month for the first three months.

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You will find it pays to buy standard, trademarked goods. Let The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertising columns serve as your shopping guide. They contain the latest information regarding farm machinery, household helps, work, clothing and other merchandise of interest to farmers.

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10, 20 and 30 Yard Cuttings—1 yard wide—GUARANTEED

Remnants from large rolls sent to dealers—Fresh and New

POSTPAID

29¢

NOW ONLY

For 10 yards or more (formerly 50¢ a yard)

Extra eggs or chicks saved pay for this Flex-O-Glass. Scratch Shed in a few days.

Ideal for enclosing porches, health rooms, covering screen doors, etc.

Flex-O-Glass hotbeds grow plants quicker and much stronger.

Just cut with shears and nail on barn, chicken coop, hog house and garage windows.

ACT NOW—SAVE MONEY

Don't wait! Don't hesitate! Our stock of these 10, 20, and 30 yard lengths at 29¢ a yard is limited. Order now while the supply lasts. Enclose check or money order for number of yards wanted. We pay the postage on 10 yards or more. In Canada and West of Rockies 32¢ per yard. If your order totals less than 10 yards add 3¢ per yard for postage. Your money back if not satisfied. You take no risk. 24 hour service. Free book "Prevention of Poultry Diseases" comes with your order.

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1451 N. Cicero Ave. Dept. 683 Chicago, Ill.
Mail This Guarantee Coupon Now

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 683,
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Find enclosed \$_____ for which send me _____ yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide by prepaid parcel post. If I am not absolutely satisfied after using the Flex-O-Glass 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

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Town _____ State _____

Here's your chance to buy genuine Flex-O-Glass, the best, strongest, most durable Ultra-Violet Ray filter made, for its regular price. Here's your chance to put Flex-O-Glass in your poultry house windows, hot beds, on your screened porches and screen doors or to replace glass windows in your house, garage or barn—at a big saving. The Flex-O-Glass offered at 29¢ a yard is fresh and new, fully guaranteed in every way. The only difference between this and the Flex-O-Glass sold at twice the price is the length. Comes only in 10, 20, and 30 yard lengths which are the left overs from longer cuttings from our standard rolls. The supply is limited. Order today!

Lets In Healthful Ultra-Violet Rays
Gives hens June sunshine full of egg-making Ultra-Violet Rays, all winter long, while prices are high. Transforms porch into a warm, dry, sunlit health-room in which to work, read, rest—or ideal children's winter playroom. Saves fuel and doctor bills. Keeps baby chicks warm and healthy indoors. Prevents rickets (weak legs) diseases and deaths. Better than plain glass on Hot-Beds. Scatters light. Approved by thousands of users and all leading authorities. Just cut with shears and nail on ordinary window frames at one-tenth the cost of glass, wherever light, warmth and health are needed. Lasts for years.

Is it worth \$8.39 per cow to make each cow yield \$67.52 extra profit?

Authentic Feeding Tests conducted for two years show how continued use of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic brought added dividends

IN A SERIES of 300-day tests conducted at our Research Farm, every dollar invested in feed and Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, above usual feeding costs, returned more than \$8 in extra profits.

These experiments were made with various breeds and types—pure-bred and high-grade Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. In every test the cows were equally divided as to breed, age, type, calving date and previous production records. All points were taken into careful consideration and as accurate a division as possible made.

Bear in mind that this is not a single test, but the average result of many tests, covering two whole years, over 600 days' actual lactation.

Rations and care of the two groups in each test were in every way identical, with the single exception that one group received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic mixed in the feed, while the other received no Tonic. The following table shows the average results of all tests for the two years:

	<i>Tonic Cows</i>	<i>Non-Tonic Cows</i>
Average time on test	300 days	300 days
Average feed cost per cow . .	\$110.61	\$102.22
(including Tonic)		
Average production per cow .	9219.6 lbs.	6408.3 lbs.
Average milk value per cow .	\$248.93	\$173.02
Average profit per cow . . .	\$138.32	\$70.80

NOTE—Milk sold at \$2.50 per cwt. on a 3.5 basis.

No practical dairyman will fail to make the following observations:

(1) That the cost of feed per cow receiving Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, including cost

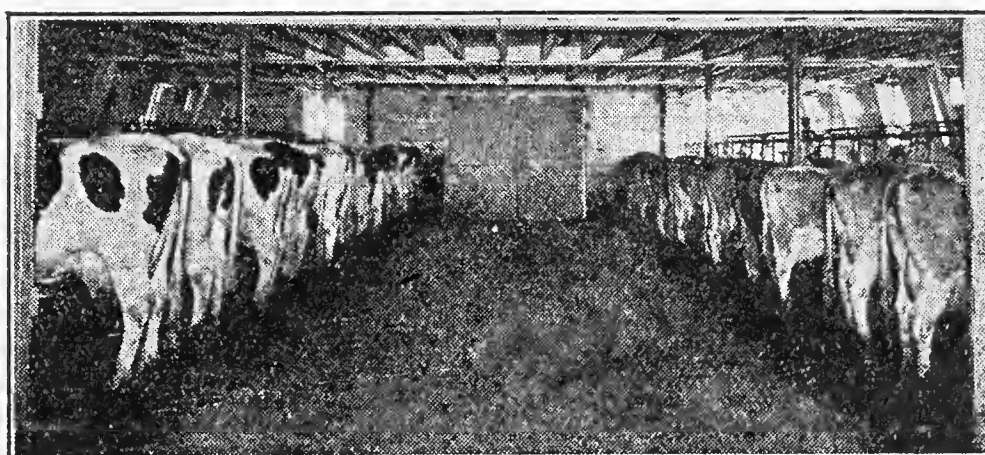
of Tonic, was \$8.39 more than the cost of feed per non-Tonic cow. *But the average profit per Tonic cow was \$67.52 greater than the average profit per non-Tonic cow.*

(2) That the Tonic cows were the better eaters. They were never "off feed," but right up on their appetites and conditioned to convert a larger mess into pails of milk.

A fact not shown in the above table, but brought out by these tests, is that the Tonic group had a sustained milk flow well on through the lactation period.

We invite you to carry out similar tests with your own cows. Many of the best dairy herds in the country receive Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic regularly. These dairymen have learned the value of this conditioner and mineral supplement.

Remember that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic does not take the place of proper feed and care. At the same time the Research Farm results show very clearly that proper feed and care will not take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.



Pure-bred and high-grade cows were used for these tests

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic. See how well it pays you in extra milk production and profits. It costs but 2c a day per cow. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get at least a 90-day supply to begin with. Figure 18 pounds for each cow.

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.42	3.22
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.35	2.10
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for November 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices

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To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

Once Used Second-hand EGG CASES

30-Dozen size with Flats, Fillers and Lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes. Berry crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers. New and Second-hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads. Let us quote you.

EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO.
Dept. A. 136 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N. Y. City

Farmers Supplied with STEEL WIRE BALE TIES

For Hay and Straw Baling, Etc.

Quality Guaranteed

H. P. & H. F. WILSON CO.

537 Greenwich St. New York

EGGS, Etc.—Small consignments from very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane Street, New York City.

EGG CASES: Let us quote you on second hand egg cases, Excelsior pads, flats and fillers, Carlots and less carlots. O. & S. SUPPLY CO., 1335 Flushing Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE

\$1500 Needed, 144 Acres, 15 Cows

And heifers, horses, 11 hogs, poultry, machinery, vehicles, firewood, apples, hay, grain & vegetables; near busy town, about 150 miles N. Y. City; 100 acres tillage, clear spring water, valuable wood & timber, est. 1000 sugar maples, variety fruit; homelike 9-room house, 27-cow basement barn, wagon house. All goes at \$4000, only \$1500 needed. On pg 47 Free catalog 1000 bargains. STROUT AGENCY, 255-R Fourth Ave., at 20th St., N. Y. City—Gramercy 1805.

the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

October Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for October for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$2.94
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	2.88
Certificates of Indebtedness	.15
Net Cash Price to Farmers	2.73
October 1928, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.79
October 1928, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.89
October 1927, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.78
October 1927, Net POOL Price (3.5% milk)	\$2.88
October 1926, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.41
October 1926, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.51
October 1925, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.41
October 1925, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.51
October 1924, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$1.96
October 1924, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.06

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.83½ per hundred, (\$3.03½ for 3.5% milk).

October 1928	3% milk, \$2.82½; 3.5% milk, \$2.92½
October 1927	3% milk, \$2.81; 3.5% milk, \$3.01
October 1926	3% milk, \$2.60; 3.5% milk, \$2.80
October 1925	3% milk, \$2.58; 3.5% milk, \$2.78
October 1924	3% milk, \$2.32; 3.5% milk, \$2.52

Butter Market Gets Severe Blow

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 14, 1929	Nov. 7, 1929	Last Year
Higher than extra	41½-42	44 -44½	51½-51¾
Extra (92sc)	40¾-41	43½-	50½-50¾
44-91 score	33 -40	36 -42½	44 -50
Lower G'ds	32 -32½	34 -35	42½-43½

The unsatisfactory condition reported in the butter market last week grew

Notice!

WE are taking this opportunity of notifying our readers that we have discontinued the advertising of Mr. Joseph C. Berman. We have received letters from subscribers stating that they have not been paid for produce shipped to Mr. Berman. Mr. Berman promises that they will all be paid, but the fact that there has been a delay in making this payment has caused us to reach the conclusion that we do not care to continue his advertising account. Of course, our subscribers who shipped to Mr. Berman previous to the publication of this notice will be protected by us on our guarantee of ads.

steadily worse as the days passed until November 13 when creamery extras went down to 40½c. As the week comes to a close the market takes on a slight turn for the better, but that is not saying much. Buyers are extremely conservative, following a hand to mouth policy and there is no inclination apparent to start a bull movement. We do not look for a great deal of improvement in the market for a while because too much butter was withdrawn from the trade during the period of declining prices. As

soon as the market recovers this withdrawn butter is going to reappear and will naturally operate against any sharp price advance. Our butter reserves are burdensome, and accordingly it is going to be a slow difficult process to climb back to normal rates.

During the past week the market has hit "new low levels", to borrow the stock market expression. It is very evident that the hectic conditions in the securities market are responsible for the unsettled condition in the produce trade. The shaking of confidence and credits are among the distressing features. It has restricted buying to the most pressing requirements which has been particularly wearisome to the selling interests. To add to the dilemma some of the Western markets have been dumping a lot of stock on New York and this has only added to our great problem of surplus, which was borne so heavily on the market. Extra choice qualities have not been over plentiful. Those grades below extras have been causing most of the trouble.

Cheese Market Holds Firm

STATE FLATS	Nov. 14, 1929	Nov. 7, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	26 -26½	26 -26½	25 -25½
Fresh Av'ge			
Held Fancy	26 -27	27½-29½	28 -28½
Held Av'ge	24 -25		

In contrast to the butter market, cheese is in an infinitely firmer condition. The quotations above do not properly interpret the market on held cheese. Quotations given are really for short held goods. Old cheese is practically off the market, and that which is in the trade now is best characterized as short held. Fresh cheese is unchanged in price, but with a little more buying interest we anticipate another advance.

The November 1st government report shows that on that day our cold storage holdings totaled slightly in excess of 17,000,000 pounds, which is approximately 4,256,000 pounds less than were held on the same day last year. At last, therefore, the figures have turned to the side of the ledger more favorable to the producer. With cold storage stocks in our favor the market is bound to hold firm. If the butter market did not have the heavy cold storage surplus to bear it down, it too would be in a more favorable position.

Egg Market Unsettled

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 14, 1929	Nov. 7, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	64-67	67-71	67-70
Average Extras	61-63	62-66	63-66
Extra Firsts	53-60	53-60	50-60
Firsts	47-51	47-51	34-45
Undergrades	42-46	42-46	32-33
Pullets	38-43	38-43	33-42
Pewees	35-38	35-38	30-33
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	61-66	61-66	60-68
Gathered	47-60	48-60	33-58

The egg market has been troubled with chills and fever since our last report. Just as the week ending the ninth, closed quotations went as high as 73c, and then they started to skid. Just what caused the up and down movement is hard to definitely establish. Some fall back on the securities market as an excuse. Others claim the heavy increase in the receipts, while still others say that the retail trade is beginning to back up. We are inclined to attribute the situation to all of these factors.

There is no question but what there is a large increase in the supply of pullet eggs and medium grades, furthermore, there are a lot of housewives who object to the prevailing retail prices. Then again, there are a lot of speculators who have been getting their fingers burned in the stock market, and have been compelled to unload their storage holdings in order to obtain funds to cover their margins. So there you have it all in a nutshell. Certainly our cold storage reserves are not burdensome. On November 1, our storage stocks were over 1,300,000 cases short of last year's figures, which helps the outlook considerably. It appears that the high price peak is passed. We were hoping that it would reach 75c, but that does not look possible. However, we do look for prices to maintain a good level, in view of the light reserves.

Good Live Poultry Market

FOWLS	Nov. 14, 1929	Nov. 7, 1929	Last Year
Colored	26-31	26-31	25-30
Leghorn	22-25	22-24	18-26
CHICKENS			
Colored	20-28	25-30	22-27
Leghorn	20-25	23-27	20-23
BROILERS			
Colored	30-36	28-35	30-40
Leghorn	30-32	31-33	23-36
OLD ROOSTERS			
	-22	21-22	
JAPONS			
	35-40	30-40	40-50
TURKEYS			
	28-35	35-45	35-
DUCKS, Nearby			
	25-28	21-28	25-
GEESE			
	23-25		

We have had a good live poultry market this week. The demand has been sat-

A Warning to Produce Shippers

OWING to conditions prevailing in Wall Street, we warn all of our subscribers to be more than especially careful at this time not to ship any produce to any dealer who is not licensed or bonded. A number of failures have already occurred among commission brokers and merchants and it is reported that more are likely to fail every day due to the fact that some of these men have been speculating and have lost their money through the recent Wall Street panic. If you are doing business with a licensed and bonded commission man and he fails you are protected. If he is not licensed you are likely to lose everything that he owes you for produce.

isfactory for fancy fowls making the situation steady. Supplies have been sufficient to accommodate the trade and at the same time maintain a good price level. All lines seem to be selling well, except turkeys and large chickens which are slow. Chickens that are too large are inclined to be staggy.

Next week is Thanksgiving and poultry will be meeting a good trade. If you are going to send in fowls or young chickens, time your shipments so they do not arrive later than Tuesday morning. Do not ship any inferior stock. Chickens should be young and fancy. Staggy birds are going to go begging, if past experiences are to be used as an indication. We believe it will help your sale if you will grade your birds according to breed and size.

Briefs About Produce

The potato market holds fair. Maines in 150 lb. sacks bring \$4.10 to \$4.35, with Long Islands 90c higher. A little cool weather is going to help prices. Combined shipments from the 19 leading late-potato States dropped further to 3,560 cars the first full week of November, compared with 4,465 a year ago. Decreases were noted in nearly all the important States.

Cabbage stays about the same. Shipments have dropped off rather sharply and when present stocks have had a chance to work down we look for an improvement. Bulk stock is bringing from \$23 to \$28 per ton.

Cauliflower is meeting good demand, with best Long Island bringing from \$2.75 to \$3 per crate.

Celery is firm and higher. Best State in crates bringing from \$3 to \$3.50, and from 60c to 75c per dozen bunches.

Pumpkins are still bringing from \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Nov. 14, 1929	Nov. 7, 1929	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Dec.)	1.15½	1.23½	1.15½
Corn (Dec.)	.86¾	.89¾	.84¼
Oats (Dec.)	.44½	.47¾	.45¼
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.34½	1.40	1.60¾
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.06	1.09¾	1.05½
Oats, No. 2	.54	.56¾	.55
FEEOS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	35.00	35.00	35.50
Sp'g Bran	32.00	33.00	33.00
H'd Bran	33.50	35.00	35.00
Stand'd Mids.	33.50	33.50	33.50
Soft W. Mids.	38.50	41.00	41.00
Flour Mids.	37.00	40.00	40.00
Red Oog	41.00	42.00	
Wh. Hominy	36.50	38.00	
Yel. Hominy	36.50	37.00	
Corn Meal	40.00	38.00	
Gluten Feed	41.50	43.50	
Gluten Meal	53.50	55.50	
36% C. S. Meal	40.50	45.00	
41% C. S. Meal	44.50	50.00	
43% C. S. Meal	47.00	53.00	
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	53.50	58.00	

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

A hen laying 160 eggs annually will consume about three and one-half pounds of oyster shells. A lack of oyster shells will retard production and is one of the causes of soft-shelled eggs. Supply plenty of shell and help the hen produce marketable eggs. Soft-shelled eggs are easily broken and often start a very bad habit, that of egg-eating by the hens.

The PAGE HAND POWER MILKER

Lowest Price Ever Offered

Easy To Operate

Our surprisingly low factory price on this 2-cow Hand Power Milker makes it the lowest priced milker per milking unit ever offered. And for only \$12.50 extra a third cow attachment can be added enabling you to milk 3 cows at once. Thousands in use. Easy to operate.

No other milker on the market can compare with the PAGE for low price—ease of operation and milking efficiency. We let you prove it before you pay. We will put this PAGE Hand Power Milker in your barn on FREE TRIAL. See the time and work it saves; see how soothing its action on the cows and how sanitary and easy to clean. Then if satisfied, pay only \$5 down, balance in easy monthly payments.

\$5 DOWN AFTER FREE TRIAL

10 MONTHS TO PAY 10 YEARS' GUARANTEE

This Page Milker is portable—no pipe lines to install—no pulsator—no tanks—no expensive special pails; just wheel it in and start milking. Milks right into your own shipping can.

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Should you later wish a PAGE 2 or 4 cow gas engine or electric Milker you can trade in your PAGE Hand Power Milker on very liberal terms.

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Get the facts about the lowest priced milker which pays for itself in short time. Don't delay—this liberal No Money Down offer only good until we have an agent in your locality. User Agents Wanted.

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It's Portable—Wheel It Anywhere and Start Milking

No Installation Expense—No Pipes—No Pulsator

National Grange Meets at Seattle, Washington

Louis J. Taber, National Master, Gives Fine Address on Agricultural Problems

"THERE is no industry in America that could have withstood the grievous and long continued depression that has affected the tillers of the soil, save agriculture. The loss in capital investment, the loss in man power, and the loss in net income, have been so staggering that only the inherent, basic relation of agriculture to our national life, and the fact that the farmer by increased toil and sacrifice could continue to hold his farm and yet sustain an annual loss, have made this condition possible. Today is not the time to mourn over the difficulties of the past, but it is the time to face the problems of the future and to seek a readjustment that will make for agricultural prosperity and stability.

A Danger Signal

"The progress made in cooperative marketing, and the assistance of the government and other agencies in developing commodity organizations, threaten disaster to rural communities along commodity lines.

"We believe to the fullest extent in the commodity cooperatives, and we believe in their development on a nation wide scale. We believe that every farmer should support them, but at the same time we earnestly insist that the welfare of agriculture is dependent upon maintaining our general community organizations with their social, educational, fraternal, and legislative features, and their background developing the best in morals, patriotism, and spiritual life, in the open country.

Farm Equality

"The Grange has been struggling for equality for the farmer for more than sixty years, and it is evident that the struggle will continue as long as mankind draws food from the earth. Agriculture, to hold its own, must enjoy the same standard of living, must have the same opportunities, and the same outlook on life, that other groups enjoy.

"Thinking farmers recognize that no amount of legislation, government help, cheap money to loan, tariff adjustment, nor legislative procedure can bring enduring prosperity to agriculture. The farmer must perform for himself most of the tasks that affect his own welfare. The more clearly this is recognized by rural people, the better it will be for agriculture, and the sooner the farmer will come permanently into his own.

Readjustments Needed

"Any program for rural welfare will need readjustment meeting changing conditions at home and throughout the world, but to cure present day difficulties, again we can set down very definitely, essential steps to assist in bringing about readjustment and prosperity for the farmer.

(a) **Cooperative Marketing.** The elimination of waste, the development of orderly marketing, and giving the farmer a voice in the distribution of his products, can be developed only by a sound system of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing agencies.

(b) **Tariff Equality.** There is no subject upon which the National Grange has a longer or more continued record than in tariff. Agricultural rates have never been commensurate with industrial rates. This can readily be proved by a careful study of the imports during any recent year. We find that agriculture has been enjoying ad valorem protection on schedule 7, "Agricultural Products and Provisions," of approximately 22 per cent, while the other 13 schedules have enjoyed an average ad valorem of more than 42 per cent.

"The officers of the National Grange have cooperated to the limit with our own Washington office, and with other farm organizations, in trying to correct this inequality, during the present session of Congress. Despite the fact that Congress was called for the special purpose of correcting agricultural

inequalities, the bill as passed by the House, and as introduced in the Senate, is not satisfactory to agriculture; it does not redeem promises made by both political parties during the last campaign.

(c) **Export Debenture.** The position of the Grange in this matter it too well known to need repetition. As this method is carefully studied, as its close relation to the drawback is in evidence, and as its simplicity and workability become more apparent, we believe that some method will be found to give the surplus producing farmer the same advantages that other groups enjoy.

(d) **A Sound Land Policy.** There can be no enduring agricultural prosperity until we recognize that the bringing of new and unneeded acreage under cultivation is unfair to agriculture and an economic waste to the nation.

"Our land should be thoroughly and properly classified. Much marginal and sub-marginal land should be purchased by the government and it should go into parks, playgrounds, and forestry.

"The proposal to cede to the state government, surface rights of public

desires rates commensurate with the service rendered.

"Better highways and extension of farm-to-market roads are problems of vital transportation value to agriculture. The federal government should continue its road appropriations and the burdens of construction and maintenance should be entirely removed from abutting property.

"The parcel post system inaugurated after a struggle, has rendered real service to agriculture by carrying commodities from the farmer's door to the ultimate consumer. We believe that the Grange should oppose any increase in parcel post rates as other methods can be found for making this service self-sustaining.

Water Power

"A note of caution is needed lest we allow our water power privileges which belong to all the people, to pass out of their control into the hands of a very restricted group that may be in position to tax future generations, and to control our water resources.

"The Grange is opposed to putting the government in business but in such great

Read National Master Taber's Address

THE address of National Master Louis J. Taber before the annual session of the National Grange at Seattle, Washington, on November 13, discusses so many items of particular importance to our readers that we are giving you on this page what we consider some of the more important parts of his address. Unfortunately, space will not permit us to give you his complete address.

lands, should have the closest scrutiny, to protect the public and also to protect the rights of the states interested.

Reclamation

"We now find ourselves in a peculiar situation. The Department of Agriculture and the Federal Farm Board are confronted with the very difficult problem of restoring prosperity to agriculture in the face of a large crop surplus, while the Bureau of Reclamation is devoting its energies to bring more land into production, and adding to the surplus.

"We believe the time has come for transferring the Bureau of Reclamation from the Department of Interior to the Department of Agriculture, thereby eliminating duplication of effort, antagonism, and cross purposes in operation, and putting the handling of this agricultural problem into the Department of Agriculture where it belongs. We believe that a sound rule to follow would be to curtail reclamation expansion until the demand for land is sufficient to make it economically sound to construct the projects. That time is many years in advance of us.

Federal Farm Board

"The marketing law is a good one; the Federal Farm Board recently appointed is one of the most outstanding boards in character and ability, that has ever been appointed to like position. Much of the work of the Board is experimental; it is blazing a new trial, and its success will depend in part on the farmers themselves, and in part on the willingness of the government to recognize its responsibility in carrying out this program.

Transportation

"Rural prosperity is closely linked with efficient transportation. Improved highways and better trucking facilities have made it possible for many farmers to find themselves independent in transportation. The railroads will always remain of primary importance because over them must move the main tonnage of farm products on the road to market. The farmer desires efficient transportation and good equipment, but at the same time he

resources as Muscle Shoals, Boulder Dam, and other great power sites which now belong to the people, it would seem that the rights of the people would be best protected by the government maintaining absolute ownership of the power rights and leasing them in a manner to prevent monopoly, and at the same time, to be of the greatest service.

"Along with water power comes the importance of electrical energy to lighten the drudgery of farm work, to brighten and improve the home life, and rural standards of living. In many cases rural electrification has been retarded by unreasonable rates and by improper regulations.

Taxation

"The most direct type of farm relief that can come to agriculture is tax adjustment and reduction. Essential steps in tax reform provide for a limit on real estate; the abolishment of unnecessary official positions; bonds issued only by a majority of all votes cast at a general election; the compelling of all groups to help support government; a debt limit, and budget requirements. In addition it will be necessary to provide a sound system of returning to local communities a portion of franchise and public utility taxation.

Federal Farm Loan System

"The Federal Farm Loan Act was passed in 1916 and has rendered outstanding service. The first five years of its existence was a period of increasing land values, yet despite the deflation that has overtaken agriculture, the system remains inherently sound and has weathered a storm that would have engulfed any structure resting on values less enduring than real estate. The friends of the Farm Loan System should rally to demand that it be put in sound working shape and that it be expanded rather than contracted during the years ahead.

"Effort should be made to correct difficulties under which the system is operating. Amendments to the act seem to be needed. We would suggest the following: (1) The expense of the Farm Loan Board and the system should not be assessed entirely against the banks as at present. (2) Either the interest rate should be increased or the spread should be increased so that it will be possible

Master Farmer Banquet December 12

THE date of the second annual New York State Master Farmer banquet is December 12. At this time Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt will present medals to the Master Farmers chosen this year. The banquet is scheduled for 6 o'clock and the presentation of the medals by Governor Roosevelt will be broadcast over radio station WNYC. Further details of the banquet, including the announcement of the Master Farmers chosen this year will be made in an early issue of American Agriculturist.

to handle without loss, small loans and loans in newer territory. (3) Create a substantial revolving fund so that in periods of speculation and high money rates it would be possible for the banks to draw from the revolving fund, and then whenever the market absorbs the bonds, the funds would be replaced. We believe that the time has come when the Act should be amended, but if amendments are suggested they should come from the friends of the system, and not the enemies who have sought to destroy it.

Observance of Law

"Our disregard for law is one of the dangers of the present. Much of this disregard comes from the unsound attitude relative to the 18th amendment and temperance legislation. When the chief Execution of the nation and our outstanding leaders in business, by spoken word and personal example, are making an appeal for obedience to law and respect for the Constitution, we find substantial evidence of progress. No one will deny that our temperance legislation is not enforced as it should be, but there has been real improvement. Our prosperity, our standard of living, and our financial responsibility, rest in large measure upon the fact that the open saloon has been banished.

World Peace

"The frightful lessons of the World War, the staggering loss of life, the misunderstandings and hatred that linger in the minds of men, have given impetus to the longing of the human heart for peace. The development of science, the inventions in aviation, in electricity, and the discoveries in chemistry, have made the student stand aghast when he considers the possibilities of another war. Christian civilization cannot withstand the shock of another world conflict.

"When the President of the United States and the Premier of Great Britain can come to an understanding and frankly discuss mutual problems, we feel that a new day has dawned in the affairs of men; and that the Kellogg Treaties, limitation of armaments, and stopping the race for naval supremacy, have received new impetus. World security depends more on good-will and understanding than it does on poison gas, submarines and a great navy.

Faith in God

"This Republic will remain safe from the dangers of communism and bolshevism on the one hand, or the stifling influences of corporate greed on the other, only so long as we can maintain a rural civilization that has faith in God, respect for our institutions and a willingness to meet the tasks of the future, utilizing all that is new and good in education, science, and invention, yet holding firm the faith of the fathers. The wealth of the present, while essential for the comforts of modern civilization, will be supplanted by greater national prosperity in the years to come. Our task is to learn to live that along with this material progress, we may retain the moral and spiritual qualities as the bed-rock of our Christian civilization."



The True Spirit of Thanksgiving

ON that first Thanksgiving Day, all the inhabitants of that little New England community were dependent upon soil for their existence. Generation after generation, the farmers of this country have struggled forward, stimulated by hardships, until today we all enjoy comfort and material blessings far surpassing those of any other country.

Let us all remember that the farm is the rock on which the nation is built; let us be thankful for blessings received and look forward hopefully to the future.

The railroad works hand in hand with the farmer to bring the nation's food to the nation's table. Transportation and agriculture are the fundamental industries of the country.

So it is with special pleasure that the New York Central Lines again ask to join with their farm neighbors and friends in the spirit of Thanksgiving.



New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

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New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y. 68 E. Gay St., Columbus, Ohio
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 902 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

For Better Eggs and Sturdier Chicks!

Large, vitamin-filled eggs that hatch sturdy, sure-life chicks are not just an accident. They result in large measure from the proper selection and balance of materials for the breeders' ration. Beacon Breeders Mash contains every material necessary for building strong, healthy, vigorous birds that will produce plenty of eggs of excellent size and shell texture with high fertility and unusual hatchability.

Beacon Breeders Mash now includes concentrated cod liver oil made under Columbia University patents. No rancidity, no deterioration, no digestive troubles and plenty of all the essential vitamins—plenty of corn Germ meal, Pecos Valley (Irrigated) Alfalfa LEAF Meal, best grade Baker's dried milk, complete minerals and Protozyme, choice ground grains. No filler or weed seeds in it.

A trial will convince

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With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



Prepare Now for Good Hatches

THE question comes to every

By L. E. WEAVER

complete. But the hen also needs time.

good poultryman, "How long can I keep the hens laying this fall and still get good hatches in the spring?" It is a real question. Is not a bird in the hand worth two in the bush? Is it not better to take my six cent eggs now when I can get them and take a chance on getting poor hatches next spring? Here as in most other matters a middle course is probably the wisest. The general recommendation is to throw the birds out of production not later than November 15th. They should then have time to grow their new coat of feathers, regain their weight and store up a full supply of minerals and vitamins by the time their eggs are wanted for incubation in February.

A good example of the way this works out is seen in the results obtained last winter and spring by Mr. E. R. Stone of Clyde, N. Y. on a flock of 552 certified hens. These were laying up to November 1st when they were stopped by discontinuing the use of lights and wet mash, and leaving both grain and dry mash open in troughs all the time. Both grain and mash contained 1% cod liver oil. They were then fed a dry mash containing 10% milk, and green feed in the form of 5% alfalfa meal.

Bringing Them Back

On January 1st lights were started giving a 13½ hour day. Four weeks were required to get the egg production up to a practical point. The 552 birds laid eight eggs on the first day of January, on the 15th they had only reached 15, but by February 1st, they were at the 200 mark. From then till the first of September they never dropped below 200 eggs and for the months of April, May and June were hovering around and frequently above the 300 mark.

Mr. Stone started his incubators in February. His hatching record is as follows:—

Date set	No. of eggs set	No. chicks hatched	Percent hatched
February 19.....	1024	695	67.87
February 26.....	922	597	64.75
March 12.....	1403	824	58.73
March 20.....	1219	828	67.92
March 26.....	1430	918	64.12
April 2.....	1212	811	66.91
April 10.....	1476	974	65.31
April 16.....	1486	1020	68.63
April 23.....	1167	789	67.6

These results clearly show that it is possible to keep the hens laying high-priced fall eggs and still get good hatches in the spring, provided one is not too greedy.

Producing Hatchable Eggs

We used to say the hens need a long rest in order to lay eggs that will hatch. Now we know it is not the rest that she needs so much as a chance to store up a good supply of all the many materials that go into the making of a chick. Apparently all eggs are not alike. They may look alike, and taste alike when cooked. But when it comes to turning them into chicks they don't act alike. One chick pops out of the shell easily, and the other dies in the shell just as it should be picking its way out. Why? Because the eggs were not sprinkled? Or because the heat was not right in the incubator? No. It must be some other reason further back. The first chick got out all right, didn't it? The other chick just lacked something. Suppose in building an automobile some one forgot to put in the sparkplugs. The car would look all right from the outside, but it just couldn't go. Well, some eggs are like that. They lack the vital spark. We don't know just what it is, but we do know some of the ways of putting it in the eggs.

Glance again at Mr. Stone's method of feeding those breeders—milk, cod liver oil, alfalfa. Some other green food might possibly have done as well, but that combination seems to be about

She has to store up these vital elements over a period of several weeks or months. We can not start feeding milk and cod liver oil and alfalfa one week and expect to get hatchable eggs the next.

Hens Must Be Physically Fit

There is another fact that should be mentioned in connection with this subject of hatchable eggs. If a hen is not quite up to par when she lays her eggs they won't hatch very well. For example, if a flock is gaining in production every day it is a safe bet that they are physically fit and eggs laid then will hatch well. But eggs do not hatch well that are laid during a slump in production, regardless of what caused the drop. It might be a severe cold snap, an outbreak of colds or of chickenpox, or even a sudden change in feed or method of feeding.

In other words a definite 2 or 3 months' program of feeding to build up hatchability is necessary, but it can never be an absolute guarantee of hatchability because of other factors that may interfere, and that are very often beyond one's control.

Preventing the Pullet Molt

HOMER Jackson, in a recent story in the Reliable Poultry Journal, maintains that the false molt which frequently occurs in the fall with early hatched pullets can be prevented. The statement is made that this molt is caused by allowing the pullets to get into poor physical condition which is usually indicated by loss of weight.

The following measures are recommended for preventing this profit-taking molt.

With the Growing Stock:

Pullets from production-bred strains Pullets at least five months old, and preferably six in some strains.

Laying retarded until the pullets are fully grown and in good flesh—even to the point of being fat.

Little or no production before September.

Nonforcing rations.

After Laying Begins:

Liberal corn feeding with special fattening rations for birds that are dropping off in weight.

Liberal milk feeding, if possible.

Dairy feed of moist mash.

Artificial lights, not used in the case of September layers until tendency to drop off in production is noticed.

Artificial heat to prevent extreme low temperatures.

Avoidance of sudden shocks or changes in rations that would tend to check laying.

Tune in on station WGY at Schenectady every Monday evening from 7:30 to 7:45 on "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home". You will find this series of readings interesting, entertaining and instructive, a whole course in American literature for fifteen minutes of your time a week.



"It gets harder to find work every day."—LIFE.

Farm Bureau Favors Potato Grading Law

(Continued from Page 7)

limit his market, because small markets cannot take full cars of any one product; and they deprive the small communities of a market because these communities cannot produce full cars of one product at a time.

Farm and Home Bureau Banquet

A joint banquet of the farm and home bureau federations was held on Thursday evening at the Hotel Onondaga. President White of the Farm Bureau, and Mrs. Edward Young, president of the Home Bureau Federation presided and Millard Davis acted as Toastmaster.

Officers Re-elected

C. R. White of Ionia, N. Y. was re-elected president, and M. H. Streeter, Gouverneur was re-elected First vice-president. Garret Frederick of Voorheesville was elected second vice president to succeed J. C. Corwith of Water Mill. E. J. Lonis was re-elected treasurer and E. V. Titus was re-elected to the board of directors for a term of four years.

The following were elected directors to the American Farm Bureau Federation: C. R. White, Enos Lee, and E. V. Titus. Garrett Frederick was elected alternate. Directors to the American Farm Bureau Federation have voting privileges at the annual meeting of the Federation in Chicago in December.

Delegates to the national meeting, who have the privileges of the floor but no voting power, were elected as follows: W. T. Hall, Lockport; Dr. C. F. Mignin, Castile; John Griffith, Little Valley; Chas. A. Peck, Hensonville; Millard Hincker, Morton; M. A. Roy, Horseheads; Silas Virkler, Croghan; Chas. H. Stiles, Moira; H. B. Livermore, Sangerfield; Garrett Frederick, Voorheesville; Ralph V. Kohl, Middle Hope.

The following were elected alternates; E. R. Wagner, Niagara County; J. J. Young, Randolph; John S. Ryder, Miller Place; E. B. Holden, Hilton; E. J. Williams, Romulus; Godfrey Regetz, Lyons Falls; John Dapson, Vernon; Frank Stanton, Greenville; Howard Seely, Goshen.

A number of resolutions were passed by the delegates and these will form the basis of Federation activity for the coming year. Three resolutions directed the Federation to interest itself in securing further state aid for the bridges on state roads, for the improvement of dirt roads, and for acquiring rights of way for state highways. The last named is now a county charge and forms a very substantial part of the county tax in many sections.

To reduce the inefficient use of credit which now causes considerable yearly loss to New York farmers, another resolution recommended that farmers take an annual inventory and file a credit statement at their bank and that banks use the form of credit statement adopted by the State Bankers Association and the Federal Reserve Bank. It was also recommended that merchants give more cash discounts as a means of displacing store credit with bank credit.

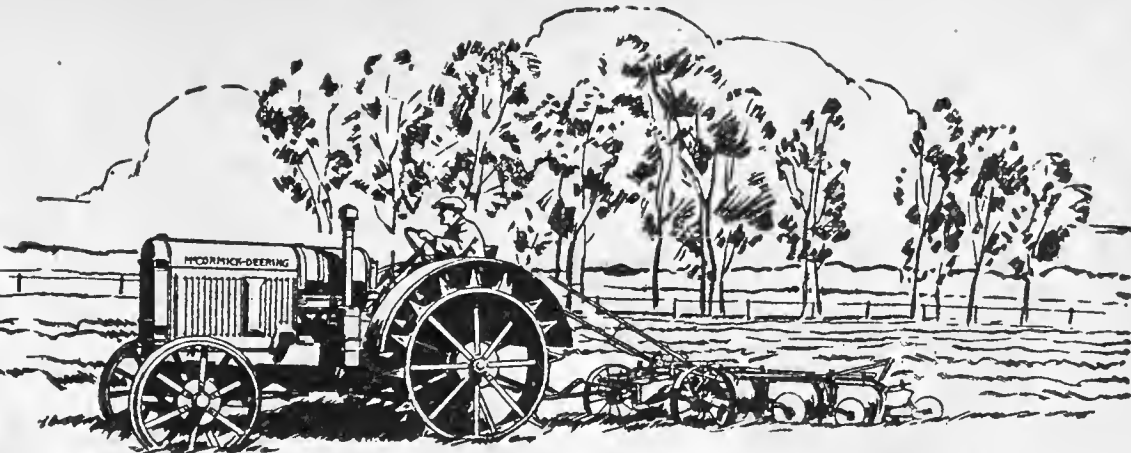
Approval of the loan made by the Federal Farm Board to the G. L. F. Exchange for equipping retail service warehouses with facilities for receiving, grading, loading, and marketing farm produce was expressed in a resolution which will be forwarded to President Hoover, Secretary Hyde, and Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

Senator Robert F. Wagner requests that we inform our readers that he has available for distribution the following Government publications.

Agricultural Year Books for 1928. Limited number of Agricultural Year Books for previous years. Farmers' Bulletins.

Copies of the Soil Survey of Genesee County.

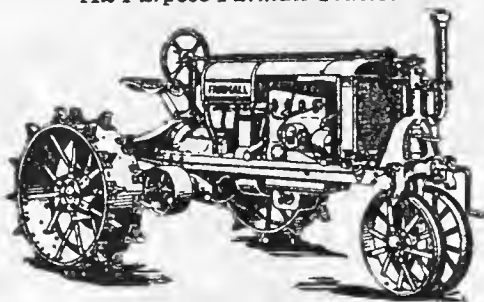
A list of available farmers' bulletins or any of the mentioned publications can be secured upon request from Senator Robert F. Wagner, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.



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Now — 1000 Farmers without a Horse!

BELOW: The McCormick-Deering All-Purpose Farmall Tractor



Write for the full list
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Horseless Farmers of America

We will be glad to mail you an illustrated folder containing the names of the thousand horseless farmers, their addresses, their acreage, and the crops they raise. Just drop us a line asking for the complete list. If you want a tractor catalog let us know. The McCormick-Deering line includes the 10-20, the 15-30, and the Farmall.

IN 1910 many men still held out against the *horseless carriage*. But those who did were looking backward. They could not keep the horse on the highways. *Nobody* could! Today all the world rides on rubber. Men and their merchandise travel swiftly by *motor power*.

It is the same on the farms. We have seen the passing of the tools of hand harvest, the oxcart, the walking plow, and many other things that bring back memories of slow labor and profitless toil. Old methods make way for methods that are *better, faster, easier, more economical, and more profitable*.

In this mechanical age animal power cannot handle the big-scale equipment the farmers are buying and so, day by day, it is passing out of the picture. Everywhere the great and tireless tractor is taking over the work, cutting down the costs of production, and increasing the profits. Already a thousand horseless farmers handle every operation by *McCormick-Deering power alone*.

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Cooley Chicks For Winter Broilers—Utility & Certified Barred, White Rocks, R.I. Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Hatches every week, also breeding stock. Write me now. Elden Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.

Home Bureau Federation Celebrates Tenth Birthday

Annual Meeting at Syracuse Was Occasion for Gathering of Noted Leaders

THIS being the tenth birthday of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, the annual meeting assumed a more festive air than usual. True, the business of the meeting clicked along more smoothly than ever, showing the benefit of ten years' experience, but it was the little extra features which emphasized the fact that the child organization is growing up fast.

The live reports of committees showed how varied and how far-reaching is this educational work among rural women. Here are some of the



PILLOW NO. C2053 comes stamped for outlining on coral silk rayon taffeta. The modernistic design is painted in non-fade, washable oil paint. All that is needed to complete it is to outline the design in black embroidery floss or silk, using a short darning stitch. Enough material for top and back, \$1.35. Pillow when finished is about 14x16 inches. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

committees with their chairmen just to show what subjects are considered of state-wide interest.

Membership Committee—Mrs. George Leach, Randolph; Organization Committee—Mrs. Franc Hall Morse, Levanna; Legislative Committee—President and Secretary of the Federation; Rural Health Committee—Mrs. Louis Archer, Lowville; Rural School Committee—Mrs. C. A. Torrey, Canandaigua; State Fair Committee—Mrs. Charles L. Goodwin; Better Films Committee—Mrs. Henry Burden, Cazenovia; Libraries—Mrs. A. J. King, Cape Vincent; Publicity Committee—Mrs. Will Plank, Marlboro; Beautification Committee—Mrs. A. C. Pomeroy, Lockport; Citizenship Committee—Mrs. Alfred Abbuhl, Rome; Markets and Exhibits—Mrs. Thomas A. Belton, Ballston Spa; Convenient Kitchen Contest—Mrs. Charles Merrill, Sherburne; Scholarship Committee—Mrs. A. E. Brigden, Rochester; Pure Foods and Fabrics—Mrs. Oscar Raith, Buffalo; Electric Service for Farm Women—Mrs. W. G. Wright, Oneonta.

A very concrete picture of the results of work done by the committees was furnished by the exhibits. The crafts made a very fine showing, especially as the choice of design had been emphasized before the articles were started. In many cases the makers had made the design as well as selected the colors. Hooked rugs, wall hangings and chair bottoms, fancy paper articles such as lamp shades, portfolios, waste paper baskets, fancy boxes, tooled leather articles such as book covers, card cases, key cases, pocket books and table mats, hand-made toys, dolls especially—all showed what clever women can do to earn something for themselves or to make beautiful things for their own homes. An exhibit case full of the most delectable looking foods showed what a group of Onondaga County women has done to earn money the past summer. Cakes, canned goods, pickles and relishes, breads and rolls, cookies, all of the highest quality and perfect in appearance, showed how proficient home-makers may become at producing an excellent food product. The extension service from the state college of home economics helps to establish the necessary high standards, then the organization of women do the work and carry on the business.

Because of the part which farm women take in packing farm products for market, there were exhibits to show jobs of grading and packing eggs, apples and potatoes. These were done by

commercial agencies who had their representatives present to answer questions about proper packing, a very important feature of successful marketing.

Another feature which attracted much attention was furnished by the organization committee in the form of old pictures taken in the early days of the federation. There were also files to which one could refer and get a complete history of the organization's business.

The Beautification Committee had an exhibit showing how much it helps to have well-selected and well-placed plantings around a country school building. The rural health exhibit showed how closely this subject strikes into rural living in teaching the right ways to care for one's health.

At the Federation's birthday party in the evening prizes were awarded in the various contests for the year. In the contest for the best prose composition and poetry showing the accomplishments and prospects of the organization, Mrs. Laura T. Haring of South Lansing won both, a total of \$25 given by the State Federation of Home Bureaus. Judges in this contest were Mrs. G. T. Powell and Mr. Bristow Adams.

The winner of the Completed Better

Kitchen Contest was Mrs. Harry Petzold of Owego who received the prize of \$25 offered by the Home Bureau Federation for the best kitchen actually completed. The judges were Mrs. Evelyn Gatchell, Miss Ella Cushman, Miss Estelle Jones and Mrs. Charles Merrill. Mrs. Merrill announced the winner. In the letter-sketch contest for kitchen improvement, the following prizes were awarded by Mrs. Grace W. Hockett, Household Editor of American Agriculturist: 1st prize, Mrs. F. E. McMichael, Ontario County, \$50.00; 2nd prize, Mrs. W. B. Mead, Chautauque County, \$25.00; 3rd prize, Mrs. L. P. Hunt, Wayne County, \$15.00; 4th prize, Mrs. E. P. Ely, Cortland County, \$10.00. The judges of this contest were Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Miss Ella Cushman, and Miss Olive Foster.

A very delightful feature of the evening's birthday party program consisted of some serio-comic charges against several women who have done much to promote home bureau work, Mrs. A. E. Brigden, who was its first president, Mrs. G. T. Powell, who was her successor in office, Mrs. Edward Young, the retiring president, Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, State Leader of Home Bureaus, and Mrs. Ruby Green Smith, Associate Leader of Home Bureaus.

Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Head of Home and Community Department of American Farm Bureau escaped any charges but as an honored guest was given one of the lovely corsage bouquets which also went to the "chargees." It was a very pretty affair.

Mrs. Sewell was one of the main speakers of the Conference and her address was, as always, inspiring, fluent and easy. Another significant feature of the program was the joint report by Mrs. A. E. Brigden and Mrs. G. T. Powell of the London meeting of the International Council of Women which they attended last May as home bureau representatives. Mrs. Brigden recounted many interesting anecdotes of the occasion while the following summary included in Mrs. Powell's report gives in a nutshell the common interests of the forty-three countries represented there. This is as summarized by Mrs. Alfred Watt, founder of the Women's Institutes in England, in her speech the last day of the Conference.

The three broad interests were educational, economic and human. These were subdivided into ways and means of improving these three features of country living. Educate for better home-making, for better agriculture and establish centers where these may be stressed. The country woman can bring the college to the rural community by training girls, leaders and rural teachers. Then there should be a desire to make the country child remain such. Economically, there must be improved production, better marketing,

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Something Exclusive in Christmas Cards



SELECTING the card with which we wish to greet our friends each Christmas time is quite a little problem in itself. If money and ideas be no object, and a clever artist at our call, then something exclusive may evolve. But when all this transpires, the calendar may be changed to Christmas every day!

Santa Claus is number 56, size 4 1/4 by 5 3/4, heavy white card and matching envelope. Number 60 is Ye Merrie Christmas Greeting, 4 1/2 by 6 1/4 also on white. The Chinese Ship "To Greet You," is number 58 on deep golden yellow card and envelope, size 4 1/2 by 6 1/4.

Of course these cards have a two-fold claim to distinction—their original designs and your own hand coloring. You can see how a bit of red, metallic gold and greens would enliven Santa's message, with perhaps the words themselves in glowing rainbow hues, or a flash of rose and peacock on the junk's sails and you have cards in a class by themselves.

We give a chart with detailed color suggestions and with our Japanese water color films, which are so transparent that they wash right over the black areas, you simply can't go wrong. Even a careful youngster can add the few simple touches that make these cards so lovely and distinctive. You may have water colors of your own, or even good crayons

which give a bright sketchy effect when handled lightly. If you want a set of the Japanese water color films which we have assembled into a seven color set you can order it as number 55. It has brilliant yellow, Japonica scarlet, sky blue, mauve, chrome green, Chinese white (opaque), Roman gold (metallic opaque). No brush is included but you can easily get one locally.

You may want 50 or 100 or again only 25 or a dozen. We can supply the cards plain or arrange to have any name imprinted that you want. This would be slightly higher, but not expensive. Only the names could be printed; of course no special greetings.

You can have the envelopes with liners or without. Many are omitting them now, but they still are lovely and our pattern is very attractive. Our liners are cut to fit the envelopes exactly and are sent as number 54 at a small price.

PRICES

- No. 56 Santa Claus, 10c each.
- 58 Chinese Ship, 10c each.
- 60 Ye Merrie Christmas, 10c each.
- 55 Seven Japanese Water Colors 25c set.
- 54 Ten Envelope Liners, 20c.

Printing Name on Cards, 60c.
Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Graceful and Becoming



DRESS PATTERN NO. 3015 with its "dressmaker" details is very becoming to most figures. The swathed hips, the flaring tiers and the irregular neck closing give a very original style to this frock. Transparent velvet, silk crepe, crepe satin or other easily draped fabrics make up richly in this design. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch material. PRICE 13c.

Aunt Janet's Corner

Shut-In Sends Grateful Appreciation

DEAR Aunt Janet: Since the letter appeared in your "Counsel Corner" in American Agriculturist (October 26) mentioning me as a shut-in, I am receiving almost daily so many lovely letters with messages of sympathy, love and courage. Several have sent cards, poetry and leaflets.

Letters have come from many places in New York State, besides some from New Jersey, Maine and Pennsylvania, each letter bringing me loving messages of hope and good cheer from your Agriculturist readers.

As I am not able to use my hands to write, it will be impossible for me to send each one a personal letter of thanks, which I would like to do so much. So may I use your columns to thank these kind and thoughtful unknown friends for their many cheery letters and messages? I also wish to express my deepest appreciation to the "Faithful Reader" who wrote the letter published in your Counsel Corner of October 26.

May I add one more name to the list of shut-ins, that of Mrs. Clinton Atkins of Dorlooo, N. Y. She is past eighty years old and has been a shut-in for nearly fifteen years. Much of that

time she has been confined to her bed. She is so appreciative of little acts of kindness that I'm sure your readers will feel amply repaid in sending letters or cards.—ETHEL ALLEN.

* * *

Another friend writes that she has a neighbor, a man who has been crippled for 12 or 15 years and spends his days in a wheel chair. At times he has no use of his hands and she thinks he would be greatly cheered by some unexpected mail from Corner readers. Send cards, letters or other greetings to Mr. Wm. P. Tomlison, RD 2, Trenton, N. J.—AUNT JANET.

Letters to Betty

DEAR BETTY—I received your scrapbook and thank you very much. I have tried the Hallowe'en cakes. I had fairly good luck with them. I made just plain egg frosting. Then I made some faces on the



LAUNDRY BAG NO. B5265 is of pink "rainbow" fabric with contrasting woven-in bands of honey, orchid and green. A smart design is tinted in bold colors which should be outlined with the white coronation braid, included with the package. This is a most attractive and useful gift article. Price \$1.00 each. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

cakes with melted chocolate. I hope I have as good luck with the next thing I try. I will be very glad to get the button to wear when I have completed the first twelve lessons and also the certificate which I understand comes when I have completed the whole twenty-four lessons. I hope I find the rest of the lessons as good as the one which contained the Hallowe'en cakes.—Yours with love, R.E.J., New York.

* * *

DEAR BETTY—Just think, I just noticed your recipes in dad's paper. I am 16 years old and am a junior in high school but cannot cook. The only thing that I can make is cake and some day when I want to get married, I'm sure my husband can't live just on cake, aren't you? If you answer any of the letters that are sent to you, please try to answer mine.—A new cook, M.W.

Home Bureau Federation Celebrates Tenth Birthday

(Continued from Opposite Page)

handicrafts and home interests, co-operation which spreads, development of our own country's resources, good roads, and a stemming of the tide from country to city. As to human interests, the objects are to help loneliness by contacts with others, to make the country woman articulate, to get inspiration, to get a common meeting ground with other women, to get a better standard of living, to hold conferences and federations, to promote enrichment of country life, to give social service by serving in public office, on public health boards, etc., to recognize the rural woman's own economic value.

At the annual election of the Federation the following officers were chosen: President, Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, Delhi; 1st Vice President, Mrs. Edward Eddy, Saratoga Springs; 2nd Vice President, Mrs. Clark Stoodley, Adams Center; Treasurer, Mrs. S. M. Roods, Walton; Director of Central District, Mrs. Wm. Wigsten, Horseheads.

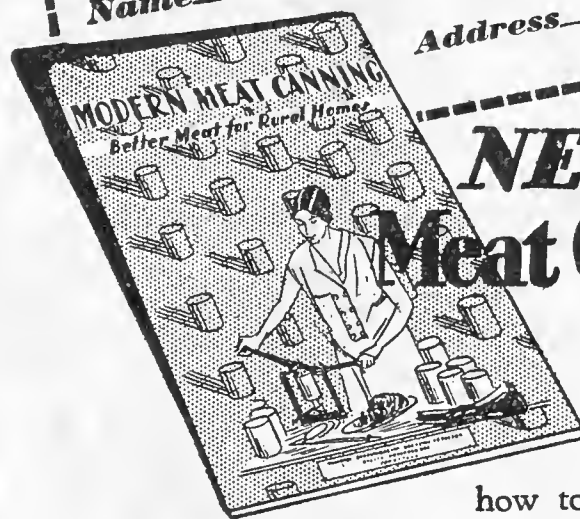
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DEPT. 52

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Meat Canning Recipes**

OVER a hundred new recipes for canning meat. Butcher your own—don't sell and buy it back at high prices. The book tells you how to prepare and can luscious roasts and chops, spicy hams, tender, delicious chickens and a hundred and one other famous dishes. There is all the difference in the world between ordinary canned meat you buy and your own meats cooked your own way and sealed in tin with the

Burpee Can Sealer

Then processed in the Burpee Pressure Cooker. This is the modern way of canning—not a speck of waste—no breakage—no spoilage—will keep for years.

For Every Meal

Sausage for breakfast—roasts, chops or Swiss steak for dinner and supper. Whatever you want—it can be cooked the Burpee Way

and put on a shelf, and served a day or a year later—just as good, just as fresh and just as tasty as the day it was sealed.

Send for the Book

There's a limited supply so get yours early. Canning in tin is economical, easy, safe and efficient. Learn about this up-to-date Can Sealer and its partner in helpfulness—the Burpee Pressure Cooker.

DO YOU WANT CASH?

We want agents for part or full time to handle the Burpee Can Sealer. Pleasant, easy work. Good contacts. Liberal commission allowed. Write for application form.

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Post Your Farm And Keep Trespassers Off

We have had some new signs made up of extra heavy material because severe storms will tear and otherwise make useless a lighter constructed material. We unreservedly advise farmers to post their land and the notices we have prepared comply in all respects with the laws of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The price to subscribers is 95 cents a dozen, the same rate applying to larger quantities. Cash must accompany order.

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461 Fourth Avenue. New York

When Your Cough Hangs On, Mix This at Home

The best cough remedy that money could buy, can easily be mixed at home. It saves money and gives you the most reliable, quick-acting medicine you ever used. The way it takes hold of stubborn coughs and chest colds, giving immediate relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and fill up with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. It's no trouble at all to mix, and when you once use it, you will never be without it. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children really like it.

It is surprising how quickly this loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. At the same time, part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes, and helps the system throw off the whole trouble. Even those severe coughs which follow cold epidemics, are promptly ended.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

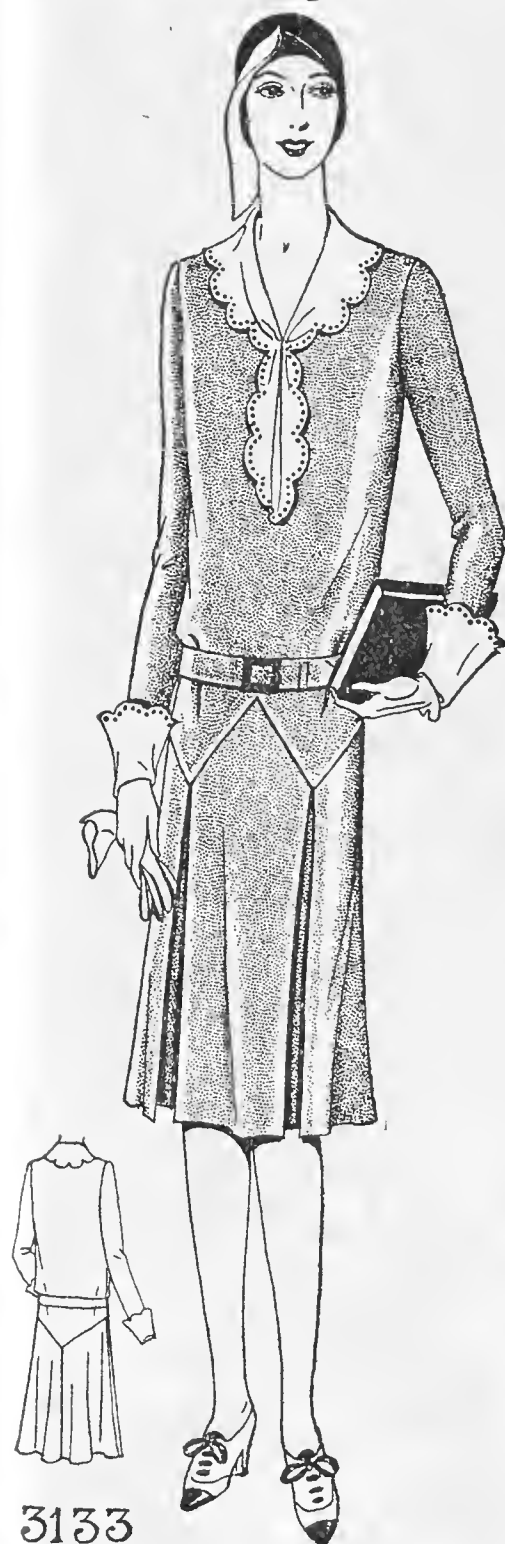
Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

YARN COLORED WOOL for Rugs \$1.15 lb. Knitting yarn at bargain. Samples FREE. H. Bartlett, (Mfr.), Box R, Harmony, Me.

BOYS & GIRLS EARN XMAS MONEY Write for 50 sets St. Nicholas Christmas Seals. Sell for 10c a set. When sold send us \$3.00 and keep \$2.00. No Work—Just Fun. St. Nicholas Seal Co. Dept. 334A, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Fashionable Diagonal Lines



3133

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3133 is a delightful semi-sports type which embodies the chief style points of the season, the higher waist line, the diagonal lines at the hip and the jabot frill at the neck-line. Faille silk, crepe, sheer velvet or the featherweight woollens are best suited for such a design. The pattern cuts in 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the new fashion magazines and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

But the unclean one who had tricked them, the girl whose evil spirit had come to bring dishonour upon them and to desecrate the soul of Soi Yan Makwun, they had taken alive. Tiaoga's face grew livid. His eyes were a madman's as he shrieked his anathema against her. Had he not taken her to his bosom? Had she not worn Soi Yan Makwun's treasures? Had they not given her a place in their hearts? And she had become a snake! His own soul had gone so black when they caught her that he could see only death, for he heard his daughter's voice crying to him for vengeance. So he had killed the treacherous one. He had killed her at the command of Silver Heels, whose spirit was singing to him. Shindas had heard that song. Ah De Bah had heard it. It was like the sweet music of water rippling over white stones in the springtime. He had killed the white girl with his own hands and had flung her body to disappear with that of the blind man.

Suddenly Tiaoga drew from its hiding place next his breast a thing which brought a gasp to the lips of those about him. All recognized it as Toinette's beautiful braid of hair streaming from the bleeding scalp the savage held above his head. Wood Pigeon gave a piercing cry. A score of times her little brown fingers had plaited those lustrous tresses for the one she had worshipped.

Tiaoga became more than ever a fiend in the flesh as he danced about the stake. Flecks of blood from the red scalp struck his face. At the height of his madness he flung it into the heart of the pitchwood fire.

Soi Yan Makwun was avenged and the demand of his people answered.

CHAPTER XX

AT NOON of the second day of his journey Jeems came to the village of Kanestio, whose chief was Matozee, or Yellow Bear. He had travelled the seventy miles in thirty hours, and was determined to return as quickly, for he was troubled deeply by the thought that Toinette was alone at a time when the sentiment of the Indians was turning against them. Why he and not a tribal runner had been sent to Yellow Bear puzzled him, and the fact that he bore a message of small importance increased his uneasiness. That Tiaoga, returning at the ebb of his fortunes, should trouble himself to forward by Shindas a command intended only for him added another doubt to those in his mind. These doubts would have assailed him more heavily had he known that a runner had preceded him, a young man called Na Swa Ga, or Feathered Arrow, who carried a more significant message from Tiaoga to Yellow Bear.

He had scarcely reached Kanestio when his weapons, a knife and a hatchet, were taken from him and he was brought to Matozee. This individual, who was killed at Lake George the following year and who was a boy in appearance though the French held him among the bravest fighters of the Six Nations, informed Jeems that he was a prisoner. He said Tiaoga had defaulted in a payment of corn that was due, and Jeems was to cover part of the obligation. Matozee tersely explained the agreement between the chiefs. If Jeems attempted to escape and was caught by his warriors, he would be killed; if by any chance he succeeded in getting back to Chenufsio, then he would answer to Tiaoga with his life. A dead line was drawn encircling the tepee in which he was to live, and he found himself under a surveillance little less strict than that accord-

ed to a prisoner whose fate was to be torture or death.

Dismayed by the change in his fortunes, Jeems could conceive of no reason for Tiaoga's perfidy except that it must vitally concern Toinette. He accepted Matozee's explanation as a falsehood, and thought Shindas and not Tiaoga was at the bottom of the plot which had been made to prey upon his freedom, though he had believed Shindas his best friend among the Senecas. His alarm increased until, on the second day, he made up his mind to escape and return to Chenufsio even if his life were the price of the act. His uneasiness must have betrayed his purpose, for the third day found

him in the glare of which he saw Tiaoga dancing with Toinette's streaming hair.

Wood Pigeon had repeated the message Toinette entrusted to her a few minutes preceding her flight with Hepsibah Adams, and no blackness was so thick that it hid from Jeems the tortured faces of his wife and his blind uncle as they beckoned him to vengeance.

That he did not lose the narrow trail in his haste was one of the inexplicable phenomena of chance which are frequently a part of a somnambulist's adventures. Instinct more than the guiding marks he could feel and see kept his feet in the path, and not until the

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. Later they are captured by a band of Senecas. Through his skill with the bow and arrow, Jeems gains the admiration of the Seneca chief Tiaoga, who takes Jeems as one of them. He also takes Toinette as his daughter to take the place of his own dead child Silver Heels. The Indians take Jeems and Toinette to their home, Chenufsio, the mysterious Hidden Town, the secret place of the Seneca Nation. There Jeems and Toinette are married. Their happiness is interrupted when word comes from Tiaoga's war party that they have suffered terrible defeat. Jeems is sent to another tribe with a message. While he is gone Tiaoga returns with a prisoner who is to be burned at the stake. Toinette is horrified to learn it is Hepsibah Adams, Jeems' uncle. That night she aids Hepsibah to escape. Tiaoga follows, and when he returns he tells his people he has killed both.

him more closely watched than before, and at night half a dozen young warriors slept about his tepee in such positions that he could not move from his shelter without disturbing at least one of them.

The fourth afternoon he perceived an excited gathering of women and children some distance from him but paid no attention to it. Depressed by fears which had become unbearable, he was determined to gain his freedom before another dawn. Increasing cloudiness during the afternoon and a promise of storm with the beginning of evening added to his hopes for success. Thunder and rain came with darkness, and he feigned sleep at an early hour. It was almost midnight when he sat up and listened to the downpour. He was about to rise to his feet, certain that no Senecas would be lying in the deluge, when he heard the sodden rustle of the skin flap to the tepee as it was drawn back and someone entered.

In a moment a small voice whispered his name. Cold hands found him as he held out his arms. He felt a child's drenched form.

Then came choking words half smothered in the heat of the storm: "I am Wood Pigeon. I ran away from Chenufsio three days ago. I have come to tell you Silver Heels is dead."

Lightning flashes which accompanied the storm that night revealed a solitary figure hurrying through the wilderness toward Chenufsio, a figure which sped until it was winded and then continued at a slower pace with a persistence no beat of rain or blast of wind could halt.

The traveller was Jeems. Had another come to him with the tale of horror Wood Pigeon had borne, he would have disbelieved, but truth in its simplest form had fallen from her lips. What one might partly have concealed, she had told with childish candour, and every lightning flash became a pillar of

thickness of the rain-filled night gave way to a gloomy dawn was he conscious of the obstacles which he had overcome.

Light, though accompanied by sombre clouds and steady rain, served to bring his soul out of the chaos into which it had fallen. Toinette was dead, and the depressive horizons became walls of a prison which held but that one thought. She was murdered as his mother had been murdered. She was gone, with her father, with his own people, leaving him alone at last.

Even vengeance seemed futile and inadequate. Hope did not rise in his breast. He had hoped when he knew his mother was dead, he had hoped as he sought for life among the ruins of Tonteur Manor, he had never quite given up hope that his uncle was alive. But now it was impossible for him to find that saving grace within his mental reach. As he went on, he was slowly dispossessed of the power to hate, though every sinew in his body was bent with implacable resolution in its mission of death. He would kill Tiaoga. He would kill Shindas. There would be only justice and no gratification of the flesh or the spirit in his act. A greater and more encompassing thing than the impulse which had sent him from Matozee's village began to choke him with a force that was sickening. It was his aloneness. The vastness of the world. The sudden going of the one who had remained to make it habitable for him. Without Toinette there was no reason for its existence, no reason why it should continue to give him the warmth of life. Toinette was dead. It was a fate predestined from the beginning, something he had always feared vaguely. Nothing counted now; to kill Tiaoga and Shindas would not cause a rift in the hopelessness which lay ahead of him.

He advanced with a speed which would have exhausted him at any other

time. As the hours passed, an explanation for this haste gathered in his consciousness. *He was going home.* That in all of its significance was the cabin in which Toinette and he had lived. *Their home.* A thing that had not gone with her body and yet was a part of her which he would find as he had left it when he came to the end of the trail, unless Tiaoga had destroyed that, too.

The rain fell all through the day. It was still raining with the dusk of evening. The earth was drenched, his footprints were wiped out. The sky cleared toward midnight, and the full moon came up. A little later he reached Chenufsio. The place gleamed with pools of water. Suspicious dogs appeared to identify him, but the people were asleep.

He found his cabin with the door closed as it would have been if Toinette were asleep inside. He could feel her presence when he entered. But she was not there. He made a light cautiously and screened it so that eyes outside could not see. The floor, the walls, the room were illumined faintly. He began to put his hands on things, to gather them here and there, making a bundle of his treasures on the table—*her things.* When he had prepared the bundle he armed himself with a knife and a hatchet and his bow, then extinguished the light and went out, closing the door behind him.

He sought Shindas, for his plan was to kill him first.

Then he would kill Tiaoga. Shindas was not in his tepee. The place was empty and his weapons were gone, evidence that he was away on a journey. For a few moments after this discovery, Jeems stood in the shadow of an oak looking at Tiaoga's dwelling place. The urge to destroy was not strong in him. The gentle whispering among the trees and the drip of water from their foliage combined in a melody of peace which struggled to turn him from the thought of death. It might have won if a tall figure had not come out of the tepee he was watching. Jeems knew it was Tiaoga. The chief-tain advanced toward him as if an invisible fate were leading him to his execution. Then he paused. The moon was bright. It lit up his features thirty yards away as he gazed into a mystery of distance which his eyes could not penetrate. What had brought him, what he was thinking, what the night held for him, Jeems did not ask himself. He strung his bow and fitted an arrow. Then he called Tiaoga's name in a low voice to let him know that retribution had come. The bow twanged and a slender shaft sped through the moonlight with the winged sound of a humming bird. He heard the arrow strike. Tiaoga did not cry out. His hands clutched at his breast as he sank to the earth and lay there a motionless blot.

Jeems went down the river. For many days he hid along its shores seeking for Toinette's body. He saw Senecas pass and repass, but as he travelled almost entirely in the water he was successful in evading them.

When he reached Lake Ontario, he turned eastward, still carrying his bundle. At night he slept with it close to his face, breathing the precious incense of Toinette's things. Sometimes he held to his lips the piece of red cloth she had worn around her hair.

As weeks followed his escape, he grew stupidly dull in some ways. He lost desire. He found himself without a motive in everything he did. For periods of time he remained in hiding places. Concealment became a habit rather than an intelligent act. No spring of action encouraged him to return to Forbidden Valley or the Richelieu, and it was chance and not a de-

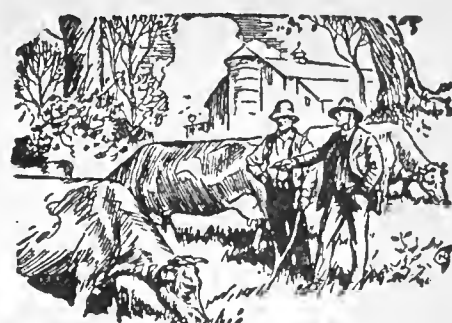
(Continued on Page 18)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



DOGS AND PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPPIES, cow driving parents. Bred females sold on time, continuous advertiser Agriculturist. PAINE, South Royalton, Vt.

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FOR SALE, St. Bernard pups, pedigreed, write for prices. DR. JOHN LEE, 90 N. Broad St., Norwich, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—Two fine male fox hounds, ready to break to suit yourself. Parents are stickers. Ship C.O.D. for satisfaction. See before you pay. Price \$20. each. LEO H. BARNUM, Prattville, N. Y. R.D. 1.

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CHICK PRICES CUT 7½ cents if ordered now for spring shipment. Best egg strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs. Pay when you get them. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Low prices on pullets, hens, cockerels, hatching eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. GEORGE B. FERRIS, Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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12 WEEK OLD Barred Rock pullets 80c each in small quantities, \$75 per 100. Thrifty stock; no runts, prompt shipment, correspondence solicited. PERCY TUCKER, Peace Dale, Rhode Island.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, 6 months old \$2.00 each. J. T. DUNBAR, Fulton, N. Y., R. D. 7.

ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, superb quality, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each. Shipped on approval. ROBERT H. PURVES, Waddington, N. Y.

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POULTRY

60 CHOICE ROSE Combed Brown Leghorn cockerels. Buy now, save half, write needs. H. LAMSON, Cameron, N. Y.

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TURKEYS MAMMOTH BRONZE for breeding. Well marked, pure bred, ready for shipment. Hens \$8—toms \$12. MRS. LEON WOOD, Copenhagen, N. Y.

POULTRY

Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

BUSKIRK'S BLACK BEAUTIES, from prize winning strain, hens \$10 & \$12, toms \$15 & \$20. Two yearling toms \$25 each also my adult champion prize tom \$30. Booking orders until Dec. 15th. MRS. DOROTHA BUSKIRK, Evans Mills, N. Y.

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PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5.00; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Yellow Delicious and Blood Red Delicious apples. In small or large lots. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines, evergreens, shrubs. Free catalog. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

21 VARIETIES GORGEOUS COLORED Irises. The Garden's Greatest Beautifiers (including "Dream" the best pink) labeled and postpaid for only \$1. Six orders for only \$5. Color circular free. A. B. KATKAMER, Macedon, N. Y.

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STRAWBERRIES—Catalogue 40 varieties. GLADALLIA FARMS, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

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HOLLAND BULBS. Darwin. Breeders or Parrott. Tulips. Separate named kinds. Giant bulbs 30 for \$1 or 100 for \$3. Mixed Darwins. Immense large bulbs 100 for \$2.50. Yellow Trumpet Narcissus 15 for \$1. Giant mixed Crocus 40 for \$1. Digging Gladiolus Now. Rare and ruffled 100 for \$1 or 1000 for \$9. Lost tag. Dahlia all winners 15 for \$1. Peonies 3 to 5 Red, Pink, White, lavender 4 for \$1 or 12 for \$2.50. Canna Roots 15 for \$1. Red, Pink, White, Yellow. Japanese Barberries 2 years old 40 for \$1 or 100 for \$2. Cal. Privet 15 to 18, 40 for \$1 or 100 for \$2. Hardy Mums 2 year clumps 12 for \$1. Mail delivery postpaid. WRENS NEST FLOWER GARDEN, Pemberton, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE

JUST OUTSIDE CITY: 80 acre farm. Large house, terraced lawn, beautiful shade trees. Nearly new large basement barn, new three stall garage, henhouse, milk house. Electricity, spring water, fruit and berries. Woodlot, some timber. This property is on the improved road with bus service, school bus accommodation to high school, ½ mile to normal school, handy to Hartwick college. Wonderful opportunity for real estate development as it has a large frontage on both sides of East street. Will sell the house with five or more acres for cash or might consider a house and lot or a small farm as part payment on entire property, if on main road, within one mile from high school. Give exact description of your property also price in first letter. VIRGIL SMITH, 205 East St., Oneonta, N. Y. This advertisement will not appear again. Act now!

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WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage. Carloads. Pay highest market prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade. Highest prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

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BUCKWHEAT HONEY, cans, pails, wholesale, retail. Get our prices. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

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THREE TONS BUCKWHEAT honey in five lb. pails. 7½c per lb., 5 lbs. third zone \$1.00. HOMER VAN SCOY, Cander, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY produced in famous Seneca Lake orchards. 5 lbs. \$1.10 delivered. W. M. WAGNER, Caywood, N. Y.

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WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ½x4—\$17.00 per M; ½x6—\$25.00 per M. M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS, WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80., roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

ENERGETIC MEN IN every town and village can earn big money selling seeds. Experience unnecessary. Steady work. Write for particulars. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

ARE YOU MAKING enough money? Greening's will help you increase your income. Let us show you how to do as others have done for us. Our men make big money. Our good workers make \$5000 or better per year. In one week recently Johnston made \$157.13; Geo. Smith, \$147.01; Hale, \$58.10; Chamberlain, \$67.64, etc. Experience not necessary. We tell you how and back you with the right kind of service and the best stock. Write today—it will mean money for you. THE GREENING NURSERY CO., 201 Monroe St., Monroe, Mich.

CLIPPING MACHINES

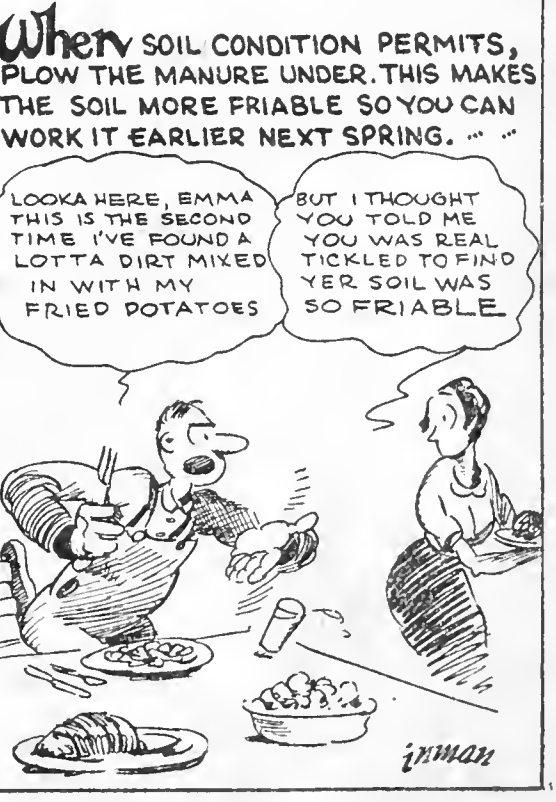
CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk.—Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.


Additional Classified Advertising On Page 18

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Help the Garden This Fall

By Ray Inman





Genuine BIVINS TRAP TAGS
With wire. Copper or aluminum. Name and address stamped in each tag. Prices: 20 tags 50c; 45 tags \$1.00; 100 tags \$2.00, postpaid.
BIVINS, Printer, Box 601, Summit, N. Y.

Additional Classified Advertising

HELP WANTED

FAST SELLING PRINTED stationery for Christmas gifts. Good salesmen make \$15.00 each day. Outfit free. Write for particulars. **PRINTER HOWIE**, Beebeplain, Vt.

SINGLE MAN WANTED on farm, must be good milker, no cigarettes or booze. Wages \$50 per month and board for the winter. No boys answer. State age, nationality, when available. **CHESTER SMITH**, Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y.

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable man to take orders this winter in his vicinity for its "first-prize winning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees, etc. Free two year replacement guarantee. Free outfit. No experience or investment necessary. Part or full time. Pay weekly. Write today.

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500 **ENVELOPES** \$1.50, printed, postpaid. Other stationery, cards, tags, butterwrappers reasonable. Free list, samples. Guarantee. **HONESTY PRESS**, Putney, Vt.

250 **GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES**, printed, postpaid \$1.00, 25 trap tags 30c. Samples free. **WALTER G. COLLINS**, Cohocton, N. Y.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed best quality. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50, 10 pounds, \$2.50. Smoking, 10 pounds, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay postman. **UNITED FARMERS**, Bardwell, Ky.

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LEARN AUCTIONEERING at home. Every student successful. School, BOX 707, Davenport, Iowa.

AVIATION—Employment available now in Milwaukee for men who desire to earn while learning Aviation. Training is in our shops, classrooms and on the airport. No experience necessary. Write for information without obligation. **AERO CORPORATION OF AMERICA**, Employment Department MD, 63 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WOMEN'S WANTS

DRY GOODS 20 yards percales, gingham, sheetings, etc. Our best quality and newest patterns. Pay postman \$1.95 plus postage. **NATIONAL TEXTILE CO.**, 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

6 PIECE COTTAGE SETS Snow white voile 50c set. Cotton Batts 72x90, 98c. 3 lbs. plaid blankets \$1.00. 3 lbs. woolens \$1.00. Patchwork 7 lbs. percales \$1.00. 3 lbs. silks \$1.00. Woolen Jersey 58 inches wide \$1.00 yard. Cheese cloth 20 yards \$1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Large Package Silks or velvets 25c postpaid. **NATIONAL TEXTILE CO.**, 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

YOUR CHRISTMAS MONEY easily made selling our "Beautiful" Christmas cards 21 for \$1. Money back if dissatisfied. **SOUTHWORTH'S**, Milford, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT. Box of paper with genuine engraved monogram, any color, \$2.50. Steel die included. Generous commission to agents. **COULTON ENGRAVERS**, Milford, Conn.

PATCHWORK PRICES the best bargain of the season, large assortment percales cut in squares, no waste, 50c postpaid. **NEW ENGLAND PATCHWORK CO.**, Hartford, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps before 1871 bought. Old inlaid mahogany furniture bought. **W. RICHMOND**, Cold Spring, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30, 6 1/2 in. \$1.50 postage prepaid. **HOWARD SUPPLY CO.**, Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

HIDES, WOOL & FURS is our specialty. Write for reliable market prices. **S. H. LIVINGSTON**, Buyers, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

FIRST CLASS second hand egg cases with flats and fillers 12c each, F.O.B. factory. **AMERICAN EGG CASE CO.**, 817 Black Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MIRACLE TRAP ROOSTS guarantee healthier chickens, greater profits, less work. **AMERICAN MITE ELIMINATOR CO.**, Crawfordsville, Ind.

FOX TRAPPING METHODS. Water, Dry land and snow sets. Send for particulars. **CHESTER R. HALL**, West Springfield, Mass.

Write for **FREE BOOK** "Making Money at home with a Loom," tells all about fun of weaving Colonial Rugs on our low-priced, easy-to-operate 1929 looms. **UNION LOOM WORKS**, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

SWITCHES \$2. From your combings \$1.50. Booklet. **EVA MACK**, Box 298, Ithaca, N. Y.

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED 5c roll. Prints 3c each. Trial offer. Beautifully mounted 8x10 enlargement 40c. Overnight service. **YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE**, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

Changing Conditions Require New Knowledge

(Continued from Page 5)

failure of farming in any particular locality.

Limited weather data and records have been kept by various scattered agencies for a long period of years and for different sections of the State. All of this information should be assembled, analyzed and brought together in one place in order to give us a real picture of the climate of the State. This is not a costly job but a very important one, and the Governor's Commission is therefore recommending that the work be started immediately.

Not all of the land of the State is adapted for agriculture. Some of it is good only for forests. Some should be used for recreational purposes, for parks, summer residences, etc. It is necessary, therefore, that the land in the State be classified for the purposes for which it is best adapted; that is, we need more knowledge on what land is best adapted for farming, for forests, and what should be set aside for parks and other recreational purposes. The Governor's Commission is recommending that this fundamental work of land classification be completed within the next few years.

Then there are the pasture lands of the State. The good pastures of New York help more than any other factor to make this the greatest fluid milk producing section in the world. We have grazed fields for well over a hundred years and have done nothing yet to maintain or improve them. We do not know much about what kinds of grass should be growing in our pastures. We should find out, and then when we have our completed soil and climate survey we will know how to proceed to improve our hundreds of thousands of acres of pasture lands so important to the dairy industry.

In a similar way, we must know more about the soils for vegetable products. The eastern vegetable industry is growing by leaps and bounds. It will expand even more rapidly during the next fifteen or twenty years. Losses can be saved by finding out which soils are good, for example, for celery, and which are not, and which will grow onions or potatoes to best advantage.

In conclusion, let me say that all of these surveys or studies which we have proposed will not cost the State very much, especially when considering the importance of the agricultural industry. If the Empire State is to maintain its agriculture in balance with its industries; if it is to retain its industries against the competition from the South and the West, it must do everything possible to put its agriculture on a permanent basis, and the first fundamental step on which all progress will be based is a better knowledge and understanding of our fundamental resources.

When Is a Farmer Too Old To Be a Farmer?

(Continued from Page 2)

store keeper in Oklahoma, and then a farmer again. This was his last active calling—farming. He quit his little "ranch" in Mulhall after his second wife died three years ago and has since lived with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. M. R. Nickens, in Guthrie, Oklahoma.

This genial, ruddy-cheeked old man, nearing 116 gets about the streets as spryly as many a man forty years younger than he is. He sees without glasses, hears without an ear trumpet, has a good appetite, sleeps well, is free of the wrinkles and the pet ailments of the aged. He is contented with the present and has no regrets for the past. All of which, he says, he owes to an active life and a clear conscience.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 16)

finite purpose which brought him to the place on Lake Champlain called Ticonderoga by the Indians. This was late in the summer of 1756. The French

had occupied a point of land and were building Fort Vaudreuil and Fort Carillon. Jeems seized upon these activities with the avidity of one who at last had found something to assuage a killing hunger. He joined Montcalm's forces and was given a musket and a spade in place of his bow and arrows.

He entered now an apprenticeship of digging and building in the earth where the forts were going up. The work and its environment, the excitement of war, and the ever-increasing news of French victories were a relief to his broken spirits, but they did not thrill him. He fought against this apathy. He tried to hate once more. He repeated to himself many times that the English and their Indians were responsible for the tragedies which had befallen his loved ones. But he could not rise to the passion for vengeance.

(To be Continued Next Week)



Livestock



Breeders



CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Save labor and make maximum use of unsaleable roughage and cheap pasture by raising beef cattle. Seven purebred cows and heifers, 2 yearling bulls for sale. **C. C. TAYLOR**, Lawtons, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORN Bull Calves Sired by Knight of Brookside out of Brookside Doris. 13,690 lbs. milk and 600 lbs. fat. Reasonable price, excellent quality & breeding. **E. E. LAFER**, Penn Yan, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Tunis, Southdown and Dorset rams and ewes. Also Rambouillet and Delaine-merino rams. Registered stock, priced reasonable. Hampshire swine. Golden Wyandotte poultry. **ELM DALE FARM**, DAVENPORT, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered Ayrshire Bull Calf, born September 4th. First check of \$35.00 takes him. **KEIKOUT FARMS**, NASSAU, N. Y.

HEREFORD STOCKERS AND FEEDERS FOR SALE. Calves, yearlings, and two's. Uniform in size. Choice quality. Tested cows and heifers. Many cars. Few cars of Shorthorn and Angus. **JOHN CARROW**, Box 193, OTTUMWA, IOWA

3 Holstein Cows

They are young, pure bred, just fresh, or about to freshen, and in good shape.

For prices, pedigrees, particulars, etc., write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
461-4th Ave. New York City

Fishkill Farms

offer a
Bull Calf

Born October 27, 1929

He is a splendid young individual, weighed slightly less than 100 pounds when dropped. He is very well marked, more white than black.

His sire is Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol, whose dam is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, a full brother to the famous King Segis Pontiac Count. His sire is out of a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, she having a record of over 30 lb. in 7 days as a four year old.

If taken within 30 days he will be sold for **\$75.00**

His dam is out of a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, one of the best producing sons of that greatest of all milk sires, Colantha Johanna Lad.

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at face value in payment for this animal.

For pedigrees, terms of sale, etc., write

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
461-4th Ave. New York City

SHEEP

3 Extra Good Rambouillet Rams RAM LAMBS: EWES
H. C. BEARDSLEY, MONTOUR FALLS, N. Y.

FOR SALE Rams, Hampshire Down Rams, full blood and Registered Lambs, yearlings and two-year olds.
DAN NOBLES, RANDOLPH, N. Y.

Registered Hampshire Ram Lamb Prize winner at local and New York State Fairs. \$35.00.
PATSY WEIR, GUILFORD, NEW YORK

FORDS HAMMER MILL

By the makers of
FORDS MILKERS

\$75
and up

20% Saving on Feed

Grinds grain, hay, fodder or roughage to any fineness wanted; operated by all farm-size tractors. Latest improved construction. Made of heavy 1/4" boiler plate. Double row Timken Bearings each side. Rockwood pulleys, chrome nickel steel hammers. Dust-proof. Will last years without repairs. Low in price, but high in quality.

Send for **FREE** circular **HK**

MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY
213 N. Desplaines St. CHICAGO

SWINE

BIG TYPE PIGS OLD RELIABLE STOCK

Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed. Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old \$3.25 each. Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old, \$5.00 each. We ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

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PIGS READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

When starting to raise a hog, why not send to a place where quality is selected first. To start with, they are good blocky pigs. The kind that grow fast.

Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire Cross
8 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.00 EACH
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.25 EACH
Will ship any number C.O.D. Keep them 10 days and if in any way dissatisfied, return pigs at my expense and your money will be refunded. No charges for crating. **WALTER LUX**, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
7 to 8 weeks old.....\$3.00
8 to 10 weeks old.....\$3.25

Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$4.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. **A. M. LUX**, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

YOUNG SHOATS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross, or Chester and Yorkshire cross. Our pigs are from registered boars and high grade sows. These pigs are large, growthy and blocky and will make large hogs.

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.00

Will ship in small or large lots C.O.D. or send check or money order to **MISHAWUN STOCK FARM**, Mishawun Road, Woburn, Mass. (Crating Free).

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. PATTINGTON, & SON, Merrifield, N. Y.

PIGS

CHESTER WHITES, DUROCS, POLAND CHINAS
You cannot tell them from pure breeds; growthy, healthy pigs, from high grade sows and pure bred boars. The kind that make hogs of themselves. We have been breeding and raising hogs for over 20 years.
8-10 Weeks Old, \$4.50 each. Shipped C.O.D.
HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass.
L.W. Dean, owner. C.K. Laughton, mgr. Tel. Wal. 0888-M

Remove Soft Swellings



with Absorbine. It is remarkably effective but does not blister nor remove the hair. You can work the horse at the same time. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Write for horse book 4-B free.

A user writes: "Had one horse with swelling on both hind legs. One bottle Absorbine cleaned them off. Horse now going sound and well."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



NEWTON'S Compound
Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. **The Newton Remedy Co.** Toledo, Ohio.



About Damages for Chased Sheep

"We understand that the dog law was changed last winter so that it is not possible to get damages where sheep are merely chased by dogs. We do not feel that this is right as everyone knows that sheep can be seriously damaged merely by being chased.

THERE was a change in the dog law, but our reader does not have the exact facts in the case. The law does not now provide for the payment of damages on sheep just because they have been chased by dogs. On the other hand, it does not prohibit the payment for such damages, but merely states that the assessors should see the animals and that injury must be evident before damages can be paid.

This makes it possible for any sheep owner to put in a claim for damages which are actually manifest, but does not provide for the payment of damages to sheep just because they have been chased by dogs. It is also possible for a sheep owner to put in a supplemental claim which may be presented any time within six months in order to cover any damage which may become evident and which could not be seen immediately.

Registering Farm Names in Pennsylvania

"Are there any regulations for registering a farm name in the State of Pennsylvania?"

THE procedure for registering a farm name in Pennsylvania in order to prevent any other farm owner in that state from using the same name, is as follows:

Write to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, for the application blank used in registering trademarks and trade names. In this application, the farmer certifies as to the farm owner, location of residence, the products sold from the farm, the trademark or farm name and how the farm name will be used.

Two copies of the letterhead or other medium carrying the farm name must be sent with the application. The fee for registration is \$5.00.

Chamber of Commerce Helps to Settle Complaint

I just received a check for \$5.00 from the Aircraft Corporation and I thank you very much for your service in getting this money.

IN this case our subscriber ordered a model aircraft for his son which did not prove satisfactory and was sent back by insured express. The Service Bureau wrote several letters to the company who promised to make good soon. Finally we got in touch with the Chamber of Commerce in the city where the company was located, and through their kind cooperation the complaint was satisfactorily settled. Needless to say, we are very glad that our subscriber received this check.

Signed Non-Cancellable Order

"I am in a little trouble and I want you to help me. A few weeks ago an agent came to me from the Harvey Oil Company and started talking to me about buying Regal liquid asbestocoat. He told me that they give a guarantee for ten years against leakage and I gave him an order. Later I spoke with neighbors who

had used this material and they told me that I had better put on a new roof because when it started leaking after you put the stuff on it is a very hard job to take off the paper. I wrote to the company asking them to cancel my order but they sent it anyway. I paid the freight and storage and sent it back. Now they bother me about pay for the material. I hope you will try to help me."

THIS letter is similar to many we receive from subscribers who do not realize that they are signing a binding non-cancellable contract when they order goods. Many companies who deal through agents handle this kind

Check Helps Pay Loss

I RECEIVED your draft for \$100. On September 15, 1929 to pay for the time I was laid up and unable to work as the result of my recent accident when my auto overturned.

The \$100 was wonderful help to me, I was in bad shape financially and physically. \$100.00 seems small sometimes, but this time it was extremely large and was of great support to me.

Your insurance protection has proven very successful for me as a subscriber and I know that what you will do for one subscriber you will sure do for another.

I hope and trust that the time will come when I can help the Agriculturist as much as you have helped me. Thanking you for the past protection which is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,
Frank McClelland, Jr.
Ransomville, N. Y.

of a contract and possibly they are justified. It is a well-known fact that selling through agents who travel from house to house is a rather costly method of selling and after an order is once secured the costs of getting the order are there whether it is cancelled or not. Consequently, many firms do not allow cancellations.

Doubtless the company could collect this money if they were to bring

legal action against our subscriber. What usually happens in similar cases where goods are returned without the authorization of the company, is that the company refuses to accept them and they are then put in storage by the transportation company and when the storage charges equal the value of the goods, they are sold to satisfy these storage charges. The company continues to write dunning letters and often puts the case in the hands of a collection agency who continues to annoy the purchaser until in many cases he settles the bill just to get rid of the annoyance.

Experiences of this sort could be avoided if our readers would refuse to sign orders until they are absolutely sure they need the product, that the company putting it out is reliable and that the product itself is what they want.

Borrowing from Federal Land Bank

What are farm loans or federal farm loans and how are they obtained? How much can one borrow on a farm and under what conditions are they to be paid up or returned? Can they be obtained from local banks and are they paid up in a lump sum or in installments for a term of years?—E. A. H., New York.

PRACTICALLY every county in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST territory has at least one local farm loan association made up of borrowers from the Federal Land Bank.

Usually the County Farm Bureau Manager acts as secretary of this association and we suggest that you get in touch with him. An application for a loan is made to this association and they in turn refer it to the Federal Land Bank which serves your territory (the land bank at Springfield is the one through which you would deal).

The Federal Land Bank will loan money up to 50% of the value of the land and 20% of the value of the buildings for certain purposes. Money can be borrowed for buying farms, for paying off existing mortgages or for making certain improvements. Any application, of course, has to receive the approval of the Land Bank before a loan is made. Loans are repaid on what is known as the amortization plan by which a certain payment every year takes care of the interest and also retires the principal at the end of a certain specified period.

One of the advantages of borrowing money from the Federal Land Bank is that the interest rate is reasonable and the mortgage cannot be foreclosed so long as the payments are maintained.

Service Bureau Claims Settled During October, 1929

P. M. Tice, Troy, Pa. (Express claim settled)	\$7.50	W. W. Wixson, Union, N. Y. (Returns on bags shipped)	16.41
Leland M. Pratt, Savannah, N. Y. (Refund on goods not received)	5.00	Mrs. Nelson Lowe, Muncy, Pa. (Refund on unfilled order)	7.50
M. R. Klock, Fort Plain, N. Y. (Adjustment on unsatisfactory goods)	12.00	Mrs. Helen Duryea, Nunda, N. Y. (Returns for goods shipped)	27.10
Louis G. Schoutice, Cohocton, N. Y. (Returns for goods shipped)	20.63	M. S. Hallock, Rocky Point, N. Y. (Refund on baby chicks)	60.00
Charles Edwards, Canton, N. Y. (Pay for rabbits sold)	17.00	James Hervey, Savona, N. Y. (Refund on unsatisfactory goods)	15.00
Mrs. D. A. Carleton, Edmeston, N. Y. (Refund on unfilled order)	2.98	F. J. Buck, Berkshire, N. Y. (Returns for goods shipped)	11.20
John Conklin, Downsville, N. Y. (Settlement of milk check)	26.65	Walter Butts, Belleville, N. Y. (Refund on plants not received)	10.00
Guy C. Hotchkiss, Oxford, N. Y. (Returns for goods shipped)	11.39	I. L. Wratten, Hubbardsville, N. Y. (Returns for goods shipped)	9.57
Howard E. Bartlett, Redwood, N. J. (Refund on unsatisfactory goods)	6.10	Harry B. McKevitt, Groton, N. Y. (Returns for goods shipped)	11.58
Jack P. Evans, Skaneateles, N. Y. (Refund on goods not received)	5.88	Lester Richer, Cold Brook, N. Y. (Returns for goods shipped)	44.17
Mrs. Julia Coulter, Oneonta, N. Y. (Refund on unfilled order)	15.50	W. C. Phillips, Bolivar, N. Y. (Returns for goods shipped)	8.58
Henry Jennings, Southold, N. Y. (Refund on goods not received)	12.96	Mrs. Ernest Montgomery, Smith Basin, N. Y. (Adjustment on dog complaint)	15.00
Orrin Shepard, LeRoy, N. Y. (Adjustment on unsatisfactory goods)	21.76	L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y. (Adjustment on live stock)	5.00
Thomas Seaman, White Mills, Pa. (Returns for goods shipped)	13.20		
Raymond Merritt, Nineveh, N. Y. (Refund on goods not received)	1.85		
		Total	\$421.41

Claims Settled Where No Money Was Involved

J. B. Clifford, Connelville, Pa. (Order cancelled)		James Hervey, Savona, N. Y. (Order filled)	
H. A. Shutts, Waverly, N. Y. (Adjustment on unsatisfactory goods)		Miss Mary P. Young, Mt. Vision, N. Y. (Order filled)	
R. L. Hyde, Wadhams, N. Y. (Order filled)		Miss Jean Brown, Cohocton, N. Y. (Registration papers received)	
Louis Kress, Rummerville, Pa. (Repairs made)		Frederick Deno, St. Regis Falls, N. Y. (Refund on unsatisfactory goods)	
Mrs. Irving Pickard, Madison, N. Y. (Order filled)		Mr. Stanley J. Clawson, Waterloo, N. Y. (Order filled)	
Mrs. W. G. Burden, Skaneateles, N. Y. (Order filled)		Lawrence L. Hill, Rockville, Conn. (Order cancelled)	



The Sign of Protection

**Merit
Creates
A Big
Demand
For**

*The
Old Reliable*



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

Never have we sold as many as we are selling this year. Merit counts! This snug-fitting jacket will keep you warm and comfortable on the coldest days. Will not rip, ravel or tear, and can be washed without losing its shape. Ask your dealer to show you the three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

An acceptable Christmas gift.

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts



Kill Rats Without Poison

**A New Exterminator that
Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry,
Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks**

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison**. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

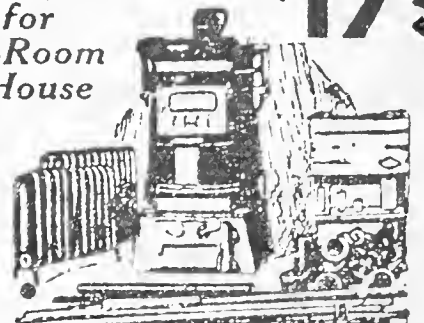
Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

HEATING PLANT

**5% CASH DISCOUNT
THIS MONTH ONLY**

**Complete for
6-Room
House \$175**



INCLUDING 6 radiators, large steam boiler, pipe, fittings, valves, air valves, and asbestos cement. We pay the freight.

Write for FREE Catalog 20
J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th St., New York

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SAVE MONEY! Get your Roofing direct from the Factory and keep in your own pocket the profits the dealer would get. All kinds and styles. Galvanized Corrugated. Shingles and Asphalt Roofing. Freight paid. Easy to nail on. Write TODAY for Free Samples and freight paid prices.

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Your Next Washing FREE



Know the Quicker, Easier **MAYTAG** Way

BANISH the tiresome washday. Change it to a pleasant hour or two with the Maytag. Know real clothes cleanliness without hand-rubbing anything. Learn how the big, roomy, cast-aluminum tub and Maytag Gyrafoam washing action change the whole idea of washing... how the clothes last longer. The Maytag Roller Water Remover has a safety feed, self reversing drain plate and self adjusting tension, and the large cushion roll dries all parts of the garment evenly.

Interchangeable Gasoline or Electric Power

By removing only four bolts, the electric motor may be replaced by the Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor. Think how compact and simple this Maytag engine must be to permit such an easy change. Step on the pedal and away it goes with a sure, steady flow of power.... a woman's engine with flood-proof carburetor, Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor.

WRITE or PHONE for a Trial Washing

The nearest Maytag dealer will send you a Maytag for your next washing without cost or obligation. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. Deferred payments you'll never miss.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY,
Newton, Iowa
Founded 1893

EASTERN BRANCH:

851 No. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

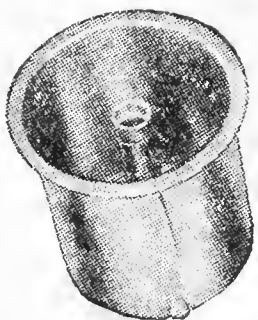
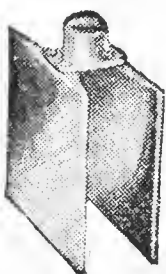
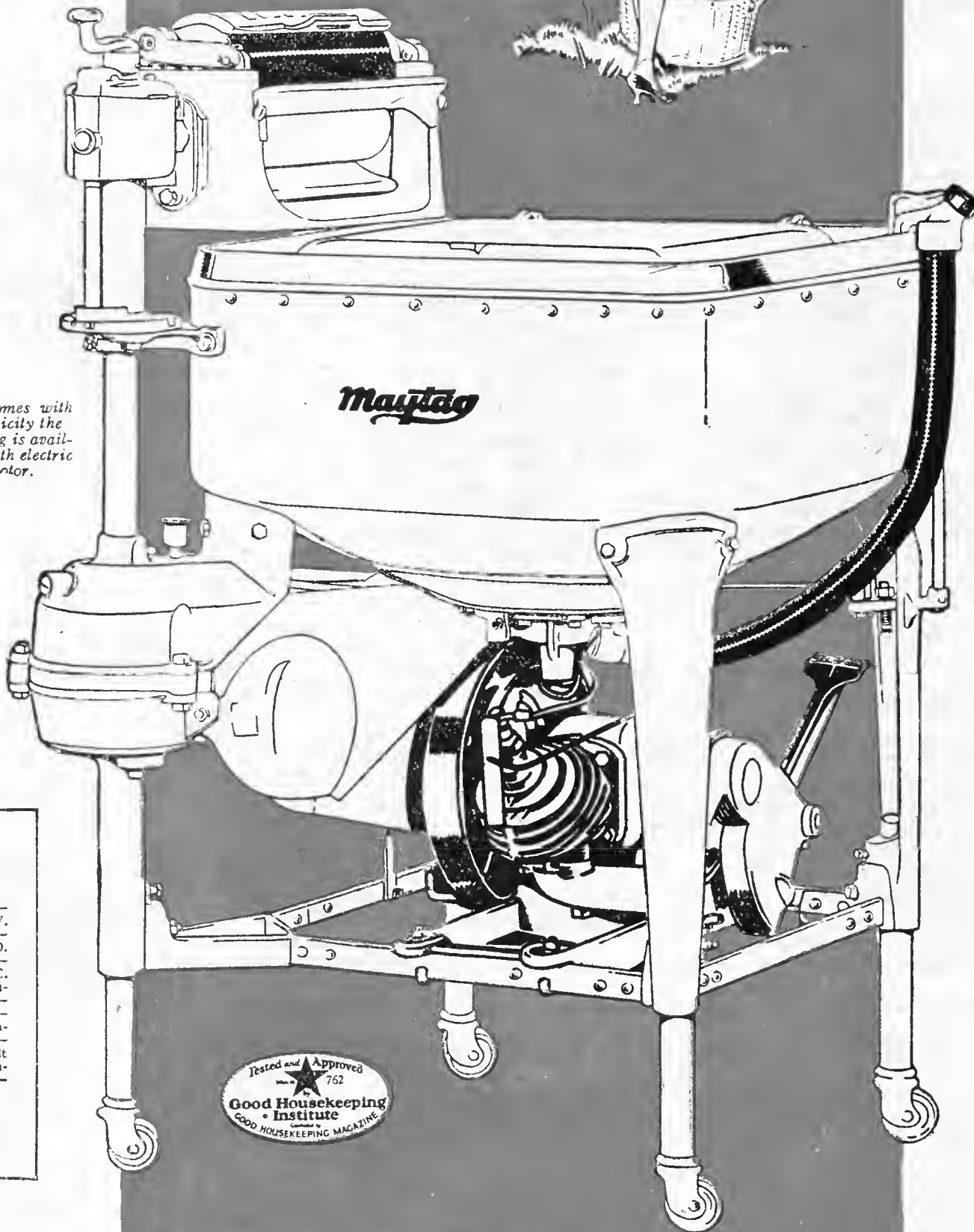
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For homes with
electricity the
Maytag is avail-
able with electric
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KYW, Cincinnati-WLW,
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kee-WTMJ, Minneapolis-
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cisco-KFRC, Toronto-
CFCA.

Over 50 stations now on
the schedule; watch news-
papers for date and hour.



A Maytag Attachment that Churns the Butter

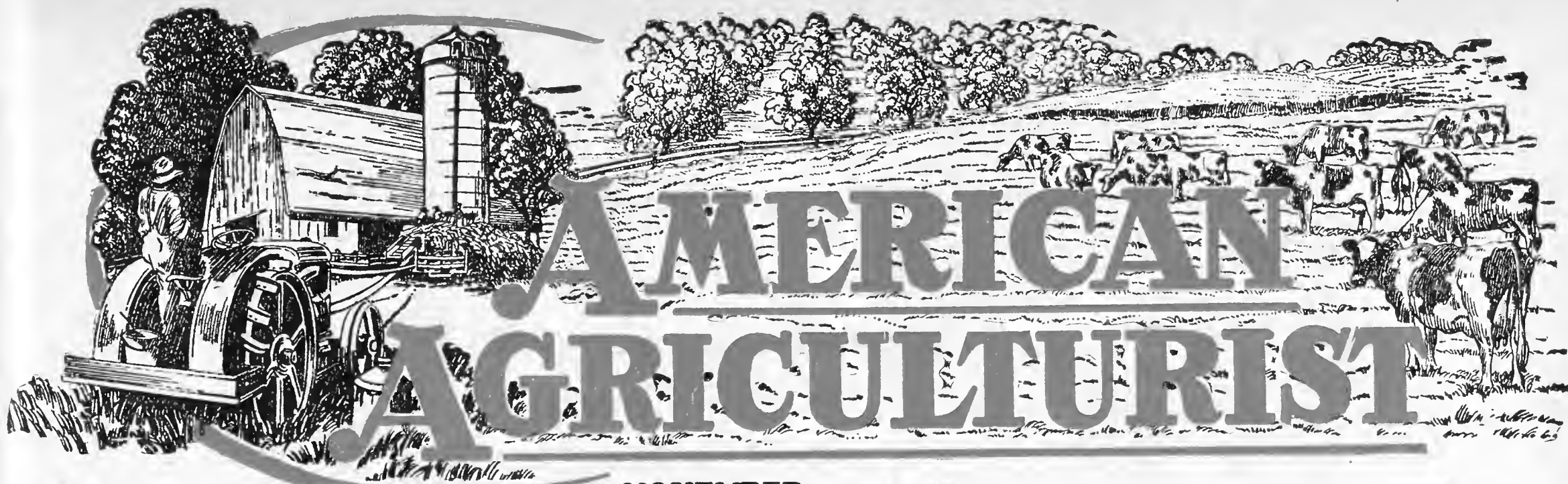
Another big help for the farm wife. The churn sets over the Gyrafator post and the butter is churned by the same power that runs the washer. Durable, easily cleaned, sanitary and efficient. It takes but a minute to get it ready.

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Maytag

Aluminum Washer

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\$1.00 per year

NOVEMBER 30, 1929

Published Weekly

Judges Choose Fourteen Master Farmers

Governor Roosevelt To Confer Title on December Twelfth

ON Thursday evening, November 14, the Master Farmer Board of Judges met with Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is a member of the board, in Albany to make the final selections of the 1929 class of New York State Master Farmers. On this page are the names and addresses of the fourteen men chosen this year in New York State for this great honor, and also the names of the judges.

On the evening of December 12, a banquet and ceremonies in honor of this year's class of Master Farmers will be given under the auspices of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST at Hotel Lincoln, in New York City. At that time, the Master Farmers will be the guests of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt will confer the title of "Master Farmer" upon each one chosen. The ceremony will be broadcast over station WNYC from 8:30 to 9:30.

The Master Farmer banquet is one of the finest agricultural events of the year and will be attended by several hundred leading farmers, statesmen and business men of New York State. It will be an occasion that all who attend will long remember.

In choosing the Master Farmers, we feel that a very thorough job has been done. Anyone could nominate a friend or neighbor. A searching investigation was made of each nominee's farm, his home and his standing in the community. Not only must he be financially successful, but he must represent also the highest type of rural citizenship, as shown by his interest and participation in matters pertaining to the welfare of the home, the community and the State.

While great care was taken

in selecting the Master Farmers, it is of course not expected to get all of the best farmers. There are many more in every county. In fact, several are nominated every year who are just as good as those finally chosen. That is the good thing

profession has its master craftsmen who are recognized, but until the Master Farmer project was started by the Standard Farm Papers in America, outstanding achievement in agriculture, the greatest occupation of all, received no attention.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is proud of the list of men chosen last year and of the fourteen men in this year's class. We are proud of them as individuals and also because by their life and work they have helped to bring respect and honor to all farmers and farming.

One of the nice things about the Master Farmer movement is the fact that it recognizes the Master Farmer's wife. No farm home or farm business is a complete success without the hard work, cooperation and sacrifice of the wife and mother. So when the Master Farmer comes forward at the ceremony to meet the Governor

of the State and receive his title, his wife comes with him and stands at his side.

The members of the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST who have had the privilege of visiting a large number of nominees for this honor in the past two years are unanimous in their statements that it has been one of the finest projects and one of the greatest privileges in their lives to meet and know so many men and women who have made good as farmers, as home makers and as citizens in the ancient and honorable occupation of tilling the soil.

We know that every member of the great AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST family, in fact, every farmer everywhere who looks with respect on his own occupation, will unite with the judges and the staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in congratulating the Master Farmers of New York State, class of 1929.

Master Farmer Board of Judges

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, *Governor of New York State*

D. P. WITTER, *former chairman, Agricultural Committee, New York State Assembly*

BERNE A. PYRKE, *Commissioner, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets*

DR. A. R. MANN, *Dean, New York State College of Agriculture*

DR. C. E. LADD, *Director of Extension, New York State College of Agriculture*

L. G. KIRKLAND, *chairman, Agricultural Committee, New York State Senate*

FRED J. FREESTONE, *Master, New York State Grange*

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., *Publisher, American Agriculturist*

E. R. EASTMAN, *Editor, American Agriculturist*

The judges were ably assisted by Dr. G. F. Warren and Dr. W. I. Myers of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management of the New York State College of Agriculture.

about the project; it continues year after year, and a man who is not chosen this year may be honored next. In fact, there is no competition in the project whatever, the whole object being to honor all farmers and all agriculture. Every trade or

New York State Master Farmers, 1929

Name	County	Address
WESLEY J. YOUNG	Chautauqua	Cherry Creek
ARTHUR BOICE	Columbia	Germantown
HENRY G. MARQUART	Erie	Orchard Park
JOHN CHILD	Franklin	Malone
W. D. ROBENS	Herkimer	Poland
H. D. FORWARD	Onondaga	Camillus
J. L. SALISBURY	Ontario	Phelps
THOMAS R. FIFE	St. Lawrence	Madrid
MORGAN S. MYERS	Schoharie	Barnerville
W. H. MORRIS	Schuyler	Alpine
MINOR C. BROKAW	Seneca	Interlaken
HERBERT P. KING	Seneca	Trumansburg
CARL A. MOTT	Tompkins	Dryden
JESS GIBSON	Washington	South Hartford

POSTAL LIFE'S *START-OFF POLICY*

Low-Priced and Within the Reach of Every One

**It Helps One Starting a Business
It Helps Starting His Profession
It Helps Starting Any Life Work
It Helps Starting a Home**

The Policy creates a substantial estate AT ONCE for a small sum. One is thus enabled to get his affairs on a basis of successful production with adequate insurance protection and without strain.

Premium Rate for Age 30

\$10.76 per thousand if paid annually; \$0.99 per thousand if paid monthly.

These rates reduced by dividends, 9½% of annual premium being guaranteed each year

During the years you need protection most, you get the most for your money. Accumulation is enhanced after five years under single contract—Whole Life form.

Are you the young married man who has been saying, "I certainly need more life insurance?" This Policy is especially constructed for you.

Not a few facing the exigencies of life, the chances one has to run, feel the need of adequate life insurance—*more than they are now carrying*. This policy is provided for such. It is most appropriate—at the start of a career one has more to think of than himself. He needs the protecting arm of life insurance for his dependents—who is without them? When he "harvests his crop," when his "years of increase" have come, it then takes on a higher accumulative form with a higher premium, which he can then better afford.

The Postal Life is always concerned to do what is appropriate in thinking out insurance problems for its patrons. That's why it announces the Start-Off Policy for those who need this modified form.

Based on its experience of twenty-three years, advantages of the Postal Life's way of doing business and its economies are now being strikingly shown. Conditions in the Company that have contributed to low cost of insurance will continue to improve. Policyholders tell a very satisfying story and are increasing the Company's prestige everywhere.

What Sustains and Commends the Company

Standard, Old Line, Legal Reserve Insurance, \$56,000,000, issued.

Income from Insurance and Investments, Over \$2,000,000 Annually.

Standard Policy Provisions Approved by New York Insurance Department.

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Operated Under Strict Requirements of New York State, and Subject to the United States Postal Authorities everywhere.

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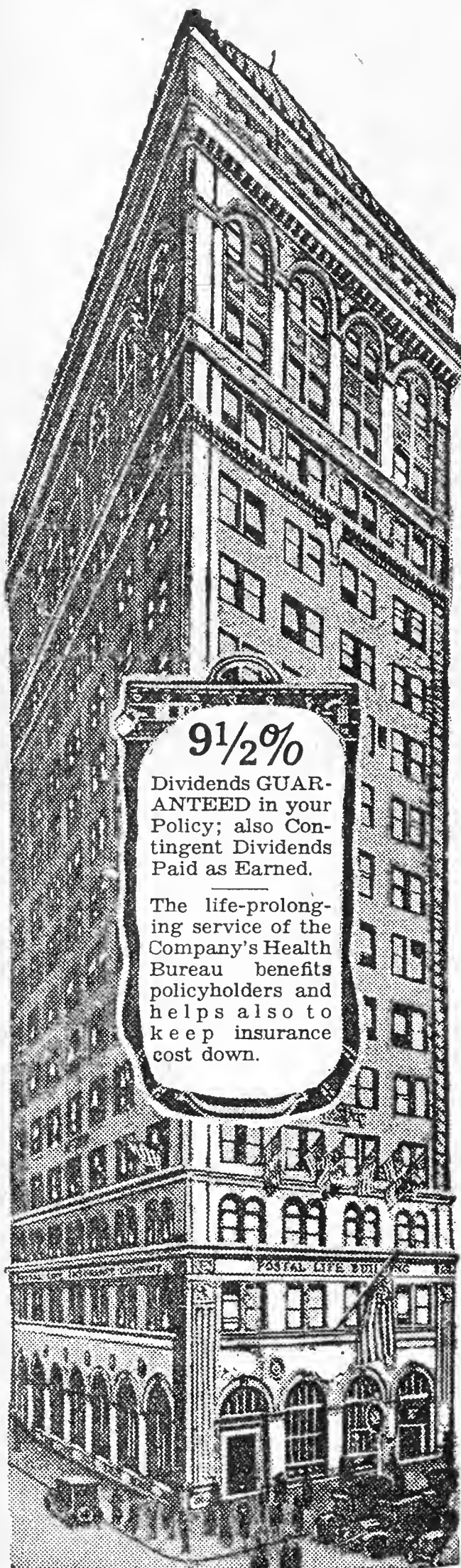
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Aunt Janet's Ideal House Contest

A Topic Dear to the Hearts of Home-Makers

SUCH a glimpse into hearts and dreams of our readers came in answer to the "Ideal House" Contest! We did not make the mistake of calling it the "Ideal Home" as you notice. For never yet, did a house make a home, except as it provided a center for the love and devotion of the family within its walls—that is what makes a house

two or three adult women in it, perhaps the grandmother, old maid auntie, or Cousin Sarah whose folks had all died and left her alone. Therefore the amount of running was divided by two or three instead of being calculated for one pair of feet.

But now families are smaller, the hired girl is practically extinct and the big, old houses remain the same. Most of them could be made more convenient just by re-arranging their contents according to the work or play which goes on inside. Others are so arranged that they seem hopeless. If a kitchen has three windows and five doors, for instance, the woman who sets up her cooking equipment there has serious limitations to begin with. Then too the

adequately. Here are some of the fine letters which give the main points their writers consider to be essential in a house ideal to the needs of their particular families. Others will be published later.

* * * * *

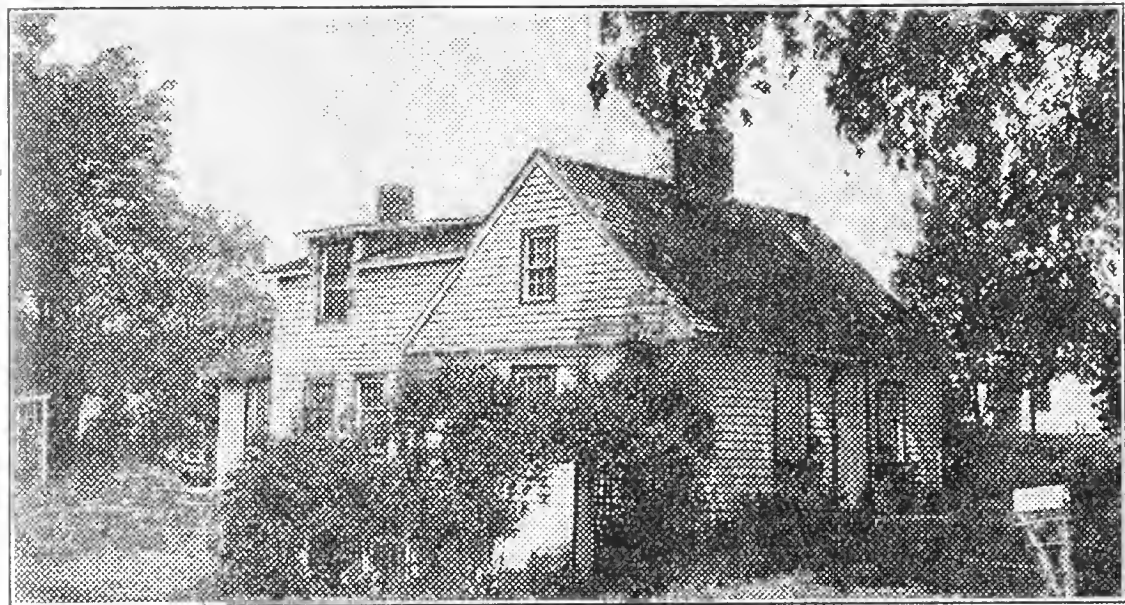
A Place to Be Lived In

First Prize Letter

I HAVE lived in many types of houses, large and small, good, bad and indifferent. Each has its good points, every one its disadvantages. House building and home decorating are my hobby. From plans, pictures and real life experiences my dream home is being formulated.

First and foremost comes the big front door, opening wide with hospitality directly into the dining-living room, facing, if possible, an open fireplace, glowing with embers and surrounded by the family. No hall, but an immediate introduction to all the folks.

(Continued on Page 7)

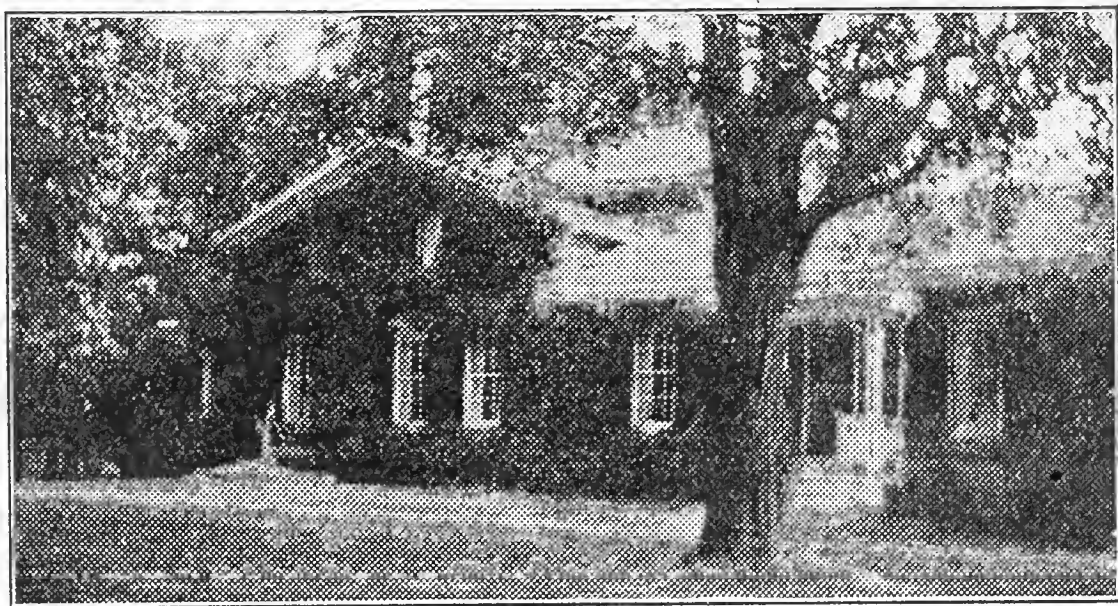


Expression and distinction are given to this small farm house by accenting the window and door trim with paint of a strong contrasting color. Without these contrasts a house appears as featureless as a face without eye-lashes or eye-brows.

a home. And, strange as it may seem, happy home life is not dependent on the house, however desirable a house may be from the standpoint of beauty and convenience.

Now, since that point is made clear, it is safe to wager that every normal woman has ideas as to what features of a house would contribute towards making the home-life more complete. If a house has serious faults of construction that make it impossible for the people living therein to work and live comfortably or to have a certain degree of privacy, then the home life is at a disadvantage. Many people have inherited their houses, often built in days when it was taken for granted that any home would have

beauty of a living room is considerably hindered if there is no sunny window where a plant can live through the winter. A bedroom that has windows which do not allow right ventilation presents a health problem for the family. Every room in a house has a purpose and it certainly makes the daily routine smoother if it meets that purpose



This very attractive farm home of Mr. Frank Salisbury of Phelps, New York, with its vines and shrubbery has an atmosphere of friendliness and of being lived in by people who love the place. Besides that, the lines of the house itself are pleasing.

Building Bookshelves for Farm Homes

Planning for the Books that Bring New Knowledge and Pleasure

By KATHERINE WAY

EVERYONE who wants to make a home as attractive and stimulating as possible, plans a place for books. The reasons are obvious when one stops to think for a moment. The radio, movies, automobiles, aeroplanes, and other modern inventions have made everyone's interests broader and have increased opportunities. Books contain the

ning, cooking, household economics, child care and education. They also put within arm's reach the world's great stories and dramas, philosophy, travel, and science—all the requisites for the best education.

When a family has started to collect books, it is very easy and inexpensive to plan bookshelves which make them convenient and easy to use. Very often people find that they have in their houses a number of books of which they are really fond, but that these books were piled away in inaccessible places, so they cannot be used and enjoyed. One of the nicest things about books is that they make such good decorations. A shelf of books properly placed will make a whole room richer, more colorful, and more homelike.

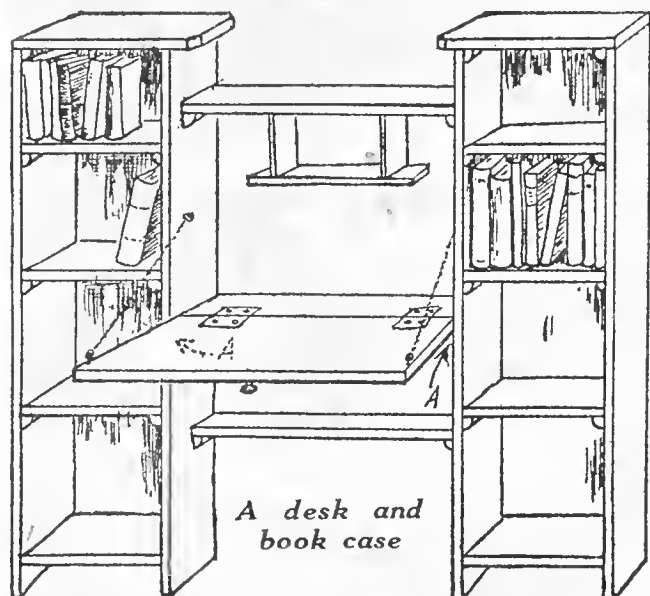
Bookshelves take up very little room and can easily be constructed by an amateur carpenter. Plain shelves like the ones illustrated in this story can be built in a corner, on either side of a window or door, or in the recesses on either side of the fireplace. These shelves should be about 8 inches wide and 9 inches apart. Upright side supports should be used at intervals of 3 feet, so that shelves will not sag.

Smaller sets of shelves can often be placed in nooks and corners where they become particularly gay and informal. Bookshelves can also be most attractively combined with other pieces of furniture. A charming window seat with space for books underneath, can be simply constructed. The side view of the working plan shows how the stud-support (A) lines up with the front of

the lower shelf (B), and how the seat (C) projects in front of these a little, and how the sides (D, D) are wider still. Two strips of thin studding (E, E) are nailed to the tops of the sides, to act as arm rests and to finish it off."

An attractive desk bookcase is also illustrated. If boards 10 inches wide are used for the uprights, the shelves on each side of the desk will also be 10 inches wide. The two center shelves which are the desk part of the bookcase, should be about 7½ inches wide and the shelf under the desk 5 inches wide. A good size for the desk would be 30 inches, with the cover or door about 20 inches high. The home carpenter can make practically the same desk from soap or packing cases. Two boxes end to end will make each side. A fifth box for the desk should be a little larger than these. This can be supported by two cleats nailed to the boxes which form the sides. The basic principle of good box-furniture construction is the covering of the seams with strips of wood. Building laths, or "studding"

(Continued on Page 6)

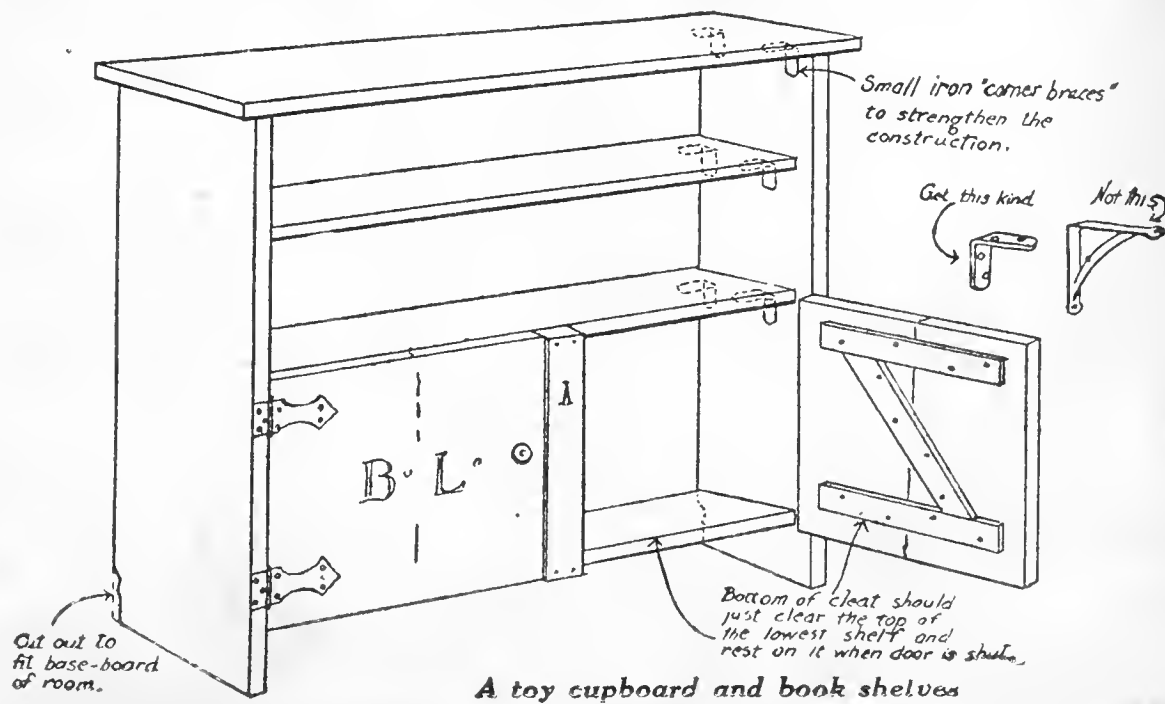


A desk and book case

information which people are seeking on the new and absorbing subjects that are being opened up to them. More than that, they make available the latest knowledge on old problems and unfailingly provide the best kind of entertainment for leisure hours.

Today there are so many inexpensive books that almost every family feels it can afford to own a small library. Many of the best books of information, most of the classics and of the best modern novels and biographies are being sold in editions that cost one dollar or less. Ten or twenty-five dollars, or an expenditure of one or two dollars a month, is enough now to start a library that will be worth many times its cost in practical ideas and enjoyment.

Farm people especially are finding home libraries invaluable. Books can bring the farm home more quickly and cheaply than anything else the best information about up-to-date farming methods, can-



A toy cupboard and book shelves

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Vol. 124 November 30, 1929 No. 22

For a Uniform Electric Light Rate

READ M. C. Burritt's article on Page 6 and the news story on our New York News Page this time about the meeting of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission to consider the problems of rural electricity.

Counting the various optional rates for electric current which prevail in the same localities, there are probably upwards of four hundred different rates for electricity in use in rural sections of New York State. There are also many different kinds of plans for extending electric lines into farm communities. Such a situation in the variation in the cost of electricity is absurd, unfair and unnecessary.

Some of these different rates and extension plans are very fair and equitable to farmers, some are decidedly not. Even members of the Commission were surprised to know that other members living in other sections of the State were able to buy their electric current so much lower. Certainly one of the things needed in the State is more knowledge on the part of the people about the good low rates and extension plans that prevail in some sections.

Many of the power companies are to be highly commended for the good progress that has been made lately in standardizing rates and extension plans and in making them more uniform. The mergers and combinations of smaller companies into larger concerns have helped to do away with so many different rates and on the whole to make electric current cheaper. As soon as possible, after the smaller companies are taken over by the larger ones, the rate of the smaller company, which is apt to be very high, is discarded and the better rate and rural extension plan used by the larger company in its other territories are substituted.

But there is still great need for more rapid progress toward getting a low, uniform rate for the entire State. Not enough attention has been devoted to this important problem of rural electricity. Once we can get the rates right and the extension plan so that the farmers do not have to buy the lines without owning them in order to get electric service, we will see electricity come very rapidly into all good farming districts.

Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission and the State Legislature intend to

devote much time this winter to this important problem, and they have been promised the full and hearty cooperation of the large power companies.

New Jersey Gives More Help for Local Roads

THE New Jersey Legislature and the State Highway Commission of New Jersey, and others responsible, are to be commended and congratulated for their decision to give more support to local roads in New Jersey during the coming year.

It has been announced that the state aid for county roads next year is to be doubled. Beginning with the year 1930 the Legislature has decreed that the State Highway Commission may double the amount allocated to each county for townships and boroughs, giving a total of \$2,100,000 for this division of its work, or \$100,000 to each county. Last year the appropriation for the same purpose was just a little over \$1,000,000 for the entire state.

So far as farmers and agriculture are concerned, it is these local town and county roads where help is most needed and appreciated, and this extra money for local roads is a very practical way of bringing farm relief to New Jersey farmers.

Mrs. Halsey Knapp Passes Away

IN the passing of Mrs. Halsey B. Knapp, wife of Dr. Knapp, Director of the Farmingdale State School of Applied Agriculture, homemaking of the finest type suffers a great loss. Not merely a devoted wife and splendid mother, Mrs. Knapp met with distinction the duties which her husband's position brought to her. It is always sad to see a fine woman struck down in her prime, and when one is so well fitted for her place as was Mrs. Knapp, the blow seems doubly cruel. The entire staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST extends to Dr. Knapp and his family their sincere sympathy in this great bereavement.

The Milk Situation Is Good

PROBABLY dairymen are wondering more or less what the effect of the recent crash in the stock market will be on the dairy market situation. In general, it may be said that the decline in the stock market will affect the dairy business very little. People still have to eat, and consumers have come to know that milk at any reasonable price is a cheap and necessary food. It is probable that there will be less cream used, and maybe less of the higher grades of milk like certified and Grade A. It is probable also that for a year or so consumption of milk will not increase as rapidly as it has in recent past years, but we expect the milk market to hold its own.

The only thing we must be careful about as producers is not to continue to increase production. The short period is now past, the milk shed is saved, and there probably will not be another real shortage in years. It is time, therefore, to slow production down a little bit. That does not mean to ease off with the first class dairy cows, but it does mean that we should cease to crowd the poor ones, or even to keep them.

Christmas for Others

BEFORE the Christmas season all the charitable organizations are busy with their missions of mercy and appeals for help and we pass many of them on to our readers because they afford a way of bringing comfort or cheer to many who otherwise would have a cheerless, gloomy Christmas. From Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth comes a touching letter describing the plight of the wife and little children of a man who is away in prison. Mrs. Booth's organization, the Volunteer Prison League brings to such families clothing, money, toys and candy.

The League needs money for their work in lightening the load of sorrow in these homes. Their address is Volunteer Prison League, 34 West 28th St., New York City.

Golden Rule Sunday comes on December 8th and on that day all who profess to believe in the Golden Rule are requested to partake of a very frugal, but appetizing meal and send the cost of a Sunday dinner to the Golden Rule Foundation at One Madison Avenue, New York City. The donations are used for those who have no harvests and who have to look to us for their Christmas joys. The Foundation is non-sectarian and yields no profit, not even using any of the contributed money for salaries. The New England dinner recommended by their nutrition committee is baked beans, brown bread, cabbage slaw, and baked apples or hot apple sauce, a meal satisfying yet well balanced and appetizing.

Some Signs of Better Times

ONE of the signs that agricultural conditions are improving is the increasing enrollment in agricultural colleges. All of the colleges of agriculture in the East report more students than they had last year. Cornell has 259 new students, or a gain of 80 over last year. It is a rather curious fact that when farming is going through a period of hard times farm boys stop studying agriculture; but when good times prevail, more have faith in the business and go to school to learn more about it.

We say this is a curious fact because from the standpoint of the welfare of the boy, it should be around the other way. The boy who goes to school when agriculture is down will be prepared to start in actual business when conditions are better, but often when he starts in school at the top of the cycle by the time he gets out conditions are bad again. It is exactly the same kind of reasoning that we go through when we plan a large crop of potatoes following high prices and a smaller acreage after a season of poor prices.

Another sign of a little more prosperity on farms is the increased sales of farms. For several years it has been almost impossible to sell a farm at any price in most communities, but now reports of the presidents of the twelve Federal Land Banks and other sources indicate that there is more activity in buying and selling farm real estate.

From Out the Gardens of the Past

THIS morning we opened a letter from an old lady enclosing money for renewal of subscription to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and telling us how much she liked the paper. Pressed in the letter were some old-fashioned, fragrant flowers. It was just like a breath of air right out of the beautiful memories of the past, making one think of home, grandmother and old-fashioned gardens.

James Russell Lowell once found some flowers pressed in a book and wrote a little poem called "Fancies About A Rosebud", one verse of which we give:

And there would be a hum of bees,
A smell of childhood in the air,
And old, fresh feelings cooled the breeze
That, like loved fingers, stirred his hair!

Aunt Janet's Chestnut

MOST wives can tell in a minute when their husbands have done something which may be not exactly relished by the ladies themselves. It must have been on such an occasion that the following incident took place.

Jones heard a pretty good conundrum and decided to try it on his wife.

"Do you know why I am like a mule?" he asked her when he went home.

"No," she replied promptly. "I know you are, but I don't know why."

Market Truckmen's Controversy Settled

Public Officials and Committee Bring Agreement

THE strike of market truck drivers which terminated on October 8, 1929 resulted in a new agreement between the associations of fruit and produce receivers and the market truckmen, Rule 9 of which read:

All merchandise, carted by trucks and not carted from common carriers including railroad terminals and yards or steamship terminals, shall be delivered to receivers at the locality on West Street, New York City, N. Y., commonly termed "the farm" with the understanding that delivery thereof will not be accepted prior to 8 p. m. nor later than 5 a. m. No sales to be permitted on "the farm."

Under this rule, out-of-town motor trucks carrying produce from Long Island, Hudson Valley, South Jersey and other shipping points were required to transfer their loads outside of the central wholesale store district to "house trucks" in the employ of the receivers instead of making deliveries to the dealer's store as formerly.

This ruling caused protests from hundreds of shippers because of its unfairness, and Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, requested the suspension of Rule 9 until after a conference between the interested parties. At the request of the above named officials, a conference was held on October 16 attended by all parties, including fruit and produce receivers, market truckmen, out-of-town truckmen, and growers and shippers.

It is generally agreed that Rule 9 was adopted because of the increased traffic congestion in the central wholesale store market, for which the rapid growth of motor express trucking was partially responsible.

At the conclusion of the conference, Commissioner Pyrke appointed a committee of individuals representing all interests to consider ways and means of relieving the market trucking situation in the place of the objectionable Rule 9.

The Work of the Committee

In organizing, the members of the committee made it clear that they were acting as individuals and that their recommendations could not bind the organizations which they represented until such organizations officially adopted the recommendations of the entire committee.

When the Committee began its deliberations, it was evident from the discussion at the hearing of October 16th and from the analyses of the market situation which had been made by public agencies that the two important objectives were:

1. Relief of street and sidewalk traffic congestion in the wholesale market.
2. Prevention of undue holding of market trucks as temporary storage houses without extra compensation to truck owners.

A number of suggestions for improving the situation both for the immediate present and the future were thoroughly explored. As a result of its deliberations, the committee presents the following recommendations as being most immediately practicable:

Recommendations

The recommendations unanimously adopted by the committee are:

1. To lessen the street congestion in the wholesale market area (i. e. Barclay Street, both sides, to North Moore Street, both sides, and Greenwich Street, both sides, to West Street, east side). Rule 10 of the agreement between the fruit and produce trade and the market truckmen, which provides that "no truck is to park in front of any store in the wholesale market sec-

tion unless actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise at that address", is endorsed.

2. To prevent tie-up of narrow streets, all trucks over 30 feet in length overall should be excluded from the market area between 9 p. m. and 9 a. m. during June, July, August, September and October.

3. To cure undue holding of market trucks, an agreement should be reached by the fruit and produce trade and market truckmen whereby house truckmen are to collect demurrage charge of \$1.50 per hour beginning 60 minutes after tender of delivery to house store or to buyer. Demurrage charges to be filed daily with receivers employing house truckmen. Receivers to bill and collect from buyer all de-

produce receivers and the market truckmen aimed to keep all vehicles not actually engaged in loading and unloading on the move. This rule was part of the agreement arrived at on October 8th of this year, and has not yet been tested during a period of peak traffic, i. e. June to October.

Reasons for Recommendation No. 2

Mindful of the limiting width of 30 feet in Washington Street and of 30 to 32 feet in the intersecting streets in the market district and of the usual 25 foot store frontage of each dealer, the committee believed that abnormally long trucks, those in excess of 30 feet over-all, should not be permitted in the central wholesale area during certain hours of peak seasons. This should ap-

Prompt Action Saves Farmers Thousands

QUICK action has without doubt saved farmers shipping produce by truck into New York City hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly.

As reported in American Agriculturist, city truckmen, following a strike, announced a rule that produce shipped on out-of-town trucks must be re-loaded in the city. As soon as this pernicious rule was made public, Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., asked the organizations of truckmen and commission merchants to suspend temporarily the ruling until the matter could be discussed in conference. Then a conference of the interested parties, including truckmen, commission merchants and farm and market leaders, was called, from which a committee representing all parties was organized, and this committee, after several meetings, worked out agreements explained in the article on this page.

Those responsible for the prompt action which will save farmers so much are to be congratulated, and we commend also the truckmen and commission men's organizations for their very evident fairness and their efforts in helping to reach an agreement satisfactory to all.—*The Editors.*

demurrage charges where holding of truck has been at buyer's option.

4. To lessen congestion and stabilize receipts, a campaign of education should be carried on through the rural organization and rural press to stimulate growers to ship early enough so that out-of-town trucks may reach the market not later than 10 p. m.

Reasons for Recommendation No. 1

In Washington Street in the 8 blocks between Park Place and Franklin Street are to be found between 100 and 150 produce dealers. Most of them occupy a 25 foot frontage on Washington Street. Between the hours of 10 p. m. and 3 a. m. during the busiest months of the year are to be found market trucks delivering produce from railroad and steamship terminals on Manhattan and the Jersey waterfront, out-of-town motor trucks delivering produce direct from Long Island, Hudson Valley, South Jersey, Pennsylvania and other growing areas, out-of-town buyers' trucks collecting loads to be carted away for distribution at Bridgeport, Poughkeepsie and the more distant points in Nassau and Westchester counties on the New York side and the outer suburban towns in New Jersey. It is imperative that the limited street and sidewalk space be used only by trucks actually engaged in loading or unloading in that area. Empty trucks waiting for loads to be collected later or loaded trucks which dealers are not ready to unload should be parked outside of the wholesale district.

The committee considered the advisability of requesting the New York City Commissioner of Police to enforce a one hour parking limit in this area, but mindful of the increasing demands put upon the police for duties other than the prevention of crime they concluded instead to try out Rule 10 of the agreement between the fruit and

ply to all trucks whether owned by out-of-town motor truckmen, market truckmen, or buyers. Few, if any, of the present trucks operating in the area will be affected, but the rule will serve as a check on any tendency towards an increase in the length of vehicles to and from this district. Six-wheel tractor-trailers will probably fall under the ban.

The committee feels that there is nothing unreasonable in this recommendation since trucks exceeding a 30 foot maximum have been entirely banned from public roads in some states. Certain chain stores using large trucks or tractor-trailer equipment have already voluntarily removed line-haul trucks to the less congested marginal way outside of the market area and are there assembling their loads with smaller equipment. The committee points out that any operators having equipment in excess of 30 feet may still be permitted in the area without restriction during the months between November 1st and June 1st and before 9 p. m. during the balance of the year.

Reasons for Recommendation No. 3

The market truckmen, who are employed by the fruit and produce receivers, represented to the committee that one of the most serious situations with which they have to cope is the practice of certain receivers and buyers of holding loads of produce on their trucks for several hours without extra compensation over the flat package rate charged for market trucking. A typical instance of this practice occurs when a receiver or buyer tells a market truckman that he cannot unload him when he tenders delivery at the store and orders him instead to take his load out to "the farm" on West Street. The market truckman may be held on "the farm" for several hours while the owner of the goods sells the load on

the basis of sample packages at the store, the buyer later taking delivery from the truck on "the farm".

Such holding of the market truckman's vehicle appears to the committee to be a use of the truck which is distinct from transportation and which should be paid for separately. The trucks are really used as auxiliary stores by dealers with inadequate store space to handle the volume of their business. The economic solution appears to be a demurrage charge to be made by the market truckman against the man who uses his truck as a temporary store. This is strictly in line with good transportation practice, the railroads, for example, assessing demurrage on the use of freight cars beginning 2 days after delivery to the consignee. Precedent for assessment of a demurrage charge on market trucks has also been found in the charge enforced by the market truckmen of Boston for holding of trucks in the years prior to April, 1927, when the establishment of new terminal facilities removed the necessity for this measure.

In considering a fair charge to be assessed for truck demurrage the committee took into account the fact that the basic over-time rate paid to drivers of horse trucks is one dollar per hour. It therefore recommends that one dollar and fifty cents per hour is a reasonable charge to be assessed upon the expiration of the first 60 minutes after tender of delivery by the market truckman at the store. The committee believes that determination of the time when delivery is offered and when demurrage begins and stops can be easily worked out by having the truck driver secure a notation of the time on his card, initialed by the receiving clerk at the dealer's store.

The committee finds that the method of collecting the demurrage charge presents more of a problem than the assessment. The market truckman is hired and given orders by the carlot receiver or produce house which acts as agent for the shipper or else owns the commodity outright. It is customary for the market truckman to bill all charges for cartage to the produce house for which he works at a published package rate. The produce house in turn bills the cartage charge to the shipper if sale is made from the store, or to the buyer if sale is made from the pier.

Where the truckman earns demurrage on account of being held or order to "the farm" by his own produce house, collection is relatively simple since the obligation is directly between the two principals involved. When, however, the market truckman is held up by a buyer who may have purchased from the original receiver on the pier and who has ordered the truck to wait on "the farm" instead of unloading at the buyer's store, it is obvious that the responsibility for the delay rests upon the buyer and that he should pay the demurrage. Market truckmen, however, are not equipped to render bills and make collections from buyers since nearly all of the house truckmen work with and through the carlot receivers in taking orders and collecting the package cartage rates. Hence, in the opinion of the committee, the logical way to collect the demurrage charge from buyers is through the carlot receiver or produce house by which the market truckman is employed, in the same manner as the package cartage rates are now collected. It will be necessary for each market truckman to file demurrage claims daily with his produce house. If the responsibility for the delay and demurrage rests with that house, it will pay it. If the responsibility is with the buyer of a particular lot of goods, it will bill the demurrage against the buyer along with the per package cartage charge.

In order to insure the collection of legitimate demurrage charges, the organized efforts of the fruit and produce

(Continued on Page 14)

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deeply into
the tissues

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Robbing Peter to Pay Paul

THE late fall months after the

By M. C. BURRITT

rush of fall work is over is a time usually seized upon by village and farm organizations for money-raising suppers. These are church groups, lodges, granges, home bureaus, and others whose plain and principal purpose is to replenish their treasuries. Sociability and activity by the organizations are additional reasons—or excuses—for such occasions, but the outstanding objective is to raise money. The work in connection with these suppers—and there is a lot of it—falls mainly on the women of the community—and not always, but often, upon the same women who are connected with several organizations. This method of raising money has always seemed to me a most uneconomic one. It is really a sale of farm products and women's labor for less than it is worth and it is very hard on the women folk especially.

To illustrate, a farm family gives two roosters for a chicken pie supper, worth at least two dollars. Dressing, preparation and cooking are certainly worth at least another dollar. The work of women in preparation for the supper at the church or grange serving it and washing the dishes is certainly worth another dollar. These two fowls will provide meat for about six people, who pay fifty cents apiece. In other words, four dollars' worth of chicken is sold—in part to those who contributed it—for three dollars and all the other food, vegetables, fruit and dessert are thrown in for nothing! The women who do the work are all tired out. A family of six has furnished four dollars' worth of food and paid three dollars for supper. Does it pay?

Of course, there is another side to the picture. Such suppers are often desirable sociable affairs, and if they are to be held they must be served in this way for in small towns and rural communities there is no hotel or restaurant sufficiently large to serve the numbers who come. But the main reason why it is done is undoubtedly to avoid the payment of cash. Many farm people will give much more in work and products than in cash. I think there is a growing number who prefer to give the cash and avoid the burdensome work. At any rate such suppers should be sold for what they are really worth which is usually at least a dollar.

This generation has witnessed the development and the application to farm uses of the gasoline engine, with its consequent and accompanying road building which has revolutionized farm life and practices in many ways. The coming generation is likely to see further great changes in farm life and work due to the application of electricity to farms. The gasoline engine has perhaps been of most use out of doors. Electricity seems likely to have its first and perhaps its greatest uses in the house, so that this development is of particular interest and significance to farm women.

Nearly one-third or about sixty thousand New York farms are now supplied with electric current from public service stations. This number represents an increase in rural electrification since 1926 of almost 50 per cent. In the availability of electricity to farmers New York is exceeded only by California and New Jersey. It is said that the total investment in rural electrification in this state is about \$29,000,000 or \$613 per farm and that it will cost eighty-six to one hundred millions to bring electric current to all our farms.

The present limitations on the build-

ing of new rural lines seem to be the cost and the diversity of plans for constructing lines, the initial costs of electric wiring, motors and appliances and a great variety and confusion of rates. Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission recently spent two days studying the situation in conference with representatives of the Public Service Commission and the power companies in an effort to bring about the standardization and simplification of extension plans and rates and the reduction of costs so far as possible. The Commission holds that electricity should be available to practically all the farms of the state which are economic production units and at a minimum cost.

Electricity Lightens Work in the Home

A simple listing of the possible uses of electricity in the farm home shows clearly how it may lighten women's work in the house, increase the conveniences there and promote enjoyment; lights, running water from motor pressure, washing machine, electric iron or mangle, power vacuum cleaner, dish washer, toaster, heaters, electric refrigerator, electric cooking range, radio, automatic furnace stoker and many other similar appliances. If and when all these are a part of normal farm home equipment our tasks will be lighter and our lives happier. That they are expensive and that the farm must be productive and efficient enough to support them is the chief problem. It is likely that we shall hear much more about farm electrification in the next year or two.—Hilton, N. Y., November 17, 1929.

Building Bookshelves for Farm Homes

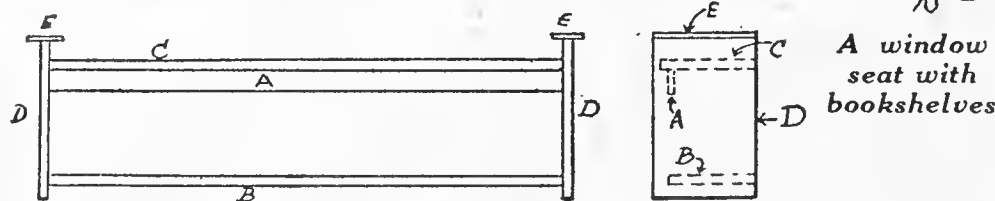
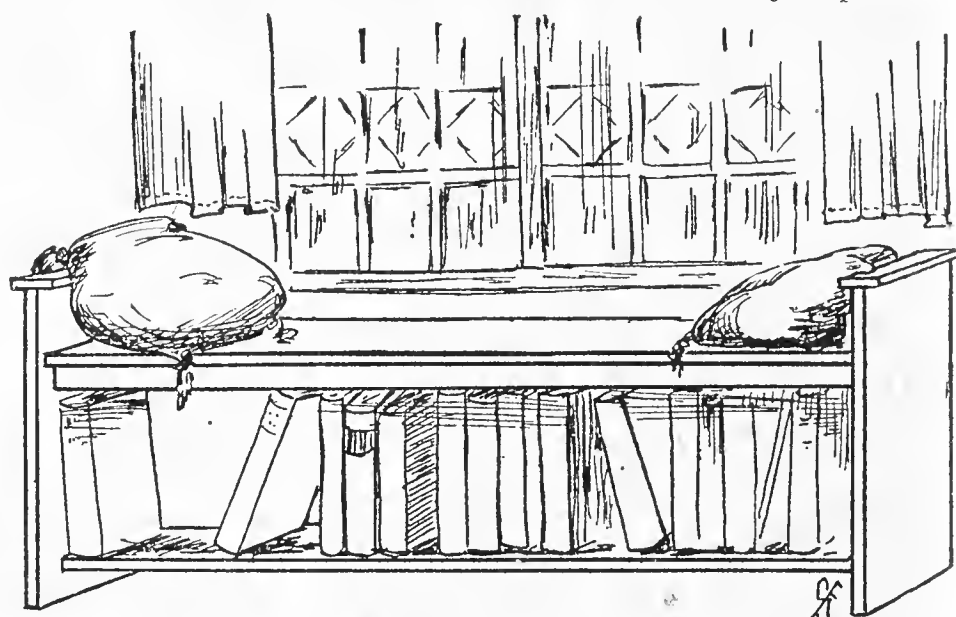
(Continued from Page 3)

approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches are used for this purpose.

Big Brother can make the combination bookshelf and toy cupboard pictured below for the younger members of the family. The shelves in this bookcase should be fairly large as children's books are large as a rule. The top should extend out over the sides about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch on each end and 1 inch in front. The sides in turn should be just as much wider than the shelves as the doors are thick. A strip (a) about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, 2 inches wide and long enough to reach between the two lower shelves, should be nailed in place to separate the doors. This bookshelf-toy cupboard will look well enameled white with the doors decorated with colored pictures of soldiers, dolls, or animals

Additional designs are contained in Modern Home Interiors, a booklet supplied free of charge by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

As for filling the bookcases with new books, the most satisfactory way is to select books that you can examine and handle at a bookstore. If there is no bookstore near your home that can be easily visited, the National Association of Book Publishers will be glad to tell you about the nearest store that will supply catalogs, lists, and personal suggestions by mail. This Association also has a number of leaflets, among them one on Living with Books, How to Select Them and How to Take Care of Them, that will be very helpful in build-



A window seat with bookshelves

cut from magazines pasted on them. One or more of the children can have a side of the cupboard for their belongings with their initials on the door. If a back seems desirable to keep out the dust, beaver board or compo board can be nailed on.

Other ideas for good-looking bookshelves can be secured from the photographs in a pamphlet on Planning Attractive Bookshelves issued by the National Association of Book Publishers, 347 Fifth Avenue, New York, which will be sent by them on request to readers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ing and arranging a home library. Your county library commission, or if there is not one, your state library commission at your state capital, is ready at all times to send out booklists and advice to individual readers.

It is, in fact, as easy as it is inexpensive and enjoyable to have books in your home. The best advice in selecting titles is available for the asking. A few hours of simple carpentering will produce bookshelves that will make books not only truly convenient but also charming decorations in every room in which they are placed.

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Aunt Janet's Ideal House Contest

(Continued from Page 3)

Offsetting this idea of a community room, may there be a sanctum sanctorum for each member, a den for hubby, bedrooms fitted for informal entertaining, a small reception room for sister and mother, a work room in basement for dad and big boy, ample clothespresses, bath up and toilet down, a dining nook and lastly, a screened curtained sunparlor.

An ideal home is a place to be lived in, every square inch of space utilized, no room closed except the guest room, which, kept spic and span, is all ready for occupancy.

Summing up, "My Ideal Home", is of a many-windowed bungalow type, with rooms upstairs, the general color scheme being woodsy browns and greens, worked out in tans and golden tones to simulate and enhance the sunshine.

Let the blessed sun pour in, but when it fails, if such an atmosphere can be created inside four walls, that each truly feels, "all's well", is not an ideal home created?—I. G. B., N. Y.

A Dream House

Second Prize Letter

I WONDER if you would like my dream house.

Because I have always lived in large houses, hard to care for with much waste room, my ideal house is small and compact. When we are ready to build a house, or remodel the one we have, we shall employ an architect for I am convinced that he will save us money, and add to our comfort. First of all, I shall write out my ideas and let him draw a plan. These are my requirements:

A light sunny kitchen, small enough to do away with the temptation to use it for anything except a place to cook. A convenient sink underneath a window, cupboards for dishes, and utensils, an oil, gas or electric range, and an electric refrigerator; dreams are so inexpensive one is foolish to scrimp. The back door opens into a tiny entry; one may go through this to the kitchen, or into a small room where the men hang their clothes, this room has a lavatory and a toilet seat. Next to the kitchen is the dining room. This room must be situated so that it is unseen by callers or from the living room. I expect to use the dining room for all meals; it must be sunny in winter, and have windows enough to insure plenty of air in summer. Opening from the dining room will be a screened porch which also opens into kitchen but does not have side steps. Glass will take the place of screens in winter. Many summer meals will be eaten out here, also it will provide a cool place to work, and no one will interrupt, for there is no way to reach the porch from outside.

A small front hall or vestibule with cupboards for coats, the stairs will go up from living room to save space but there will be a door at the top unseen from below. This will keep noise from the upper part of the house, and make heating troubles less.

The living room will be as large as possible, one side of the house probably, will have a cheery fire place, lots of windows and furnished simply, but everything needed for comfort. There will be outlets for lamps, so that each member of the family can have good light to read by, a piano, radio and easy chairs, and davenport. The book shelves will be built in.

The floors will be hard wood, oak probably, the woodwork down stairs ivory enamel, the walls painted all through the house. The heat will be hot water or vapor. A small office for my husband, with outside door will complete the first floor. This room will be large enough for his desk, a couch, easy chair, and small book case. I would like this to connect with the kitchen in some way, so I can answer the telephone. Now I have the telephone in the kitchen, but it isn't always convenient when others want to use it. I would like an extension upstairs.

The cellar will be divided into three parts; the cold cellar where fruit and vegetables are stored, the furnace room



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Mica Axle Grease	Socony Disinfectant	Socony Motor Oil and Aircraft Oil
Socony 990A-Motor Oil for Model A Fords		Dendrol Dormant Spray Oil
Socony Gasoline and Socony Special Gasoline <i>plus</i> Ethyl		

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Petroleum Products for the Farm

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which will be cemented as will also the laundry, a coal heater for the water will insure hot water always, stationary tubs, electric washer, room to dry clothes on inclement days, and electric ironer will make this room an ideal laundry. Shelves for soap and supplies and a large cupboard for canned fruit, vegetables and jellies must be included.

Then the second floor; a large bedroom for my husband and me, two clothes closets and an alcove with seat and lavatory, a bedroom for my son, a guest room and a sewing room. In this room will be a cot for extra guest, or my son can use it and give up his room if necessary in an emergency. Each room will have a good sized clothes press, the bathroom will have a medicine chest and cupboard with drawers beneath it for storage, a linen closet opens out of the hall, back stairs go down into the office. This will en-

able the man of the house to go upstairs without passing through kitchen or living room.

No attic? I have found an attic too much of a temptation to accumulate excess baggage, but there will be a room over the garage where screens, and other things can be stored.

The woodwork upstairs will be white enamel, floors waxed, with small rugs, a clothes chute to the laundry will save steps.

The outside of my house will be white clapboards and green shutters, a Colonial entrance and brick walk to the driveway. The house will nestle among shrubbery in a well kept lawn, the garage will be near the house, but the barns at quite a distance.

Do you like my house? You asked for my ideal house, here it is, if it isn't attainable, well we are not downhearted, ideals rarely are.—L. D., N. Y.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.42	3.22
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.35	2.10
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for November 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Shows Improvement

CREAMERY SALTED	Nov. 20, 1929	Nov. 14, 1929	Last Year
Higher than extra	42 3/4-43 1/4	41 1/2-42	51 -51 1/2
Extra (92se)	42 1/4-42 1/2	40 3/4-41	50 1/4-50 1/2
94-91 score	33 -41 1/2	33 -40	44 -49 3/4
Lower G'ds	32 -32 1/2	32 -32 1/2	42 1/2-43 1/2

The butter market reminds us of a very sick man who is slowly regaining his strength. At the moment the patient is improved but is in no condition to resume his former activities, in fact he must use the utmost precautions lest a reaction set in that will send the patient back into a very critical condition.

There's the whole thing in a nutshell. The butter market shows im-

provement, but it is still in a very critical condition. Rarely has the butter market gone through such an extremely trying time. Our cold storage holdings are not only heavy but because of the extremely cautious buying, are being added to, which only serves to complicate the situation. Most of the trouble lies within the intermediate grades, for fancy butter is not over plentiful.

Cheese Suffers Unexpected Break

STATE FLATS	Nov. 20, 1929	Nov. 14, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	24 -24 1/2	26 -26 1/2	
Fresh Av'ge	23 -		25 -25 1/2
Held Fancy	26 -26 1/2	26 -27	28 -28 1/2
Held Av'ge	23 1/2-24 1/2	24 -25	

A sharp break in Wisconsin country cheese markets came as a distinct surprise to the trade for the statistical condition of the market had been considered favorable, following the publication of the Dept. of Agriculture report for November showing cold storage holdings several million pounds less than the reserve supplies on the same date last year. This, added to the continued report of comparatively light production, would normally create a strong condition. However, Wisconsin has been unloading quite heavily offering fresh Daisies down to 23c. The comparative light offerings of fresh State flats are suffering in value due to the abundance of this low cost Western cheese. It is not expected that this condition will last very long and we soon expect to see a recovery to former levels.

Brown Eggs Higher; Whites Lower

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 20, 1929	Nov. 14, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	63-64	64-67	62-64
Average Extras	61-62	61-63	60-61
Extra Firsts	53-60	53-60	50-58
Firsts	47-51	47-51	33-45
Undergrades	42-46	42-46	32-33
Pullets	38-43	38-43	35-44
Pewees	35-38	35-38	30-34
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	65-67	61-66	63-67
Gathered	49-64	47-60	32-62

The egg market is still very unsettled. The chief development since our last report was the lowering of the price of white eggs while browns continued higher. Fancy white eggs from nearby as well as from the Pacific Coast have been becoming increasingly plentiful, while fewer browns have been coming forward. Were it not for the tense situation in the securities market we firmly believe we would see a better situation existing in the trade.

Live Fowls Selling Well

FOWLS	Nov. 20, 1929	Nov. 14, 1929	Last Year
Colored	25-32	26-31	28-32
Leghorn	15-24	22-25	19-24
CHICKENS			
Colored	22-26	20-28	23-25
Leghorn	20-22	20-25	20-22
BROILERS			
Colored	28-34	30-36	-38
Leghorn	30-32	30-32	-34
OLD ROOSTERS			
	20-22	-22	
JAPONS			
	35-42	35-40	45-50
TURKEYS			
	28-32	28-35	35-45
DUCKS, Nearby			
	-28	25-28	25-28
GESE			
	24-25	23-25	27-28

Express fowls of good quality, are in active demand. Both the freight and express markets report brisk trade. Chickens are selling fairly well while broilers are just a shade easy. The holidays are approaching and it is becoming very evident in the poultry market. There are no capons here to speak of that can be classed real fancy. Such would bring higher quotations than those given above. The turkey market is rather up in the air. There are not many birds here as yet and business is chiefly of a peddling character with values not very well defined. A few hens reached 32c and a few go higher in a very small way. It appears that our predictions of several weeks ago are going to come true. Holiday turkeys are going to bring less than they did three or four weeks ago.

Briefs on the Produce Trade

The potato market reports slow trade in Maines and Long Islands, with the general trend toward declining prices. Long Islands in 150 pound sacks are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.15, while

Maines in the same package range from \$4 to \$4.25, and Western New York stock \$3.75 to \$3.85 for poorly graded, up to \$4 for those that show better condition. It is too bad that Western New York and all of New York is fact, cannot see the light and put out a better grade of potatoes, at least for the New York trade. Bulk goods from Maine are bringing from \$4.50 to \$5 while Long Islands in bulk are quoted at \$6 to \$6.25 per 180 pounds. Western New York bulk goods generally bring from \$4.50 to \$4.65.

Now that digging has progressed far enough to permit more definite information regarding yields, the production of potatoes is estimated at 353,977,000 bushels, according to the November 1 report of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is nearly 9,000,000 bushels, or 2 1/2 per cent, above the estimate of a month ago, but still 23.8 per cent less than the large 1928 crop of 464,483,000 bushels and 7 1/2 per cent below the average production of the previous five years. The crop now seems to approach that of 1926, but this year's production is the smallest since 1925.

The dry bean market is slow, and there is an undertone of easiness although no price changes of importance have taken place. Marrows are bringing from \$9.75 to \$11.50 depending on size and quality. Pea beans range from \$7.50 to \$8, while Red Kidneys are bringing from \$8.25 to \$9.

The cabbage market continues along its dull way with no price changes of note. Bulk stock is quoted at \$22 to \$27. Shipments from South Carolina have been coming in to disturb the equilibrium.

Hay Market Irregular

The hay market is irregular. There are plenty of fresh receipts but most of them consist of undergrade goods, which are moving slowly. There is a fair demand for good hay. Timothy No. 1 is now bringing \$24 to \$25 with mixtures \$1 less. No. 2 grades are generally bringing \$2 under No. 1 while No. 3 is from \$2 to \$3 below No. 2. Oat straw is worth \$14 to \$15, Rye \$16 to \$18.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES (At Chicago)	Nov. 20, 1929	Nov. 14, 1929	Last Year
Wheat (Dec.)	1.21 3/8	1.15 5/8	1.16 5/8
Corn (Dec.)	.89 3/4	.86 3/4	.87 3/4
Oats (Dec.)	.46 1/2	.44 1/2	.46 3/4
CASH GRAINS (At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.40	1.34 1/8	1.59 7/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.08 7/8	1.06	1.08 1/8
Oats, No. 2	.56 1/2	.54	.55 1/2
FEEDS (At Buffalo)	Nov. 16, 1929	Nov. 9, 1929	Nov. 17, 1928
Gr'd Oats	34.50	35.00	36.00
Sp'g Bran	30.50	32.00	34.50
H'd Bran	33.00	33.50	36.00
Stand'd Mids.	31.00	33.50	35.00
Soft W. Mids.	38.50	38.50	43.00
Flour Mids.	35.50	37.00	41.00
Red Dog	40.00	41.00	44.00
Wh. Hominy	36.50	36.50	39.50
Ycl. Hominy	36.50	36.50	39.00
Corn Meal	39.00	40.00	39.00
Gluten Feed	42.00	41.50	43.50
Gluten Meal	54.00	53.50	55.38
36% C. S. Meal	39.50	40.50	45.00
41% C. S. Meal	43.00	44.50	50.00
43% C. S. Meal	45.00	47.00	53.00
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	52.50	53.50	58.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Meats and Livestock

Steers—Slow, easier, \$8 to \$11.75.
Bulls—\$6 to \$9.
Cows—Steady, \$2.50 to \$8.
vealers—Market steady. Good to choice \$16.00-\$18.00; medium \$12.00-\$15.50; culls and common \$9.50-\$11.50.
Calves—(Whole milk-feds excluded) market steady. Medium to choice \$9.25-\$11.00; culls and common \$6.00-\$7.00.
Lambs—Market steady. Good to choice \$13.25-\$14.00; medium \$11.50-\$13.00; culls and common \$8.50-\$11.00.
Sheep—Market steady. Ewes: medium to choice \$4.25-\$6.00; culls and common \$2.00-\$4.00.
Hogs—Market irregular. (85-130 pounds) \$9.60-\$9.80; (130-160 pounds) \$9.50-\$10.00; (165-220 pounds) \$9.90; (rough) \$7.00-\$7.50.
Country Dressed Calves—Early re-

ceipts again light but carryovers still liberal, demand very slow and spotty, market irregular. Per pound: Choice 19-21c; fair to good 16-18c; common 13-15c; small to medium 12-15c; light-weights 10-11c.

Country Dressed Pigs—Receipts light, demand limited. Per pound: roasting size 10-12 pounds 25c; 13-16 pounds 23c; 18-23 pounds 20c.

Live Rabbits—Supply moderate, demand slow, market steady. Per pound, by the coop, average run 20-25c.

Market Truckmen's Controversy Settled

(Continued from Page 3)

receivers, trade association and the market truckman's collection committee may be called upon.

In order that disputes as to the correctness of demurrage charges may be promptly and smoothly settled, it is believed that the 3 groups, i. e., receivers, market truckmen and buyers, should designate representatives to an arbitration committee to pass on the merits of any controversy. Should trade arbitration alone be inadequate, the trade may call upon the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets for assistance.

Reasons for Recommendation No. 4

The representatives of the fruit and produce receivers have stated to the committee that shipments by motor truck from nearby producing areas which arrive early in the evening, i. e. before 10 p. m. usually bring higher prices than those arriving at later hours when the supply is augmented by deliveries from the railroad terminals.

It is obvious that there will be less competition for the use of the streets and sidewalks in the wholesale market area if a considerable part of the out-of-town motor trucks arrive and effect delivery before the market truckmen are called upon to ride produce from local railroad and steamship terminals. Hence the committee recommends that a campaign of education be carried on to demonstrate to growers that it is to their own interest to ship produce early enough to reach the New York market before 10 p. m. Promises of cooperation to this end has been secured from farm papers and farm bureau organizations. It is believed that education rather than regulation will be most helpful in this instance.

How Can These Recommendations Be Put Into Effect?

The members of the committee making these recommendations appreciate that they are acting as individuals giving their assent to conclusions arrived at after careful deliberation. They sincerely believe that the proposals made here are the most feasible of immediate application to the situation found in the New York wholesale market.

They believe that if these recommendations are put into effect the traffic conditions and the practices which have hampered the effective use of market truckmen's equipment will be considerably improved. The objectionable Rule 9 is permanently suspended.

The carrying into effect of the committee's recommendations number 1 and 3 are in the hands of the trade association themselves. Recommendation number 2 may be carried by the trade associations to the New York City Commissioner of Police. Recommendation number 4 will be carried out by the farmer's organizations and the farm press.

The critical period of market congestion for this season has passed so that the real test of the committee's recommendations will not take place until next spring. Believing that the mutual exchange of opinions by all interests represented on the committee will be helpful at that time, the committee has agreed to function throughout the coming 1930 season to assist informally in making its recommendations most effective.

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In friendly village, 7 acres level garden loam, fruit, pretty brook; good 7-room house, 40-ft. barn, garage, hen house, \$1000 including furnishings, tools, fodder, corn, beans, beets, cabbage, potatoes, etc.; half cash. **Fig. 23 Free catalog 1000 bargains. STROUT AGENCY, 255-B Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.**

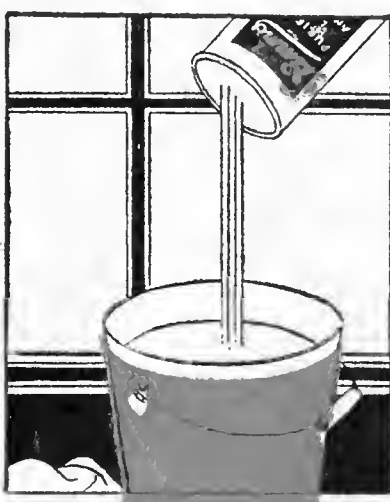
Whenever and whatever you clean
with soap and water, add NEW

AMMO

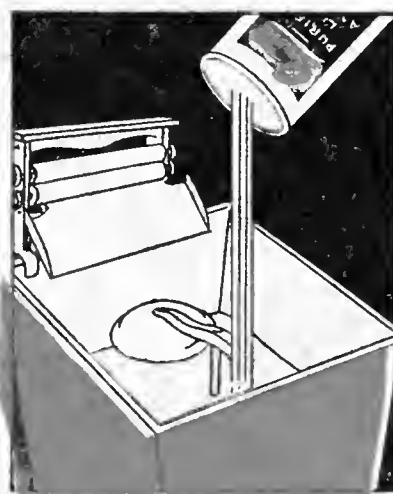
• • • THE AMMONIA PURIFIER



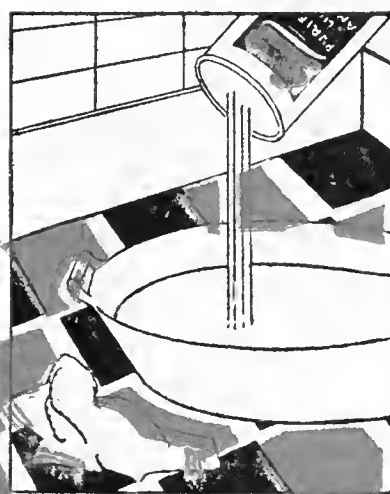
In the dishwater... NEW AMMO
brightens glassware and dishes,
dissolves grease



NEW AMMO in the water
makes window-washing easier



In the laundry... NEW AMMO
softens water, whitens clothes

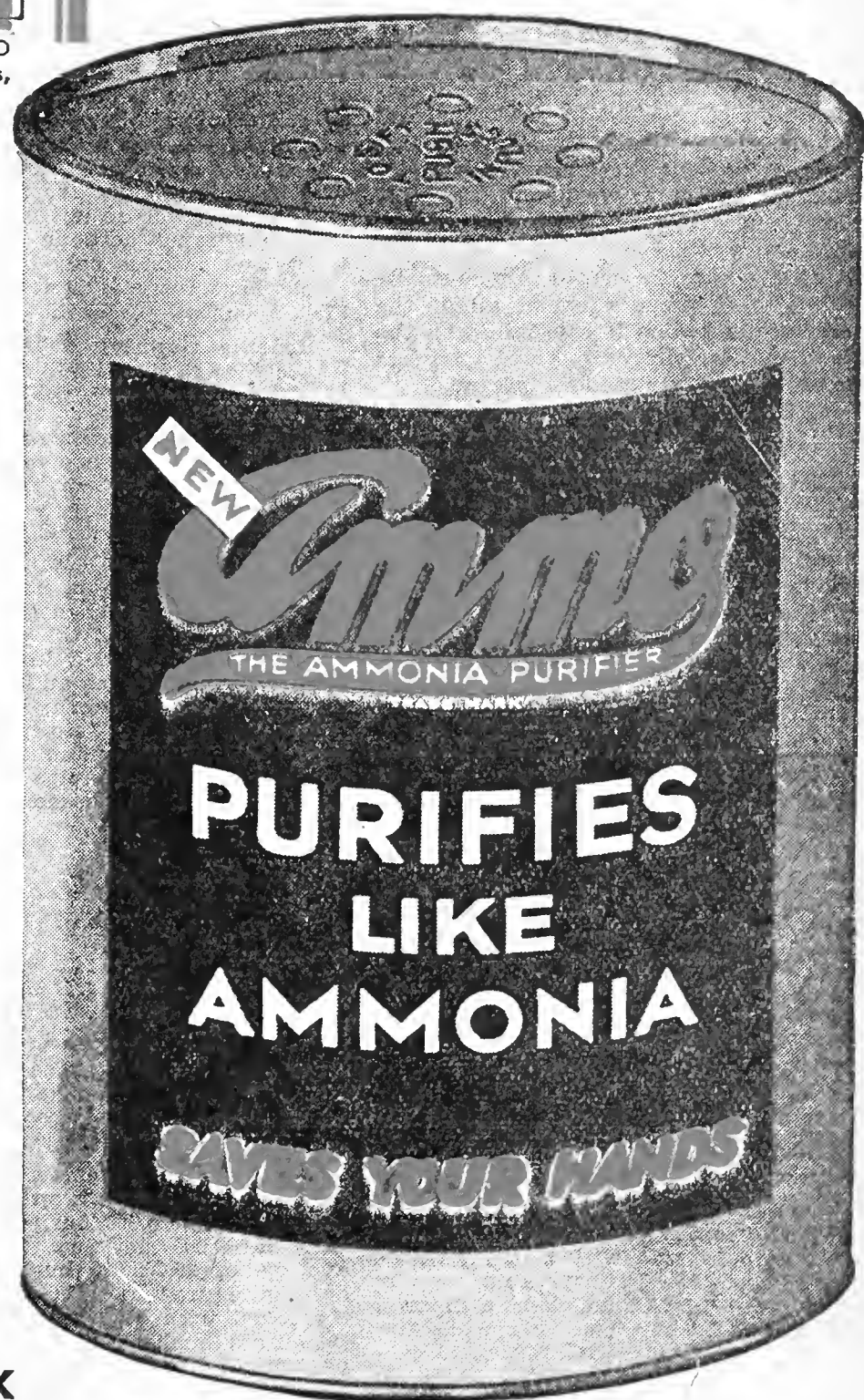


A tablespoonful of NEW AMMO
in water brightens carpets,
rugs, linoleum

The NEW AMMO oval-shaped
sifter can fits the hand perfectly.

13 cents at all dealers

USE NEW AMMO for all purposes instead of liquid ammonia. You will find this modern purifier equally effective and, at the same time, handier and more economical. NEW AMMO comes in powder form in the convenient oval-shaped sifter can... and one level tablespoonful does the work of two tablespoonfuls of ordinary liquid ammonia. It softens water, cuts grease, whitens clothes... lends greater sanitation to all household cleaning, with lessened effort... and it saves your hands. Order two cans today from your dealer and always keep one on hand in the kitchen and in the laundry.



AMERICAN AMMONE CO. • 60 WARREN ST. • NEW YORK

Farm News from New York

Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission Starts Work on Rural Electric Problems

Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, of which Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is Chairman, met in Albany and presented to representatives of some of the larger power companies in the State its opinion on matters wherein the power companies could improve their service to agriculture. Particularly, it was the opinion of the commission that too many different plans of rural electric line extension existed in the State and that it was desirable to devise a standardized plan under which the farmer would not be called upon to pay for any part of the line construction.

It was also the opinion of the Commission that rates charged for electric service were not sufficiently uniform and did not provide recognition of the special requirements for farm service and most of them did not permit the use by the farmer of labor saving appliances now available.

A Uniform Plan of Line Extension

The power companies' representatives reported on the progress recently made toward a uniform practice for line extension and indicated the probability of further standardization in the near future.

As to rates, the power companies agreed to continue their studies of methods for obtaining special rates for farm service. The power companies recognized the need of determining the charges for service to farmers on a different basis than that used for determining charges to customers in towns.

The Commission held a two-day meeting. The second day was devoted chiefly to a conference between the Commission and representatives of the different power companies, the conclusions of which are explained above.

On the first day, it was brought out in the discussion that there was great need of giving more publicity and information about the different rates and plans of rural electric line extension. It was the thought that, if people in one section of the State knew that some other sections had a much cheaper rate for electric current and a better plan of extending new lines, they would demand this better rate and plan in their own section. At present there are great variations of rates and extension plans, some sections paying much more for electric service than others.

On this point, American Agriculturist is going to continue to print all of the accurate information it can obtain on the subject of electricity in rural districts in order to keep our readers informed.

Rapid Progress Needed

It was the judgment of the Commission also that all agencies involved should as quickly as possible work toward one type of rural rate and one type of extension policy in the State, and also toward lowering the burden to farmers for procuring extension. The Commission voted to ask the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management of the New York State College of Agriculture, headed by Dr. George F. Warren, to continue its investigation and study on rural electrification and as rapidly as infor-

mation becomes available to give it to the public.

The New York State Legislature has a committee studying the work of the Public Service Commission. The Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission carried a motion asking its chairman, Henry Morgenthau Jr., to appoint a committee to confer with this legislative committee to see what, if anything, can be done to help the Public Service Commission to speed up its work on rural electric problems.

The meeting adjourned with the understanding that the Commission would meet with the representatives of the power companies in two or three months to confer with them again as to what progress had been made along the lines of obtaining uniform rate and rural line extension policies for the entire state.

Members of the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission present were: Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of extension of the New York State College of Agriculture; Mrs. Edward Young, former president of the New York State Home Bureau Federation; C. R. White, president New York State Farm Bureau Federation, H. E. Babcock, manager, G. L. F. Exchange; M. C. Burritt, Master Farmer; Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., director and lecturer of the Farmers' Institute; L. G. Kirkland, chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture; D. P. Witt, former chairman, Assembly Committee on Agriculture; Berne A. Pyrk, commissioner, State Department of Agriculture and Markets; James R. Stevenson, Master Farmer; Dr. G. F.

Warren, head of Department of Agricultural Economics, New York State College of Agriculture; C. W. Halliday, secretary, Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association; Walter L. Pratt, chairman, Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment; Paul Judson, president, New York State Horticultural Society; Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, director, College of Home Economics; E. R. Eastman, editor, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST; and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of the Governor's Agricultural Advisory Commission, and publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. George R. Fitts and F. J. Riley represented Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and Fred Freestone, master of the New York State Grange, who were unable to attend.

The Commission was assisted by: Dr. W. I. Myers and Professor R. F. Bucknam of the New York State College of Agriculture and C. R. Vanneman, representing the Public Service Commission.

Court Reverses Decision on Lump Sum Appropriations

JUDGE Cuthbert W. Pound of the Court of Appeals has reversed the previous decision of the Appellate Division and has ruled that heads of state departments and institutions shall be responsible for the spending of lump sums which may be appropriated for their use by the New York State Legislature.

A lump sum appropriation is simply a specified sum of money for the maintenance of state departments or institutions

without a definite itemized list telling exactly how the money must be expended.

Last winter, Governor Roosevelt vetoed a number of lump sum appropriations, claiming that the chairman of the Senate and Assembly Finance Committee should not have the power to determine how these lump sum appropriations should be spent. The court finds that the finance chairman have no right to participate in the segregation of these lump sums but that it is to be done by the heads of the various departments.

Governor Roosevelt has expressed himself as being happy over the decision. He makes it clear that he never claimed to have the sole authority to tell how this money was to be expended, but that he specifically suggested to the legislature that the control of these lump sums be left to the respective responsible heads of departments without requiring the approval of the Governor.

Farmers' Meeting

SOME meetings of interest to farmers are scheduled in the near future. The State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale is offering two short courses in poultry. The first begins December 1 and ends February 1. The second one begins February 3 and continues through April 2. The Penn State Sixth Annual Horticultural week will be held at the college December 9 to 11, 1929.

The fifth National Poultry Congress will be held at the Hotel Stevens, Chicago, December 5 to 17, 1929.

The Empire State Potato Club will meet at Syracuse January 9-10, 1929. For further information, write E. V. Hardenburg, Ithaca, N. Y.

The National Dairy Council will meet at Chicago on December 5, 1929.

New York County Notes

Chautauqua County—Farm work is pretty well cleaned up and it has been a great fall to harvest crops. More fall plowing than usual has been done. We had a hard rain on November 13, the first since October 2. Some wells are still dry. Meadows and pastures have greened up considerably. The cabbage crop in this county is very spotted, either a heavy crop or a failure. Prices are low. Dairy cows are selling for a good price.—A. P. N.

Steuben County—With exceedingly poor crops and high wages farmers are not making expenses and more and more farms are unworked. The average yields of grain are as follows: wheat, 12 bushels per acre; oats and barley 10 bushels, buckwheat 9 bushels. Much buckwheat was ruined by early frosts. Potatoes are good quality but do not bring the farmer very much per acre as they grade out badly and seconds only bring half price. Buckwheat from \$1.80 to \$2.00. Apples \$1.00 a bushel.—C. H. E.

Broome County—We have had a fine fall. It has been dry and many wells are still dry. Many new tractors have been purchased and as a result more plowing has been done. Potatoes are poor and there are no apples. Eggs are very scarce. Cows are high in price but more are offered for sale than formerly. Fowls bring from 23c to 28c. Mrs. E. M. C.

Sullivan County—Farmers are busy plowing and there is no frost in the ground. There are benefit parties being given in all parts of the county, some in schools, churches and library. Eggs are very high and scarce and butter remains the same, cows are bringing good prices, from \$125 to \$170. Young stock are also very high and there is much call for them. There are few fall pigs and not much demand for them as most prefer spring

pigs. There have been several good fall rains but streams are very low. Much more rain is needed before winter.—Mrs. P. E. R.

Columbia County—Several rainy days have helped the winter situation on farms. Wells are filling up and brooks are again running. Girl Scout Patrol and Test Work will be held every two weeks in Philmont. Hundreds were at the Greenport Reformed Church's turkey dinner. There are over 400 Boy Scouts in Columbia County. An Elizaville man has a bumper crop of dry season potatoes. Fires in N. Claverack and in Malden destroyed barns and contents. Kinderhook people recently gave many magazines to Ichabod Crane School. A chicken supper in Ghent Church netted \$233. A new school in Kinderhook may be named for Martin Van Buren. The Kinderhook Garden Club expects to give some shrubs to the school. Butter 52c, eggs 65c in trade.—Mrs. C. V. H.

Saratoga County—Although our Farmers have gone through two bad years they now stand united better than ever. The Farm Bureau membership drive completed to-day, resulting in over 250 new members, also shows a bright future for 1930. The prices received for all farm products have been satisfactory, excepting the price received in Schenectady for milk, which seems below most other cities. Most of the fall plowing and other farm work is now out of the way.—B. B.

Detectives Raid Offices of Washington Auto Service Corporation

FOR the past several months thousands of rural residents have been approached by representatives of the Washington Automobile Service Corporation. Many of them paid money to these representatives with the understanding that they were getting insurance which would meet the requirements of the recent New York State Motor Vehicle Insurance Law. Although there is probably little chance that any money paid will be recovered, those who fell for this scheme will be glad to know that the Newark, New Jersey, offices of this concern were raided on November 15, by detectives from the Essex County Prosecutor's office. Joseph K. Myers, president of the concern, was arrested and charged with conspiracy to obtain money under false pretenses.

As soon as we began to get complaints against this concern, American Agriculturist Service Bureau took vigorous steps to bring the situation to the attention of officials in both New Jersey and New York State. Our action and the action of others also interested in the protection of the public, particularly the Newark, N. J. Chamber of Commerce, Motor Vehicle Commission and the State Department of Banking and Insurance, resulted in the action already explained.

November 1 Crop Report

POTATOES:—The November crop report increases the potato estimate 2½ per cent above the October 1 estimate. At present the expected production is 353,977,000 bushels. This is still 23.8 per cent below the five year average and it is the smallest crop since 1925. The average yield per acre is estimated as 105 bushels.

BUCKWHEAT:—Weather was bad for the buckwheat crop last summer. The New York crop is estimated at 3,165,000 bushels as compared with 3,475,000 bushels last year. The Pennsylvania crop is estimated at 3,485,000 bushels as compared with 3,802,000 bushels last year while the entire U. S. crop is estimated at 11,896,000 bushels as compared with 13,148,000 bushels last year and a five year average of 13,949,000 bushels.

FIELD BEANS:—The following is the estimated production in a number of im-

portant bean producing states as well as the entire country.

	1929	1928
New York	1,200,000	1,160,000
Michigan	5,685,000	5,913,000
Idaho	2,116,000	1,476,000
Colorado	1,807,000	1,390,000
New Mexico	1,575,000	856,000
California	4,860,000	4,425,000
United States	18,638,000	16,621,000

APPLES:—On November 1, the estimate for the total apple crop in New York State was 16,520,000 bushels as compared with 21,900,000 last year and a five year average of 26,695,000 bushels. The U. S. crop is figured at 140,099,000 bushels as compared with last year's production of 185,743,000 bushels. The commercial production in New York is estimated at 3,404,000 barrels as compared with 4,230,000 barrels last year, while the U. S. commercial crop is estimated at 28,519,000 barrels as compared with 35,268,000 barrels last year.

18th EARLVILLE SALE

165 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Earlville Sale Pavilion—Earlville, N. Y., December 3-4, 1929

All from herds under State and Federal Supervision—Many Fully Accredited—60 day retest

Sale starts at 10 A. M. each day—lunch served at noon

- 125 Fresh Cows and Close Springers
- 40 Cows with C.T.A. records from 9,000 to 17,000 lbs. of milk
- 50 Genuine show cows, the kind any judge will consider in the strongest of competition
- 25 Real High Class Bulls, including 8 sons of cows with over 800 lbs. of butter in a year, and four proven sires, out of high record dams, outstanding show animals—that always pay to place at the head of your herd.

THESE ARE SELECT CATTLE consigned from all parts of New York State, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts and Michigan.

Hundreds of breeders and dairymen in all parts of the east have purchased cattle with satisfaction in these sales.

These cattle will sell at reasonable prices—and will be placed aboard cars with necessary bedding and hay to make the journey, free of charge.

Be sure to attend this sale, if you are in the market for cows, heifers or a new herd sire.

COL. GEORGE W. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Elmira, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

Christmas Decorations from the Woods

Country Women Have Wonderful Gift Resources at Their Own Doors

FOUND in my mail box—a surprise package from the "land of cotton." A friend had sent me a bud, a blossom, a boll just beginning to open and one that was fully developed; all taken from her cotton plants.

The pleasure that this thoughtfulness on the part of an "Arkansas traveler" gave me suggested a way of giving a bit of ourselves with a gift, the little attention to our friends' personal fancies or needs that makes the pleasure of receiving it so much greater.

We haunt the city's marts of trade to find some gift for a city-dweller or an invalid while, perhaps, in our own fields or woodlots are treasures that would give them more pleasure, or, as an accompanying gift or decoration, add a personal touch to our offering.

A walk in the woods on an early-winter day will reveal many possibilities; pine needles wherewith to stuff a pillow for an invalid or a sleep-seeking friend in the city, who, years ago, knew the quiet and dimness of pine forests and to whom the resinous perfume will bring memories of the lullabies of the wind in their plummy tops and, by some psychological law of association, the restfulness of deep woods.

For wreath-making the princess pine, glossy and crisp, combined with crimson berries or haws, is as beautiful as holly and has an added quality—spicy perfume.

Wintergreen berries and the lowly squaw vine with their bright crimson fruit may not be obtainable at the holiday season but a glass bowl of creamy cottage cheese on top of which their leaves and fruit form a wreath is very tempting to jaded appetites.

Cones not an inch thick from the hemlock trees, glued to a box or basket made of birch bark may be stippled with gilt or white paint.

Large pine cones, stippled or entirely painted gold, silver or bronze color may be glued to the base of candlesticks or book ends thereby adding interest to the commonplace.

For packing fragile articles or packages of food which must not dry out, clean moss, while carrying out the season's color scheme, forms a perfect protection from the rough usage mailed packages are often given.

While gathering and using these often-overlooked products of field and

whites. Bake in two loaf pans, 3x4x8 inches, lined with wrapping paper, well

Distinctive Charm

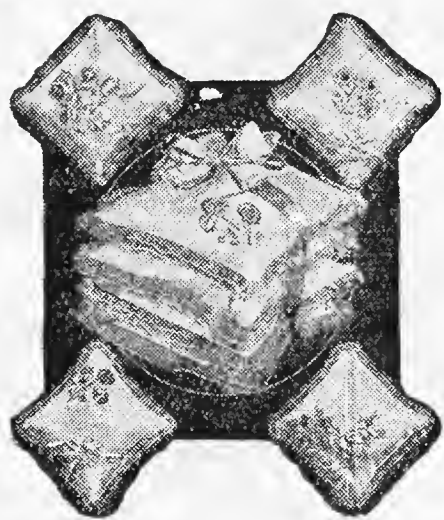


3078

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3078 reveals a molded silhouette with fullness starting well below the hips—a feature which is flattering to the full figures. The soft drapery of the bodice is charming, yet is very simple to achieve. The featherweight tweeds, wool crepe, or the heavier silks are well suited for this design. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 27-inch light and ¾ yard of 35-inch dark contrasting. PRICE 13c.

greased, in slow oven (300 degrees Fahrenheit) for four hours.

"Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home" is the title of a series of readings given by E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist, over station WGY at Schenectady every Monday evening from 7:30 to 7:45. If you want a treat, tune in on these beautiful selections from the old masters of American literature. Then send in your favorite poems. Those having the most votes will be broadcast later in the series.



"Love Nest" set of boudoir pillows NO. B5257 would make a delightful and dainty gift. Each of the four pillows is nine inches square and is a different shade of organdie, maize, pink, blue and orchid with a dainty wild flower tinted upon it. Set of four, 75c. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

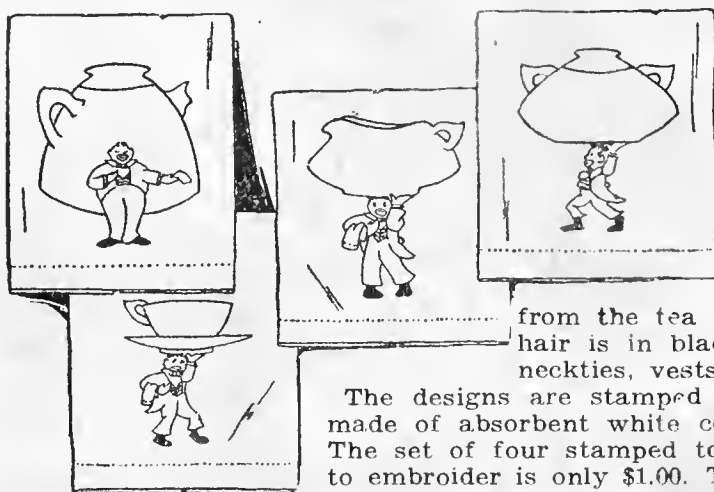
forest we will be impressed with the thought that not to summer alone has nature given her most beautiful treasures.—M. S.

The Christmas Fruit Cake

NOW that the Thanksgiving feast is over, plans must be made for the Christmas goodies. Here is a standard recipe for dark fruit cake which will make a large-family mixture. Fruit cake is much improved by allowing it to ripen for weeks or months before using.

5 cups sifted cake flour	1 cup sour milk
2 teaspoons baking powder	1 cup grape juice
1 teaspoon soda	6 cups raisins
2 teaspoons cinnamon	1½ cups currants
2 teaspoons cloves	1½ cups figs, chopped
2 teaspoons nutmeg	1½ cups citron, cut fine
2 cups butter or other shortening	3 cups apple, chopped
2 cups sugar	4 cups nut meats, chopped
8 egg yolks, beaten light	8 egg whites, stiffly beaten
1 tablespoon molasses	

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, soda and spices and sift three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, creaming until light and fluffy. Add egg yolks, mixing well, then molasses and milk. Combine half the flour with this mixture, add grape juice, beating well, then remaining flour mixed with fruit and nuts. Fold in egg



Cunning Little Darkie Tea Towels

The designs on these towels are altogether different; creamer, sugar bowl and cup are toted about by three funny little darkies, while the fourth, a head-waiter, offers his services from the tea pot. The outline and Frenchknot hair is in black with a touch of solid red on neckties, vests and lips.

The designs are stamped on towels 17 by 28 inches and made of absorbent white cotton, hemstitched at both ends. The set of four stamped towels, No. M224 including thread to embroider is only \$1.00. The wax pattern alone is number M224B at 15 cents.

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

You're worth more...

First Save Yourself!

Next washday, decide: Which is worth more... your strength... or a few pennies saved? Fels-Naptha doesn't offer you more soap, but more help. The extra help of two active cleaners in a single golden bar. Naptha, the dirt-loosener (smell it!), and good golden soap, the dirt-remover... working side by side, making your washing easier. Save now—get Fels-Naptha at your grocer's, today.

Nothing can take the place of

FELS-NAPTHA



[FREE—Write Dept. Z, 1-19, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for a handy device to aid you with the washing. It's yours for the asking.]

For Mother
Baby
Cuticura Talcum
and
All the Family
25¢ everywhere

YARN COLORED WOOL for Rugs \$1.15 lb. Knitting yarn at bargain. Samples FREE. H. Bartlett, (Mfr.), Box R, Harmony, Me.

BOYS & GIRLS EARN XMAS MONEY Write for 50 sets St. Nicholas Christmas Seals. Sell for 10c a set. When sold send us \$3.00 and keep \$2.00. No Work—Just Fun. St. Nicholas Seal Co. Dept. 334A, Brooklyn, N. Y.



The Farmer Who Liked Fried Chicken

But Ate Salt Pork

Like you, he wished for year 'round broilers, but he never had them until his wife got her Can Sealer. When the fried chicken urge came in February, she took a can from the shelf with all of last June's zest and tenderness sealed in, and in a jiffy it was warmed and on the table.

For Variety in Winter Meats

Get the NEW Burpee Meat Canning Recipe Book. When your appetite gets tired of the same old things, when the mind hanks at new ideas, when it's miles to town and the thermometer is zero minus, a supply of Burpee canned meats and vegetables, too, is a boon indeed. Butcher and cook your own meats.

Seal Them in Tin

Process in a BURPEE PRESSURE COOKER and put them away on a shelf. A day or a year from now they will offer fresh meat—the best meal yet.

Do You Want Cash?

We want agents for part or full time to handle the Burpee Can Sealer. Pleasant, easy work. Good contacts. Liberal commission allowed. Write for application form.

BURPEE CAN SEALER CO.
215 W. Huron St., Dept. 53, Chicago

Burpee Can Sealer Company
215 W. Huron St., Dept. 53, Chicago, Ill.

Please send my FREE copy of your New Meat Canning Recipe Book.

Name _____

Address _____

Charmingly Youthful



3075

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3075 with its deep pointed effect of hipline is one of the season's smart designs for the slight figure. The smart collar and cuffs, the low-flaring skirt mark this as one of the latest models. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting and 2¼ yards of trimming with 3¼ yards of binding. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Winter Fashion Catalogues and address to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

He wanted to fight, he wanted to see the English and their allies overwhelmed, but his emotions were as dull as they were implacable. They burned with a fatalistic evenness which neither triumph nor defeat could raise to great heights or lower to the depths they had plumbed. Death could never stir him again as it had already stirred him, no shambles could sicken him and no victory bring to him the remotest gladness of the song he had chanted in the firelight at Chenusio. When the English stronghold of Oswego was laid in ashes and every church in New France sang Te Deum in gratitude and joy, he was not deeply moved. But the same day, when a newly arrived militiaman from Quebec spoke a familiar name, his heart leapt as if it had been roused from sleep with a blow, and after that the comradeship of the Lower Town man whose sister's name was Toinette meant more to him than the victory at Oswego or the concentration of French forces at Ticonderoga which followed it.

He made no confidants, and no one knew his story. An officer found he was acquainted with the country, and he was made a Lake George Scout in time to be captured by Rogers and his rangers on Christmas Eve of 1756. He escaped in January and was back at Fort Carillon early in February, when he learned that Paul Tache had been one of the French officers at Oswego, and that he had been killed. Jeems felt a pang of regret. Lately he had been thinking of Paul Tache and of Toinette's mother, wondering what their attitude would be when some day he told them what had happened after the massacre at Tonteur Manor.

There is no letter or information which covers the lapse in Jeems's military history between February and August of 1757 at which time he was present at the capture of Fort William Henry, or Fort George, and witnessed the massacre of its English garrison by uncontrollable French Indians led by the Abenakis. Here Jeems must have experienced an unusual shock, for soon after the killing, when in their madness some of the Indians were cooking English flesh on spits and in kettles, he came upon the black-frocked priest who had accompanied the Abenakis and found him to be the Jesuit, Pierre Roubaud, who had made Toinette his wife at Chenusio. Father Roubaud was even then preparing that eyewitness document which was destined to become a valuable part of Jesuit and French-English history, and whose hundred or more age-yellowed pages, written mostly by torchlight amid scenes of horror, one may read in the Jesuit archives at Quebec. The priest saw Jeems, but so intent was he upon his task and so great were the changes wrought by sixteen months that he did not recognize him, and Jeems left his presence without making himself known.

It is recorded that Jeems Bulain was one of the few who dug the two long trenches in which the massacred English were buried. Signs of these trenches with almost the spade marks left by Jeems's hands are clearly visible to-day in the hollow below the ruins of the old fort.

After Fort William Henry and the brilliant French successes which preceded it, Jeems began to feel the inevitable pressure which is bound to crush the life from a country that is enormously outweighed by its antagonist. The English colonies had put an end to quarrels among themselves, and a million and a half people were set in motion against the eighty thousand in New France, and behind this inundating force were powerful English armies and a still more powerful

English navy already inspired by Pitt and Wolfe. As Te Deums were sung because of his victories, Montcalm knew that New France was hovering at the brink of ruin, but at no time did the outcome of his heroic contest press with greater certainty upon himself than upon Jeems. While one fought on with the inspiration of God and mother and wife in his soul, struggling to shield the nation from its death blow, the other fought doggedly in the ranks but saw the end with equal if not clearer vision. For with Jeems there were no moments in which he placed such faith in God that hope rose

thousand toil-worn, harassed soldiers of New France faced six thousand British regulars and nine thousand American militiamen; the day on which Jeems and his comrades drove back the waves of scarlet and gold and a thousand kilted Highlanders of the Black Watch led by Duncan Campbell of Inverawe, until, as Montcalm wrote to his wife, even the bullet-scarred trees seemed to be dripping blood. Through hours of tumult and death, Jeems loaded and fired, and stabbed with his bayonet, and the thing for which he was waiting did not come. Men fell around him, tens and scores and hundreds of

ruined." A fighting man, a man of sword and death, he kept his faith to the end. "If we are driven from the St. Lawrence," he wrote to his wife, "we will descend the Mississippi and make a final stand for France among the swamps of Louisiana."

Thus planned and prayed the man whose bleached skull is now shown to visitors in the Ursuline Convent at Quebec. Through the spring and summer of 1759, Jeems watched the spiders as they wove their web ever closer about Quebec, the last French stronghold in America. It was in May of 1756 that Toinette had been killed, and it was in May of 1759 that he first saw from the Montmorenci shore the mighty rock which so long had been the mistress of the New World.

Four months later, on the most eventful September 13th of written history—that "To-morrow Morning" which will never be forgotten—he stood on the Plains of Abraham.

Montcalm's God was about to complete an immaculate elegy which hung in the air like a mighty chorus waiting for a whispered command to begin. To Jeems Bulain, facing the sun and the thin red line of the British across the meadows where Abraham Martin had grazed his cattle, fate was bringing an end to uncertainty and chaos. It had missed him at Fort William Henry, at Ticonderoga, at Montmorenci, but here he could feel its presence—an escape—a release from bondage—something greater than iron or flesh—as the crimson lines drew nearer. He felt the spirit of what Montcalm had said to his doomed heroes a few minutes before, "God is surely watching over the Plains of Abraham to-day."

CHAPTER XXI

IT WAS ten o'clock, the hour of the crisis. At dawn it had been foggy; at six showers had fallen; now it was hot. It might have been July instead of September. In darkness twenty-four British volunteers had climbed the steep height from the river, hanging to bushes, digging their fingers into crevices of rock, crawling with their faces against the earth, making their way foot by foot. "I am afraid you cannot do it," Wolfe had said, looking at the pitlike blackness above. But they did. Nameless in history, they destroyed the old map of the world and put another in its place. In that hour twenty-four men ruined France, gave rise to a greater England, created a new nation.

At the top, Vergor, the French officer, slept soundly with his guards. To him fate might have given the glory of keeping the old map intact. But he was killed before he could wipe the daze of slumber from his eyes. Wolfe's Path was made, and like a thin stream of red ants the British continued to ascend the trail which had been blazed for them.

Vaudreuil, the governor, the arch-villain who lost half a continent for France, lay in his cozy nest of iniquity a short distance away dreaming of sensual days with the faithless Madame de Paeon and planning a future with the King's own mistress, La Pompadour. Across the St. Charles, expecting the British in a different direction, sleepless, worn, robbed of every chance to win by the weakness and imbecility of this favourite of a king's mistress, was Montcalm.

Jeems was with the battalion of Guienne which had come up from its camp on the St. Charles at six o'clock in the morning, its white uniforms thronging the ridge of Buttes-a-Neveu, from which it beheld the British molehill growing into a mountain.

About him Jeems saw the Plains of

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. Later they are captured by a band of Senecas. Through his skill with the bow and arrow, Jeems gains the admiration of the Seneca chief Tiaoga, who takes Jeems as one of them. He also takes Toinette as his daughter to take the place of his own dead child Silver Heels. The Indians take Jeems and Toinette to their home, Chenusio, the mysterious Hidden Town, the secret place of the Seneca Nation. There Jeems and Toinette are married. Their happiness is interrupted when Jeems is sent to another tribe with a message. While he is gone Tiaoga returns with a prisoner who is to be burned at the stake. Toinette is horrified to learn it is Hepsibah Adams, Jeems' uncle. That night she aids Hepsibah to escape. Tiaoga follows. When he returns he tells his people he has killed both. Jeems learns of this and returning at night, shoots an arrow into Tiaoga's breast. He then flees to Ticonderoga where he joins the French Army.

above the darkness of environment as was the case with Montcalm even in his blackest hours. Through the lives of his wife, his mother and his father and his Uncle Hepsibah, Jeems could see and feel the impending catastrophe more than one who measured it in the counting of ships and guns and soldiers.

As the captured cannon were rushed from Fort William Henry to Ticonderoga, Jeems surrendered himself, as Montcalm was doing in another way, to the last chapter in his fate. There was no goal at which he could aim, nothing for which he could pray; winning for Canada, should the miracle of ultimate victory come, could hold no more of solace and happiness for him than defeat at the hands of the English. There were times when his French and English body was divided against itself, when his mother and Hepsibah Adams and all they stood for looked upon him questioningly from out of the past as if he had turned traitor to some precious part of them, yet in such a way that they could not condemn him. In hours like these, the spirit of Toinette came to his side and placed her hand in his, and he knew it was for her he was fighting, for the home which would have been theirs, for the country she would have made a paradise for him. She grew nearer as the sureness of an approaching end crept upon him, and he felt the beginning of a comfort he had not known before. It was the consolation of something about to happen. Something that was tremendous and final. Something that would have to do with her and with him. He knew what it was and waited patiently for it as another year passed.

Then came Ticonderoga, that July 8, 1758, when over a space of a hundred acres one could not walk without staining the soles of his shoes with French or English blood—that red day in history and heroism when three

them, as the day wore on. He saw whole ranks shiver and crumble before blasts of fire. But when it was ended and the English dropped back in a last smashing defeat, he was unscathed except for bruises and powder burns on his flesh.

The day after the victory, when Abercrombie and his English and Colonials were in flight, Montcalm caused to be planted on the battlefield a cross inscribed with these lines:

Soldier and chief and rampart's strength are nought; Behold the conquering Cross! 'Tis God the triumph wrought.

Jeems helped erect this cross. His feet stamped the earth about it, and its words burned themselves as deeply in his mind as they were carved in the timber. God! Yes, God must have hurled back the enemy which had outnumbered them almost five to one. But what had God against him? And why had this God destroyed Toinette? He heard Montcalm pray. He listened as he told the bleeding remnants of his troops that New France was saved in spite of the tragic fall of Louisbourg. But Montcalm retreated, and this puzzled Jeems. The army began to learn the truth as, weary and footsore, it turned toward Quebec. Rapacity, folly, intrigue, and falsehood had fed at the heart of New France until it was honeycombed by the rottenness of dissolution. Montcalm was its one star of hope, and as autumn came, then winter, it seemed to Jeems that Montcalm's God had deserted him. The St. Lawrence was filled with British ships. The harvest was meagre, and a barrel of flour cost two hundred francs. Even Montcalm ate horseflesh. Still he did not lose faith in God. A thousand scoundrels headed by Vaudreuil had fattened on the nation's downfall, and he prayed for them. "What a country!" he exclaimed. "Here all the knaves grow rich and the honest men are

(Continued on Page 14)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



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COLLIE PUPPIES, cow driving parents. Bred females sold on time, continuous advertiser Agriculturist. PAINE, South Royalton, Vt.

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Additional Classified Advertising On Page 14

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YOUR CHRISTMAS MONEY easily made selling our "Beautifull" Christmas cards 21 for \$1. Money back if dissatisfied. SOUTHWORTH'S, Milford, Conn.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Classified Ads get results. Try one.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 12)

Abraham, and a strange song was in his heart as he thought that Toinette had been of this soil and that her great-grandfather had given name to the earth soon to run red with blood. The Plains were wide and level in most parts, with bushes and trees and cornfields dotting them here and there. They were the front yard to Quebec, a field of destiny lying between the precipitous descents to the St. Lawrence on one side and the snakelike, lazy St. Charles on the other.

As he lay watching with the men of Guienne, Jeems could scarcely have guessed that this scene of pastoral beauty was the stage upon which one of the epic tragedies of all time was about to be enacted. A feeling of rest possessed him, as if a period had come to mark the end of the confusion and unhappiness which had held him a victim for three years, and he felt mysteriously near the presence of influences he could not see. He was a product of times when faith in the spiritual guidance of the affairs of men was strong, and it was not difficult for him to conceive that Toinette was close at his side, whispering in words which only his soul could hear that he had come home.

Six o'clock grew into seven, seven into eight, and eight into nine. In front of him England was forming. Behind him tricked and outgeneralled, Montcalm was rushing in mad haste across the St. Charles bridge and under the northern rampart of Quebec to enter the city through the Palace Gate. At the edge of the Plains of Abraham the boyish Wolfe, poet and philosopher, was preparing for glory or doom. In the quaint, narrow streets of the town were gathering hordes of Indians in scalp locks and war paint, troops of starved and cheated Canadians ready to make a last stand for their homes, battalions of Old France in white uniforms and with gleaming bayonets, battle-scarred veterans of Sarre and Languedoc and Roussillon and Bearn, fed on meagre rations for weeks but eager to fight for Montcalm. Ahead, where Jeems was looking, were quiet and order and the stoic sureness of England's morale.

Jeems saw none of this and nothing beyond the distant red lines. The Plains lay in sunshine, with bird wings flashing, crows feeding in the cornfields. The earth was a great Oriental rug warm with autumn tintings, the woods yellow and gold in a frame about it. The guns of Samos, of Sillery, of the boats in the river made sleepy detonations, and on the rise of Buttes-a-Neveu Jeems might have slept, lulled by that never-ending monotony of sound, the warmth of the sun, the blue of the sky, the stillness of the Plains. He closed his eyes, and the silver and gold mists of sunsets rose about him, the ends of days in which he saw the Plains peopled again, first by Abraham Martin and his cows a hundred and thirty-four years before, then by Toinette, his father and mother, Hepsibah Adams—and himself. Here was a place he had known, a place his feet had trod, his soul had lived. He heard the earth whispering these things, the earth which he held between his fingers as if it were Toinette's hands.

In the town, priests and nuns were praying, and a bell sent forth its melody, a cheer to man, another appeal to God. New France was on her knees, and Montcalm was on the Plains, some of his men coming through the gate of St. Louis and some through that of St. John, breathless and eager, to where the banners of Guienne fluttered on the ridge.

(To be Continued Next Week)



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Registered Guernsey Bull Calves

\$35.00 up. Federal Accredited. Negative blood test. EDGAR PAYNE, PENN YAN, N. Y.

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3 Holstein Cows

They are young, pure bred, just fresh, or about to freshen, and in good shape.

For prices, pedigrees, particulars, etc., write

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Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire Cross

8 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.00 EACH
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.25 EACH

Will ship any number C.O.D. Keep them 10 days and if in any way dissatisfied, return pigs at my expense and your money will be refunded. No charges for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0036

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Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$4.00 each Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

YOUNG SHOATS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross, or Chester and Yorkshire cross. Our pigs are from registered boars and high grade sows. These pigs are large, growthy and blocky and will make large hogs.

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.00

Will ship in small or large lots C.O.D. or send check or money order to MISHAWUN STODCK FARM, Mishawun Road, Woburn, Mass. (Crating Free).

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.

F. M. PATTINGTON, & SON, Merrifield, N. Y.

PIGS

CHESTER WHITES, DUROCS, POLAND CHINAS You cannot tell them from pure bred; growthy, healthy pigs, from high grade sows and pure bred boars. The kind that make hogs of themselves. We have been breeding and raising hogs for over 20 years.

8-10 Weeks Old, \$4.50 each. Shipped C. O. D. HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass. L.W.Dean, owner. C.K.Laughton, mgr. Tel. Wal. 0888-M

PIGS FOR SALE

CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSSED. BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSSED.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA AND YORKSHIRE. Two Months old, \$3.00 each; 10 weeks old, \$3.50. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. Easy feeders, fast growers. They will give satisfaction. Ship 1 to 100 C.O.D. on approval. Pay your expressman on arrival if satisfactory; if not, return at my expense. No charge for crating. Give me a trial. Complete satisfaction assured you.

DAILEY FARM, LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. 1085

REGISTERED, POLAND CHINAS, BERKSHIRES, CHESTER WHITES, 8 week pigs, mated, not akin. Bred Sows, Service Boars. Collie Pups, sable and white. Broken Beagles and pups. P.F.Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa.

BABY

CHICKS



Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease. Just now we are offering Special Prices on Reds and B. Rocks to broiler raisers, particularly attractive to large buyers; and for delivery previous to February 15th.

Hatches Every Week in the Year

HALL BROTHERS, BOX 59, WALLINGFORD, CONN. Telephone 645-5 Wallingford

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

Cooley Chicks For Winter Broilers—Utility & Certified Barred, White Rocks, B.I. Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Hatches every week, also breeding stock. Write me now. Elden Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN

BABY CHICKS

ALL FLOCKS STATE SUPERVISED For Price List and farther information write nearest Plant

A. C. JONES' HATCHERY - Dover, Del. A. C. JONES' POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



About Home Work Schemes

IN SPITE of repeated warnings by us and by other agencies interested in preventing frauds, home work schemes continue to flourish because it takes practically no capital to start up such a scheme and because fraud must actually be proven before a conviction can be secured. It will obviously be impossible to stop such frauds entirely except by informing the public. It is too easy for a proprietor of such a scheme to change his address over night and to open business under a new name, to expect to put them all out of business through action by the authorities. Following are a few of the schemes which have recently come to our attention:

L. Marshall & Company of Hammond, Indiana advertises home work on sewing aprons at home. Those who answer, receive a form letter requesting \$2. to cover cost of material. Judging from past experience, this firm is interested in getting the \$2.00 rather than furnishing work to be done at home.

Interested in Selling

The Modernistic Beauty Company of Fort Wayne, Indiana advertises home work but those who answer, find that the company is interested in selling the LaVenue Face Mask, so that those who purchase it may give beauty treatments at home.

The Moral Advancement League of Naperville, Illinois advertise work at addressing envelopes and require a deposit of \$3.95.

The Tempo Housedress Corporation of New York City require a deposit of \$2.50 before sending samples.

The National Ties Manufacturers of Paterson, New Jersey require a deposit of \$1.00. Investigation shows that the material sent by this company for the \$1.00 deposit cost 18 cents. A fraud order was issued by the Post Office Department on this concern.

The Colorart Studio of Willimantic, Connecticut advertises for women and girls to color maps of Lindbergh's flight. They require a deposit of \$1.25 to cover the cost of the samples and material.

Mrs. Geiger and Mrs. Berries, of Chicago, Illinois have advertised for women to do bead stringing. \$1.50 is required as deposit for material.

The Beacon Company of Boston, Mass. advertises for women to gild greeting cards at home and claims to pay \$5.00 per hundred. A deposit of \$1.00 is required to cover cost of material supplied.

A scheme that shows a little more originality is operated by H. C. Evans & Company of Chicago, Illinois who advertise to "Amuse the public and earn \$60 weekly." One of their advertisements reads as follows:

Easy Money

"No experience required. Wonderful opportunities for men

and women from 18 to 70. Stay at home or travel. Nothing to sell. No canvassing or soliciting. FREE BOOK Explaining 50 ways

Those who have answered this advertisement have received a pamphlet entitled "50 ways to Make Money" and a catalogue of Evans & Company, "Manufacturers of Sporting Goods & Trade Stimulators." A large part of the catalog is devoted to descriptions of a line of gambling accessories.

Another concern showing some originality is the Braumuller Company of Union City, N. J. who advertise as follows:

Every One Should Have Policy

RECEIVED check of (\$30) thirty dollars this morning and I wish to thank you very much.

The insurance is surely a great help to me and I believe the N. A. A. I. C. one of the best. Every person should carry a policy.

Please accept my thanks again,
(Mrs.) Minnie Francisco,
Walton, N. Y.

"Earn a piano or radio in spare time. Easy home work. No experience needed. No canvassing. Send 2 cent stamp."

Those who answer this ad are introduced to a plan whereby they may purchase a piano or a radio and pay for it by crocheting at home. We were

recently informed that this firm expects to sell through salesmen who will carry their samples as a side line and that as yet no regular workers have been employed. A deposit of 50 cents is required to cover cost of material sent.

We call your attention to the fact that you never see advertisements of this sort in American Agriculturist.

Did Not Get Auto Insurance

I took out automobile insurance for a 1929 Chevrolet Coupe of the Mercantile Detective Agency of Johnstown, Pa. for two years at \$29.75, and I have not received any word from them. I am asking if there is any way to get my money back.

WE UNDERSTAND that this is another of the automobile service corporations, and from correspondence received, we find that many of our subscribers believe they are getting an automobile insurance policy for their money. We are informed that the automobile protection service sold by the Mercantile Detective Agency is not an automobile insurance. We suggest to our readers that they be very sure what they are doing before they part with their money.

MEMBERS of the A.A. staff are human, just like other folks. Therefore, when unsolicited expressions of appreciation of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST come along similar to the one that follows, naturally we are pleased and it makes us all feel like digging in all the harder to give you a better paper. Here's the letter:

"Allow me to express my sincere appreciation of your excellent paper. No intelligent person can read the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST regularly without perceiving that here is a good paper which has placed the interests and welfare of its subscribers above all else" C. A. H., New York.

Two Letters in the Same Mail

PROMPT settlement by the insurance company brought a check to cover her husband's insurance policy. A highly lurid stock-selling circular also arrived.

The widow had no investing experience, and the alluring presentation of a supposedly worthy security prompted her to "invest" the insurance money. Today the widow is penniless; her four year-old baby is deprived of many necessities the father had provided for her.

Husbands can protect their wives from this misfortune by consulting their insurance companies. Widows can protect themselves by securing, without charge, information before "investing."—Rochester Better Business Bureau.

More Profit from Broilers!

Four years of outstanding success, in the hands of leading broiler producers in the East, is behind Beacon Broiler Feed—now made better than ever!

Concentrated cod liver oil made under Columbia University patents is included in Beacon Broiler Feed, Beacon Complete Starting Ration and Beacon Breeders Mash. No rancidity, no deterioration, no digestive troubles—and plenty of all the essential vitamins!

Eastern poultrymen by the thousands have tested and proved Beacon feeds ideal for better growth, better feathering, good fleshing at any age, low mortality and perfect for battery or range brooding. Contain every element necessary for results desired. Write for our new 100 page book with all facts!



BEACON MILLING CO., Inc.
CAYUGA, N. Y.

Send for this Book by PROF. C. E. LEE, also name of nearest Beacon dealer



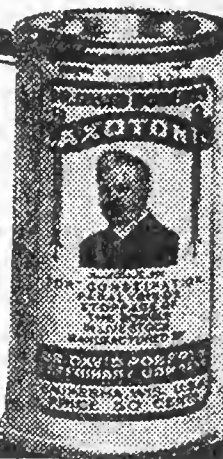
Dr. David Roberts Says:

"Never Drench Cattle"

Don't risk losing cattle by drenching or physicking for bowel trouble. It's dangerous—sometimes deadly. For loss of appetite, constipation, stoppage of the bowels and bloating give

LAXOTONIC Dry On The Tongue

A safe treatment. Price, \$1.00. If no dealer, send direct. Ask for FREE copy of The Cattle Specialist and how to get the Practical Home Veterinarian. Veterinary advice FREE. Write DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY COMPANY, Inc. 197 Grand Ave. Established 1890 Waukesha, Wis.



When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

A warm house all winter!

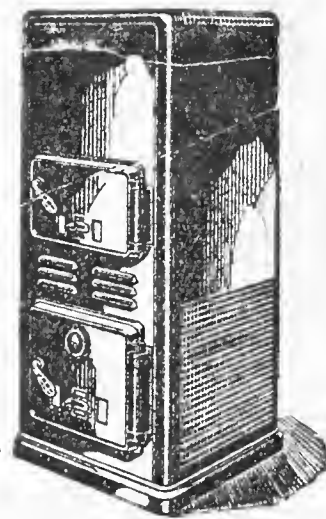
Regular \$96.50 American Radiator Co.

VECTO HEATER

\$47⁵⁰

LESS THAN
HALF PRICE

A BARGAIN if there ever was one! Here's a furnace heater for house or garage—neater than a parlor stove, and at half-price! It saves fuel and circulates warm clean heat through an entire house.



Only a Limited Quantity

The American Radiator Co. stopped making this model in grey enamel. That's why we are able to offer you these heaters at such a saving. Slightly shopworn it's true, but the price is only half, and the heaters good as new! For a short time only, for there'll be no more when these are gone—\$47.50.

Order Today or Send in this Coupon

BUFFALO HOUSEWRECKING CO., 489 Walden Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Please tell me all about the VECTO HEATER, now sold at half-price.

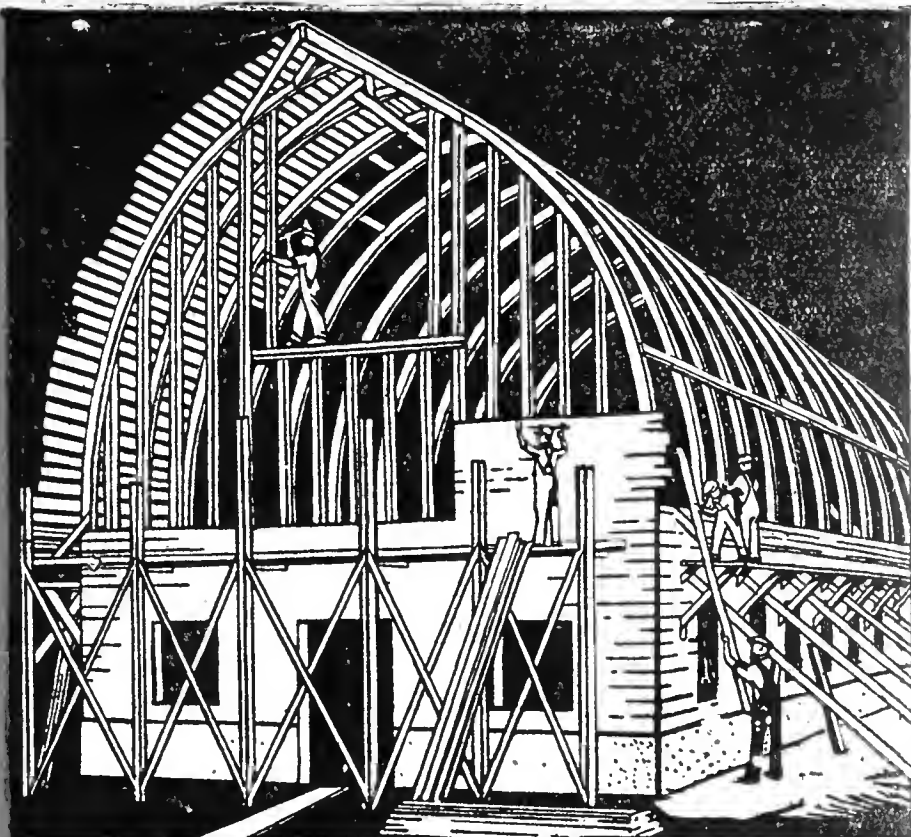
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Address

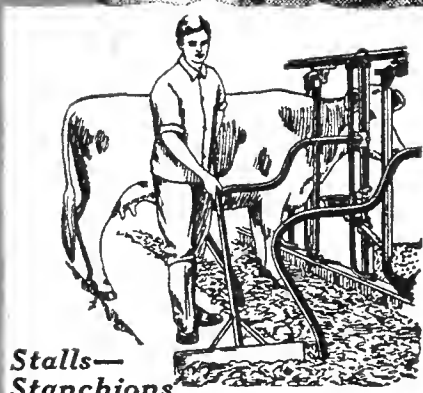


You'll Make MORE MONEY

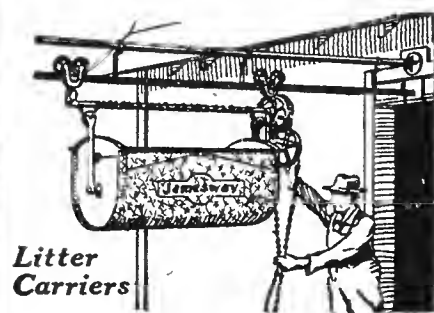
When You REMODEL Build. Ventilate
or Equip Your Farm Buildings



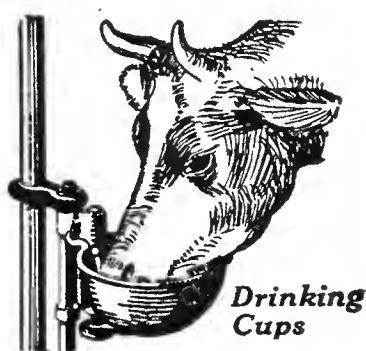
The Jamesway



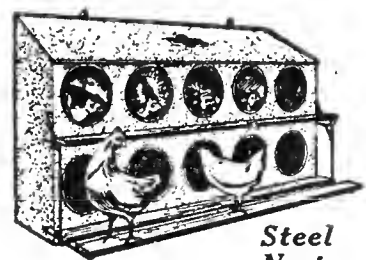
Stalls—
Stanchions



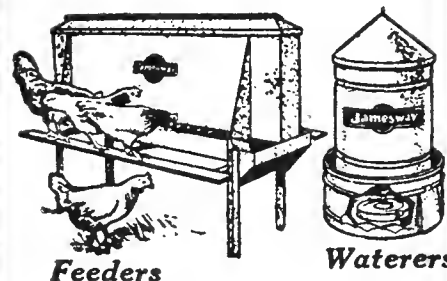
Litter
Carriers



Drinking
Cups

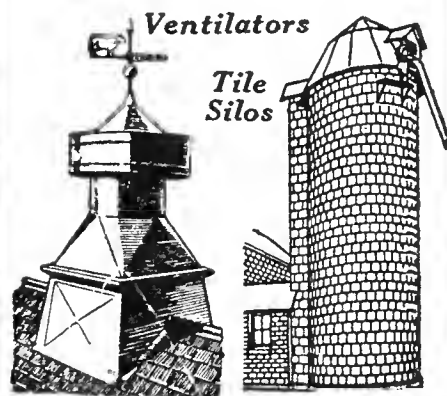


Steel
Nests



Feeders

Waterers

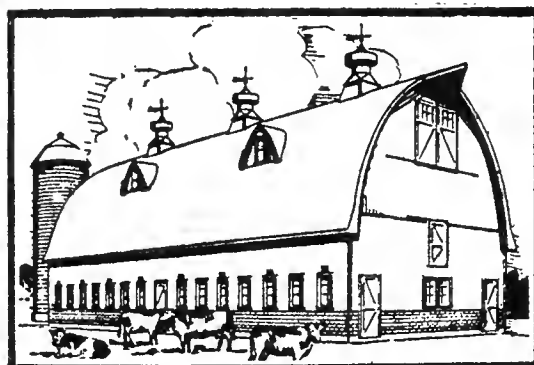


Ventilators

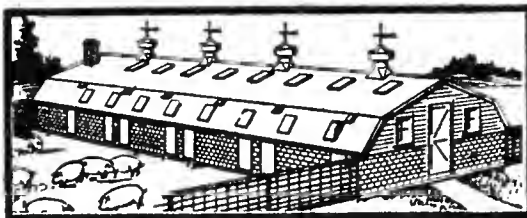
Tile
Silos

If you want a building that you'll always be proud of—one that is arranged so it will save you hours of labor every day—one that will be ideal for the best health conditions for your livestock then by all means send for Jamesway's New Book before you remodel, build, ventilate or equip any Dairy or Horse barn, Poultry or Hog house.

The New Jamesway Book shows how old buildings can be remodeled, made more convenient and more sanitary at a cost so small that the greater production of the animals, and the saving of labor will soon pay for it.



Why We Can Serve YOU Better



For more than a quarter of a century Jamesway has specialized on building labor saving equipment for Dairy barns, Horse barns, Poultry houses and Hog houses. Jamesway Equipment includes Stalls, Stanchions, Litter Carriers, Drinking Cups, Salt Cups, for the cow barn; Troughs and Waterers for the hog house; Feeders, Waterers, Nests, Heaters, Incubators, Brooders for the poultry house—the most complete line of labor saving, money making equipment for all farm animals made by any organization in the world.

Jamesway equipment is we believe—and thousands of users tell us—the BEST in the world. In setting the standard for all that is best in equipment our experts and research department have also made an exhaustive study of the question of housing farm animals.

That's why we are able to offer to every farmer the most up-to-date, practical and helpful information on Remodeling, Building, Ventilating and Equipping Farm buildings that can be obtained.

It's all in our New Jamesway Book—it's yours for the asking. Just fill out coupon—mark the things you are interested in and mail to our office nearest you and we will send book by return mail.

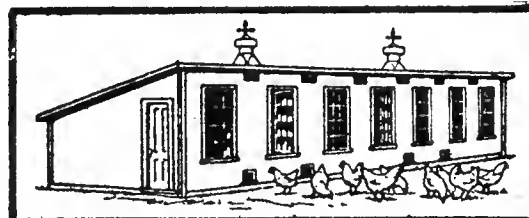
JAMES MANUFACTURING CO.

Fort Atkinson, Wis. — Elmira, N. Y. — Minneapolis, Minn.

Jamesway Ltd., Atlantic and Liberty Sts., Toronto, Ont., Canada

Our New Book also shows how to plan, build, arrange and equip new buildings so as to save a lot of money on material and construction cost.

Send for our Free Book NOW—it will be a big help to you on whatever kind of building, remodeling or equipping problem you have. Regardless of how small or how big a building project you may have—from the insulation of a poultry house to the complete building and equipping of a large dairy barn—don't start it until you get this Free Book.

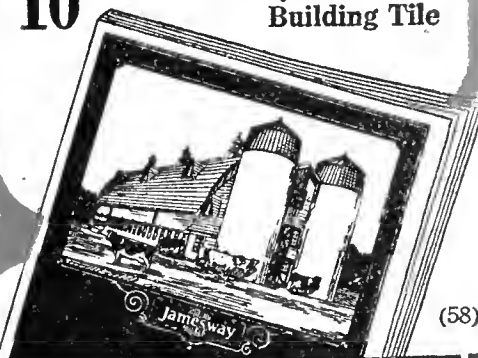


Mail Coupon to Office Nearest You

Whats NEW in Jamesway

For 25 years Jamesway Equipment has been the preferred equipment by farmers and poultry raisers. We appreciate this high regard in which products bearing the name Jamesway is held by farmers everywhere. Such public confidence can only spur us on in a greater desire to serve better. We are happy to be able to announce to the farmers of America that the following new Jamesway products are now ready to help you make more money from your farm stock.

- 1 New Jamesway Hot Galvanized Barn Equipment
- 2 New Jamesway Cow Comfort Stall Partition
- 3 New Jamesway Insulation for all Farm Buildings
- 4 New Jamesway Detachable Salt Cups for Cows
- 5 New Jamesway Ventilation for all Farm Buildings
- 6 New Jamesway Heating System for Poultry Houses
- 7 New Pointed Arch Poultry House, a complete unit
- 8 New Pointed Arch Farrowing House, a complete unit
- 9 New Jamesway Tile Silo with 10 Improvements
- 10 New Jamesway Farm Building Tile



(58)

Mail Coupon to Office Nearest You

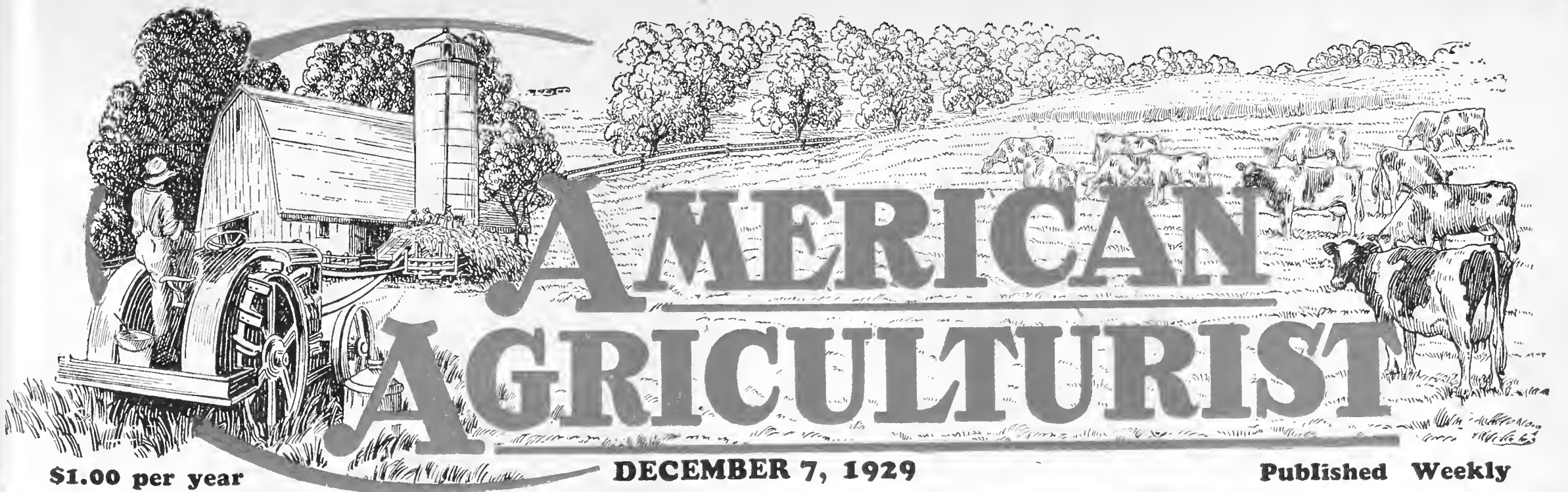
JAMES MFG. CO., Dept. 7958
Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N. Y. Minneapolis, Minn.
Jamesway Ltd., Toronto, Ont., Canada

Send me your New Jamesway Book. I am interested in
☐ Building ☐ Remodeling ☐ Equipping ☐ Ventilating
☐ Cow Barn ☐ Horse Barn ☐ Tile Silo
☐ Hog Barn ☐ Poultry House ☐ Building Tile
I would also like information on ☐ New Heating System for Poultry House ☐ New Pointed Arch Poultry House ☐ Dairy Barn Equipment ☐ Poultry Flock Equipment.

Name.....

P. O.

R. F. D. State.....



\$1.00 per year

DECEMBER 7, 1929

Published Weekly



"O-oh—hum"

Why the Tax System Is Unfair to Agriculture

A Farmer States His Case in No Uncertain Terms

By STANLEY M. POWELL

THE average farmer has, for years, been wallowing in the slough of economic despondency. This is not the time or place to discuss all of the reasons for this deplorable situation. Suffice it to say that when farmers all over the nation were invited by the late Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to name the causes of their financial difficulties, they placed high taxes second only to low prices for their products as a contributing factor. It is certainly true today that antiquated and ill-adapted tax systems comprise one of the greatest handicaps standing in the way of profit in agriculture.

To a farmer, the present high rate of taxation and the rapidity with which taxes are mounting is utterly appalling. In many instances the annual increases are equal to the total taxes of former years. The increases have been accompanied by a pronounced drop in farm incomes and the sale value of farm property. The National Industrial Conference Board reports that taking 1913 as the index year, farm taxes have increased from 100 to 258 for the crop year 1927-28. This same high authority also states that for the crop year 1919-20 farmers paid a tax of \$388,000,000 out of a gross income of \$15,000,000,000. However, while the farmers' incomes had shrunk to \$12,000,000,000 for the year 1927-28, farm taxes skyrocketed to \$654,000,000. The trend seems to be from bad to worse. The alarming increases both in delinquency and tax title sales are further indications as to the seriousness of the situation.

The Cost of Government

The first and most natural reaction to this state of affairs is for the farmer to conclude that taxes are too high,—that government is costing too much—and he finds ample evidence on every hand to confirm his belief. Frequently his local school is managed by men who have no knowledge of educational affairs and whose chief interest seems to be to see that the teacher is hired from within the locality, regardless of her qualifications for the position. He sometimes sees totally untrained men squandering public funds by attempting to maintain local roads without the slightest knowledge of the engineering principles involved. Police protection is divided between township, county, State and Federal officials, each jealous of the other. If he lives near a city, a fifth police force may have jurisdiction over him. Similar duplications may exist among health authorities and in the oversight of the indigent and afflicted. All such duplication is expensive and inefficient.

From the county seat frequently comes word of friction between the coroner, the prosecuting attorney and the sheriff, each elected by popular vote and each seeking the sordid glory which attaches to the apprehension of the murderer. At tax time he finds his assessment in the hands of untrained elective officers, many of whom do not know their duties and almost none of whom are free to apply the statutory measures for valuation without regard for political considerations.

Efficiency Demands Constant Pruning of Dead Timber

When he pays his taxes, he may find that an extra one per cent or more has been added as a collection fee. This pays for the luxury of having the collection made by a township or other similar local official, although for a two cent postage stamp he could have mailed his payment direct to the county seat, as is now being done in about three-fourths of the states. The studies of Professor M. Slade Kendrick of Cornell University have shown the economy of having the county the smallest unit for tax collection.

Is it either reasonable or just that farmers pay new taxes to provide the more complex public services which the present day demands and at the

same time maintain a host of antiquated official positions which exist primarily because our forefathers created them in the days of ox carts and birch bark canoes? Why not eliminate this dead timber? Could we not create administrative units for rural schools that are large enough to warrant the employment of trained educators for their management? Why not substitute county highway engineers for township and precinct highway commissioners, and pathmasters? Might we not allow the State police to take over the chief functions of our local peace officers and put an end to the costly farce by which a fugitive may escape arrest by slipping across a county line? Why maintain disgracefully unsanitary and unsafe jails and lock-ups in rural neighborhoods where they are seldom used and never fit for

transportation and communication and thus lessening the limitations of time and space, demands continual readjustment in all phases of our life, including our political and fiscal policies. The ever-present tendency toward complication must be met by a constant effort toward simplification, consolidation and efficiency.

Budgets Should Be Required

The second avenue by which we may progress toward the goal of tax relief is that of improved machinery for the administration of the general property tax. There are important evidences that down this road lies the cure for a portion of unnecessarily high farm taxes. Unbusiness-like methods prevail in many public offices. Taxes and bond issues are frequently voted without a sufficient understanding of the pur-

of a city, or even one street, may be advancing in value while another city or street is dropping. The tendency of assessors, however, is to allow assessed valuations to remain stationary for considerable stretches of time. Wholesale changes in valuations lead to complaints and complaints lead to defeat at the polls. Most assessors seem to agree with the Michigan assessor who said, "As long as the taxpayer is satisfied, I'm satisfied." The net result of this situation is the development of inequalities both in the city and in the country. It is my personal opinion that in former years, when farm values were steadily advancing, rural lands were frequently under-assessed and that during the present period of falling land values the same lands are quite generally over-assessed.

Tax Commissioners Should Be Granted More Power

I believe that the inability of most State Tax Commissions to exercise a reasonable degree of control over local assessors is also primarily responsible for the inequalities in assessments which exist between neighbors. If, by some means, we might obtain a body of assessors responsible solely to the State Tax Commissioners and secure in office for as long as they ably and honestly discharge their duties under the supervision of the Commissioners, that would be the ideal arrangement, provided the Commissions themselves can be placed upon a sound basis. In Michigan, not more than a half dozen Commissioners have ever served out a full six-year term of office since the Commission was first established. The thought suggests itself that the Tax Commissioners should be made Constitutional officers, removable only by impeachment before the Legislature.

That the system of annual assessments of farm property by the rural supervisors, as is practiced in Michigan and some other States, is largely a farce is indicated by the high percentage of assessments that remain unchanged from year to year. Copying tax rolls from those of previous years is a practice which unfortunately is not confined to Michigan. A careful, unprejudiced assessment made once in four years would be superior to our present superficial annual appraisals.

Important with the matter of assessment is that of review and equalization. The machinery and method for this process varies from State to State, but certainly it is a most necessary function to prevent discrimination and injustice between the various classes of property and between districts.

Local Roads Deserve State-Aid

When the farmer analyzes his tax receipt he finds that two items comprise the major portion of the total. These are highway and school taxes. There is a growing conviction among farmers that an increased share of the cost of highway construction and maintenance should be paid by the motorists, since they are the persons most directly benefited. This logical and equitable distribution of highway costs is made possible through the taxes now levied on gasoline sales and through the licensing of motor vehicles. In Michigan this dual form of motor taxation is proving satisfactory in so far as the State is concerned and in addition considerable revenue is diverted to the counties. However, no appreciable relief has as yet come back to the townships to assist the property owners in the construction and maintenance of their roads. (Editor's note—Obtaining more help for the dirt roads is our next job in New York.)

It is hard for the farmer to see the justice of this arrangement. He knows that the principal travel upon the State and county trunkline highways originates in the cities. Even before the great increase in motor vehicle taxation it was customary for the cities to participate in building the highways

(Continued on Page 8)

Time for Tax Discussion and Action

IT was our privilege to hear the address printed on this page, delivered by Mr. Powell at the twenty-second annual conference of the National Tax Association, held in this State on September 11.

Never have we heard the farmer's side of the present unfair system of taxation better or more interestingly presented. After Mr. Powell had concluded his address, we told him that we would like a copy of it to pass on to our readers. It should set every farmer taxpayer to thinking, and make him more determined on insisting that the present tax injustice to farmers be remedied, and that the money raised by taxation be spent more efficiently.

Last year, through the cooperation of Governor Roosevelt, his Agricultural Advisory Commission, and the New York State legislature, much progress was made in New York with new tax legislation which will do much toward lifting the burden of taxation for schools and roads and putting it on the State. Much more needs to be done.

Our next job is to get more help for the town or dirt roads, and it is a job that can only be done by the assistance of you farmers who live on such roads.

This article is worthy of being read aloud on a lecturer's program at your Grange meeting, and at other local farm meetings.

American Agriculturist has been working on this tax problem for years. In cooperation with many other agencies, some results have been secured. We need your help and support for further action.—The Editors.

use, when regional jails or state penal farms can be operated at less cost and with greater regard for the health of inmates? Is it not a bad policy to encourage indigents to play upon the sympathies of first one public officer and then another? Why not eliminate the office of coroner entirely, possibly by transferring the duties of this office to the prosecuting attorney? Could we not substitute appointive officers serving on a merit basis for the host of elective local officials whose duties are purely administrative?

In a word, why not review the whole field of local rural government with an eye to eliminating useless offices, duplication of effort and an excessive number of local districts too small for economical operation? Of all our public institutions the machinery of local government in rural districts is most hopelessly out of date. The Joint Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment of the State of New York has shown that local government in the Empire State has undergone almost no change since Revolutionary times. Such change as there has been has come in the form of addition of new services rather than the lopping off of old ones. In a tree, new growth is desirable, but constant pruning of dead wood and overlapping branches is necessary to prevent it from becoming top-heavy.

The degree to which modern invention and public advance are facilitating

poses for which the funds are supposed to be used and with still less certainty as to how they will be used. One of the greatest aids to the conduct of our local governmental units on a business basis would be for the State to make compulsory a system of standard forms for budgets and to require uniform accounting and to provide for hearings and review on local budgets and bond issues.

Why Rural Assessments Are Too High

Most assuredly there is need for greater publicity in the preparation of local tax budgets and for adequate machinery to see that the budgets once established are respected by our local officers. The business of secretly transferring funds from one office to another should be stopped and emergency appropriations should be made with the same publicity and formality that surround the making of the original budget.

Next to seeking means to control the total volume of public expenditures, the average farmer is perhaps most concerned with securing equitable treatment under the general property tax. Farm values are subject to similar influences over a wide area. One farmer's adversities are likely to be shared in some measure by most of his neighbors. In contrast, urban values shift variously. One city, or one part

The Sportsmen and the Farmers

State Conservation Association Holds Annual Meeting

ONE of the minor but very irritating problems of farm life is that of the lawless trespasser. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been and will continue to be very outspoken against that class of sportsmen, unworthy of the name, who utterly forget the farmers' property rights and who abuse their privileges every time they go into the country.

However, it might be well to remember that the lawless hunter and fisherman are not real sportsmen and are in the minority in sportsmen's organizations. The fact is, of course, that a real sportsman worthy of the name is a good deal of a philosopher. He loves the outdoors and is a kindly, courteous gentleman. He looks with just as much disfavor and disapproval as a farmer does upon that minority who do not know enough to appreciate their privileges when on the farmer's land.

Real Sportsmen Against Law Breaking

Recently it was my privilege to attend the annual meeting of the New York Conservation Association, a very large organization with a membership of hunters, fishermen, those who believe in reforestation and general saving of Nature's forces, and many others who love Nature and the outdoors. I found the leaders of this organization outspoken in their criticism of the lawless trespasser, and in their desire to cooperate with farmers to punish lawbreakers in the country, and to make the reckless trespasser respect his privileges.

At this annual meeting of sportsmen, I found that the Association had adopted a platform, printed at the end of this article, which sets forth aims and ideals to which either farmers

By E. R. EASTMAN

or sportsmen could well agree and help carry out. I suggest that you be sure to read this platform for it will lead to a better understanding between farmers and sportsmen, and possibly to more efforts to cooperate to solve the trespass problem.

From the Farmer's Viewpoint

In a brief talk, I told the Conservation Association of some of the things to which farmers object, and said in part:

"There is a small group of sportsmen, unworthy of the name, who go into the country and utterly forget the Golden Rule. Many of these people who cause the trouble are not hunters or fishermen at all, or at least they do not associate with real sportsmen, nor do they belong to your great association or any local Rod and Gun Club. They are often foreigners and other irresponsible people from the city who go on the farmer's property, break down his fence, trample his crops and often actually steal his fruit and other products.

"When this happens time and again in the same community and with the same farmers, can you blame them for becoming antagonistic and posting their farms against all trespassers? It is no wonder, either, after several unpleasant experiences of this kind that many farmers come to put all sportsmen into the class with the reckless minority, and they themselves become unreasonable on the whole subject of hunting, fishing and trespassing.

"The chief remedy for the farm trespass problem is a better understanding between sportsmen and farmers. The great majority of sportsmen and farmers are courteous, kindly gentlemen,

and neither should be influenced by the minorities in both classes who cannot be so classified.

Hunters Are Farmer's Guests

"I suggest that every sportsman help to create a better understanding in the farmer's mind of real sportsmen by remembering always that he is the farmer's guest when he is on the farmer's land. Most hunters and fishermen go to no end of trouble to ask a farmer's permission before going on his land. All should do so, and in most cases the permission will be gladly and graciously granted.

"Why not invite the farmer to join your party? Most farmers like to hunt and fish. They, too, are outdoor men. What better way is there to get acquainted than in the comradeship of the woods and fields? Get the farmers to join your Rod and Gun Club. Here is another way to bring about a better understanding of mutual problems and ideals.

An Opportunity for Cooperation

"Then as a further suggestion, why not cooperate with farmers to punish those reckless hunters and fishermen who are a menace not only to the farmer's property but to your own privileges in roaming the fields? If these men are not controlled, all land will soon be posted. Your Rod and Gun Club could well afford to make an example in every county of some so-called sportsmen who had broken all the laws of courtesy and decency, if not the law itself. Let the farmers understand that you are with them and that you do not countenance the acts of some trespassers, and you will soon see the farmers

(Continued on Page 20)

Cows Must Be Healthy To Be Profitable

Abortion and Garget Are Two Serious Problems Facing Dairymen

EDITOR'S NOTE—In the issue of November 16 we gave our readers several letters from prominent authorities concerning important dairy problems and their solution. Here are similar letters from Professor E. J. Perry of New Jersey and Professor Savage of New York.

NUMEROUS problems face the dairymen today both in the production and marketing of milk, but there are two which come to mind that are outstanding and that are concerned with production. They are:

I. Herd Health

II. A Constructive Breeding Policy

1. *Herd Health.* Contagious abortion, garget and tuberculosis are the most common maladies that cause great financial loss among many dairy herds today, and fortunate is the man whose cows have not been attacked by one or more of these diseases. Tuberculosis is gradually being subdued by the strenuous efforts of the dairymen in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Departments of Agriculture through their various bureaus of animal industry. Garget while serious is being fairly well controlled in many herds through proper sanitary measures, feeding and attention to good veterinary advice.

Contagious abortion is admittedly the most damaging disease and the most difficult to control of any that can attack the dairy herd. Without normal production a herd cannot be maintained and economical milk production is impossible. Competent

veterinarians state that more than 70 per cent of all abortions can be attributed to the Bang abortion germ. The recently devised blood test although possessing some imperfections is probably the course of procedure which dairy herd owners should consider following wherever it is practical to do so. The state bureau of animal industry of each state will furnish the regulations pertaining to this particular test.

For those who consider the blood test and the isolation of infected animals impracticable for their particular conditions, the following suggestions are offered as a means of reducing losses

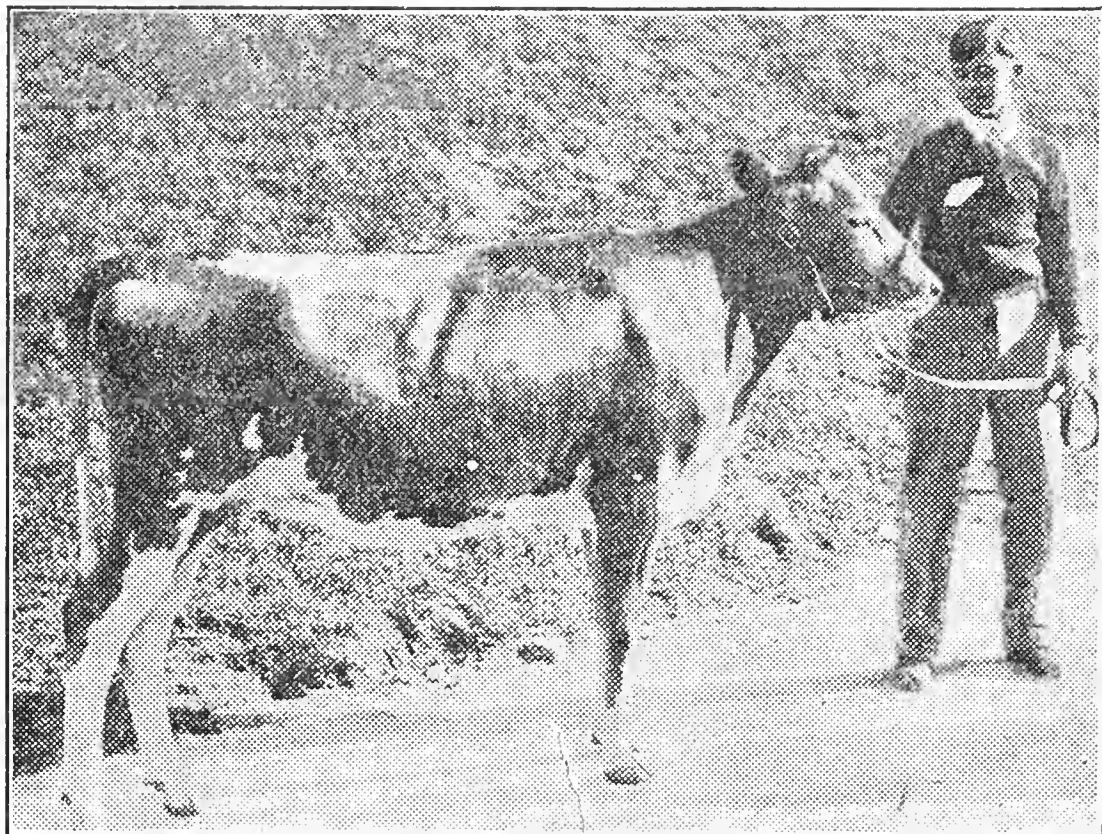
from abortion. These suggestions are based on the Cornell Extension Bulletin 182 prepared by H. J. Metzger of the New York State College of Agriculture:

1. Isolate if possible every aborting animal for a period of 2 to 4 weeks or until she cleans properly.
2. Leave all abortion cures alone—they are worthless.
3. Have each aborting cow's generative tract cleaned as promptly as possible after abortion to insure good production and a cow that will breed.
4. Rear all replacements on the farm, except the herd bull.
5. Pasture all cows and heifers separate from all stock not in the herd.

II. *A Constructive Breeding Policy.* Every up-to-date dairyman knows that the heavy producing cow is the only kind that pays today when labor, feed, taxes and other costs are so high. The problem of increasing and then systematically maintaining a high yearly production of milk and fat presents a big challenge to all milk producers.

Mr. R. R. Graves who is in charge of the experimental breeding work for the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry believes that a strain of dairy cattle can be developed that will breed true for uniformly high production. By the use of proven, prepotent sires for generation after generation a really new species of dairy cattle should result that would breed true for high milk and fat producing capacity." He believes the saving and continued use of those sires that

(Continued on Page 11)



Four-H Calf Club members are learning to meet their problems. This is Alfred Ingalls of Unadilla, N. Y. and the heifer he exhibited at the National Dairy Show at St. Louis.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Put Farm Representatives on the Regents Board

THIS winter there are three vacancies to be filled on the New York State Board of Regents, which should have the attention of farmers. The Regents Board, which in general has the direction of the vast educational interests of New York State, is made up of twelve members elected for twelve years at a joint session of both houses of the State Legislature. The Board, which has had an honorable existence since 1784, has included in its membership some of the most distinguished men of the Empire State, and its present membership is made up of men of sincerity and ability.

Since 1904, there have sat on the Board one doctor, one manufacturer, one engineer, one banker, eight newspaper men, and sixteen lawyers. *In spite of the fact that the education of the rural boys and girls is one of the outstanding problems of education, there is not now, nor has there been in many years, a single farmer member of the Board with a knowledge and understanding of rural problems and people.* We do not believe that a great educational board like the Regents should have class representation, but we do believe that the time has come for less lawyers and more farmers on the Board, and that it is high time that the rural interests of this State had representation in the high places where educational policies are decided.

The members of the Regents Board are appointed by judicial districts and the appointee must be a resident of that district in which the vacancy occurs. The vacancies this winter will occur in the eighth judicial district, including the counties of: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming; the fourth judicial district, including the counties of: Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington and the fifth judicial district, including the following counties: Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego.

Surely in each of these counties there are outstanding representatives of farm people who would add dignity and weight on the Regents Board and whose counsel and advice would go a long way toward furthering progressive, educational affairs in this State. *Every one of the three vacancies should be filled with a rural ap-*

pointee. At least one of the three should be a farm woman, familiar with educational matters.

Here, then, is a challenge to farm people. There is quite a tendency to criticize and find fault with our schools. *Here is an opportunity to take constructive action to bring to the Regents Board representatives who understand and sympathize with your educational problems.*

Do Not Pay for Lighting Highways

OUR advice is to go slowly on any proposition of putting electric lights on rural highways.

We are very much in favor of extending electric power lines to rural districts. We have stated time and again that the next ten years will be an era of electrical progress in the country, but let us put them in our homes and barns and not on the highways where the cost will be large and the benefits small. Taxpayers on the back roads are already unjustly taxed for roads from which they receive little or no benefit. More than this, what good is a lighted highway anyway? We speak from the experience of thousands of miles of driving when we say that a road half lighted at night by overhead illumination is dangerous to motorists. Every driver knows that the time between daylight and darkness anywhere, and particularly in the suburban sections where highways are lighted by electricity, is the hardest and most dangerous time and place in which to drive.

We understand that some rural people have signed the proposition to light the roads because they have believed that this was the way to bring the power lines to their own homes and give them electric light and power at reasonable rates. Those who follow this reasoning will be disappointed. Why pay for something that you do not want in order to get something that you do? There are many more profitable ways to spend your tax money. Better still, it might better be saved than spent for something of so little benefit.

Congratulations to the Grange

THE National Grange, holding its annual session at Seattle, Washington, is to be congratulated and commended on the re-election of Louis J. Taber as National Master. We have followed Mr. Taber's work and services to agriculture during the past several years, and in our opinion there are few men in American farm life who are thinking any straighter on farm problems or working harder to solve those problems than Mr. Taber. He has personality which enables him to hold the various sections and groups in the Grange together, in spite of the widely scattered membership, and he has vision and ideals with a courage to fight for their accomplishment.

Beware of Over Production

ONE of the unfortunate facts about milk production and marketing is that demand is very changeable while production is not. Milk production cannot be turned on and off like water out of a faucet yet the nearer we can come to this the more money farmers will make from cows.

For example, it was necessary to increase production to meet the short period in the markets this fall in order to save the milk shed from outside milk, but now it is just as necessary to decrease production quickly in order to prevent a too large surplus with resulting low prices to farmers.

In order to supply our cities with enough milk, dairymen have, during the past summer and fall, followed several practices which should now be discontinued. These practices were necessary, but it is time now to right about face. There is danger of over-production of milk in the United States. There are large costly stocks of butter, condensed milk and cheese on hand. Butter prices are 9c a pound less than they were a year ago

at this time. That is quite a difference. It means 26c per hundred pounds less for milk. The milk condensing companies are paying lower prices and will continue to do so for some time.

All of this means that all surplus milk will be sold for the next year or so at lower prices than have prevailed for several years. In order to save himself, the farmer's answer to this problem is to cut down his costs and lower his production.

We urge all of our dairymen friends to make this change now before the surplus supply of milk crowds the prices down at too low a level. If farmers could only meet these price changes quickly and adjust their production more rapidly, millions of dollars would be saved. For example, the prices of veal calves are very good. If every dairyman or even 25 per cent of the dairymen would veal a calf or two it would take up all of the surplus and maintain milk prices at the same high level.

Or, if every dairyman would get rid of just one poor cow to the butcher, this would solve the problem. Both of these practices could be done without loss to yourself. To be sure, veal prices might come down a little but the sale of dairy cows for beef would not affect beef prices very much. Nearly every dairy has at least one cow that is not a good producer. You might keep her at a small profit when milk is scarce and prices are high, but she will subtract from all of your profits when there is a surplus of milk.

We are not preaching calamity. We believe in spite of the hard times that are likely to prevail now for some time in the city that the milk business will continue fairly good; but we are saying that every individual dairyman can do a lot to protect his own market by not flooding it in the next year or two with surplus milk, particularly when that milk comes from low-producing cows.

Why Not Grow Nuts?

EVERYBODY, boy or man, who has lived in the chestnut country feels a personal loss in the passing of chestnut trees. We think of it especially at this time of year when chestnuts should be ripening on the old hills.

That is one reason why we are interested in the efforts of the Geneva Experiment Station to find nut trees of various kinds that will flourish commercially on eastern farms. The Station has been conducting field tests of nuts for over thirty years, and now has on hand several valuable hybrids between English and native walnuts, fifty odd kinds of hazel nuts and filberts, and several other nuts which grow here particularly well.

We are hearing a great deal about forestry these days. Why not set some nut trees with your forest plantings, if you can find those that are disease and blight resistant, and that will yield well. The Station is asking for a small appropriation from the legislature this year to continue its studies and investigations of nut trees for the production of food and timber, and we hope it will be able to secure this additional help.

Eastman's Chestnut

HERE is one of the best that I have seen in a long time. It was sent in by someone from my old home town, who signs himself "Member of the Service Bureau", with the following note: "If you cannot use this joke for a Chestnut, maybe you can have your Service Bureau find the crook and return the umbrella to the prize fighter."

Here is the story:

A man entered a hotel, placed his umbrella in the stand, and tied a card to it on which was written:

"This umbrella belongs to a champion prize fighter. Back in ten minutes."

When he returned the umbrella was gone. The card, however, was still there and on it was added:

"Umbrella was taken by champion long-distance runner. Won't be back at all."

News from the Publisher's Farm

THE recent crash in Wall Street has undoubtedly affected many individuals. Those who have been speculating have seen their fortunes cut in half, and in some instances they have been wiped out entirely.

After making many inquiries, I find that very few people living on the farms have been speculating in Wall Street, and I do not believe that the fall in stock prices is going to affect the rural people adversely.

During the last year it has been very difficult for the farmer and the small town merchant to be accommodated at his bank. With \$3,000,000,000 released from Wall Street, it seems to me that the farmers and the merchants will be able to get credit at their banks far more easily during the next twelve months than they have during the last twelve months, and that this ought to lead to good business for both.

We have been making and selling Grade "A" milk since the first of April and our customer seems well satisfied. It has been our practice during the past summer to deliver both our morning's and night's milk at about 8 o'clock in the evening to a motor truck which has taken the milk to Stamford, Connecticut, and delivered it there at midnight.

We could not have kept up this schedule all summer if it had not been for our electric milk cooler. We have cooled, on an average, thirteen cans a day.

We have had a deduct meter attached since the installation of our milk cooler so we know exactly how many kilowatts we have consumed each month. Thinking that it might be helpful to other dairymen to know just how many kilowatts we have consumed, we have tabulated these figures and they are as follows:

These figures show that we have used, on an average, 282.2 kilowatts per month for the last six and a half months.

MONTH AND DAYS	KILOWATTS
April 13 to May 29.....	83
May 29 to June 4.....	255
June 4 to July 2.....	277
July 2 to August 3.....	306
August 3 to September 5.....	391
September 5 to October 1.....	268
October 1 to November 2.....	356
Total number of days from April 13 to Nov. 2—203.....	1,936

In our case, electricity has cost us about 3½ cents per kilowatt hour. By multiplying 3½ cents by 282.2 kilowatts, we find a cost of \$9.89 per month for electric power consumed in our electric refrigerator.

In my opinion, the price we pay per month for electricity is not high when we consider on the one hand that it enables us to make the quality of Grade "A" milk that our market demands, and in the second place eliminates many hours of handling natural ice.

The cost of electricity will vary with the amount of milk that you produce. Our milk cooling outfit will take care of a maximum of twenty cans. Undoubtedly you could get a smaller outfit that will consume less electricity per can. The limiting factor in the cost of an electric refrigerator is the price that you have to pay for electric power, and before you install such an outfit be sure and find out from your power company what their charges will be.

Any farmer contemplating the installation of an electric milk cooler may wish additional information, and I would be very glad to correspond

with him and give him any further details that he may need.

Since the first of October we have sold the following bulls:

NAME OF BULL	BOUGHT BY
Fishkill Colantha Pontiac	Mr. J. K. Courter, Washingtonville, N. Y.
Fishkill Aaggie Inka Piebe	Mr. D. R. Balgrie, Augusta, N. J.
Bull calf No. 272	Mr. G. H. Ames, Preble, N. Y.
Bull calf No. 273	Mr. A. J. DeGraff, Pattersonville, N. Y.
Bull calf No. 275	Boll Bros., Warwick, N. Y.
Bull calf No. 280	T. B. Cameron, Chester, N. Y.
Bull calf No. 274	Miss J. S. Durfee, Granville, N. Y.

We have had an exceedingly good demand for month-old bulls, but for some reason our yearling bulls have not moved as fast as I would like to have them sell. Possibly now that we are approaching the time of the year when most dairymen breed their cows, our yearling bulls will sell more rapidly.

During the past summer the Emans Farm came on the market. This farm

adjoins mine and has had a reputation of being one of the best fruit farms in our locality. However, during the last ten years it has had its ups and downs and has passed through many hands. On this farm are some of the finest old Greening trees that I have seen anywhere. About twelve years ago, Mr. Hall planted some thirty acres with apples, peaches and pears and this block of trees is just ready to come into bearing.

I bought this farm at the same price which it sold for ten years ago. The farm stood me about \$65 an acre. It is hard to believe that good farm land will continue to sell in the lower Hudson River Valley at that low price. I am very much pleased with my purchase as I have great confidence in the future value of good farm land.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

A Visit with the Editor

EVERY Monday evening at 7:30 station WGY of the General Electric Company at Schenectady broadcasts one of a series of "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home", prepared and edited by E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

On this page, we are printing some of the old favorites of James Whitcomb Riley, which were recently broadcast over WGY. At the end of this series, Mr. Eastman will broadcast selections from your favorite poems, which may be sent either to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or station WGY. Poems having the most votes or the largest preference will have the first consideration.

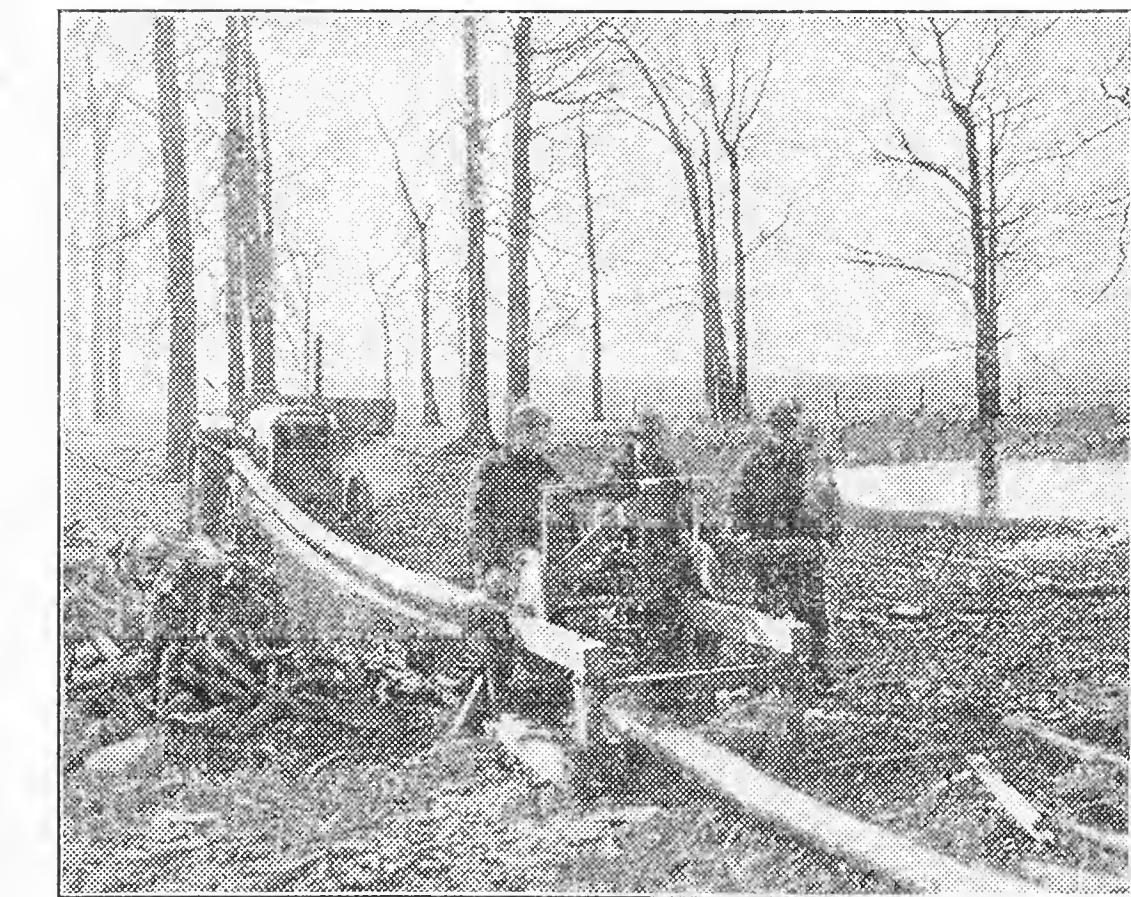
Listen in every Monday evening and then send in your favorite. All of the selections are taken from the writings of American poets which have been favorites for several generations.

There have been greater poets than James Whitcomb Riley, but none more lovable. We common folk of America love Riley for many of the same reasons that we love Abraham Lincoln.

We feel that he is one of us, and therefore understands our joys and our sorrows. Not all of Riley's poetry is of high literary merit, but it has the beauty of simplicity. There is no affectation about it, and its sentiment is fine and sincere and direct from the heart.

James Whitcomb Riley was born in Greenfield, Indiana, in 1853. His father was a lawyer who later became a captain of cavalry in the Civil War. His mother was a woman of culture and deep sympathy. Her death when Riley was twenty left an impression on the poet from which he never recovered, and the somber influence of his loss is seen in much of his poetry. A partnership and friendship about which I like to think was that between Riley, Eugene Field and Bill Nye. They travelled together for some time on the lecture platform and probably not in the history of the literary world has there been a more interesting combination.

It is very possible that among you older folk in my audience there may be several who have actually heard Riley make an audience cry with the recitation of some of his poems, and Bill Nye make them laugh with his nonsense from the same platform. Who among us who love these old masters would not give a year of our lives, or travel the world around just to hear



A quick way to get the season's wood supply. What a change and relief from the old crosscut and bucksaws.

them step forward on the stage and speak to us again? One of Riley's favorite pieces that he liked to recite in his lectures was "When the Frost Is on the Punkin." Remember that while Riley was not actually a farmer boy, he grew up in a country community, and therefore the dialect came naturally to him:

*When the frost is on the punkin and the
fodder's in the shock,
And you hear the kyouck and gobble of
the struttin' turkey-cock,
And the clackin' of the guineys, and the
clackin' of the hens,
And the rooster's hallylooyer as he tiptoes
on the fence;
O, it's then's the times a feller is a-feelin'
at his best,
With the risin' sun to greet him from a
night of peaceful rest,
As he leaves the hoase, bareheaded, and
goes out to feed the stock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the
fodder's in the shock.*

*The husky, rusty russel of the tassels of
the corn,
And the raspin' of the tangled leaves, as
golden as the morn;
The stubble in the furries—kindo' lonesome-
like, but still
A-preachin' sermons to as of the barns
they growed to fill;
The strawstack in the medder, and the
reaper in the shed;
The hosses in the stalls below—the clover
overhead!—
O, it sets my heart a-clickin' like the
tickin' of a clock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the
fodder's in the shock!*

Who has not in memory's house fond recollections of some relative, maybe Grandpa or Grandma, maybe uncle or aunt, whose home was just about the greatest place in all the world to visit? Think of this friend of your childhood days, as you listen to these verses by Riley in his "Out to Old Aunt Mary's":

*Wasn't it pleasant, O brother mine,
In those old days of the lost sunshine
Of youth—when the Saturday's chores were
through,
And the "Sunday's wood" in the kitchen, too,
And we went visitin', "me and you",
Out to Old Aunt Mary's?
It all comes back so clear today!
Though I am as bald as yoa are gray—
Out by the barn-lot, and down the lane,
We patter along in the dust again,
As light as the tips of the drops of the rain,
Out to Old Aunt Mary's!*

*We cross the pasture, and through the wood
Where the old gray snag of the poplar stood,
Where the hammering red-heads hopped awry,
And the bazzard "raised" in the clearing sky,
And lolled and circled, as we went by,
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.*

*Why I see her now in the open door,
Where the little gourds grew up the sides,
and o'er
The clapboard roof!—And her face—ah, me!
Wasn't it good for a boy to see—
And wasn't it good for a boy to be
Out to Old Aunt Mary's?*

*The jelly—the jam and the marmalade,
And the cherry and quince "preserves" she
made!
And the sweet-sour pickles of peach and pear,
With cinnamon in 'em, and all things rare!—
And the more we ate was the more to spare,
Out to Old Aunt Mary's!*

*And O, my brother, so far away,
This is to tell yoa she waits TODAY
To welcome us:—Aunt Mary fell
Asleep this morning, whispering, "Tell
The boys to come!" and all is well
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.*

Last summer I went back to the old swimming hole in the creek that meanders down through the valley, where I used to go with other farm boys on Sunday afternoons in summer. When I was a kid, I suppose there were twenty or twenty-five boys in that farm neighborhood. Today, I doubt if there are more than four or five. Even the creek seemed to have grown smaller and the old swimming hole was nearly filled up, over-grown with brush, lonesome and deserted. Riley has put into words what I felt then as I gazed at the old swim-

(Continued on Page 7)

Endurance hikes test farmers' feet From Kokomo to Tokio to clean 100 stalls!

How far do you walk every year to do your daily farm chores? Here's a clue. For one chore alone—cleaning cow-stalls with the wheelbarrow method—100 farmers, collaborating in a series of experiments with the University of Wisconsin, found that they each walked 73.2 miles a year. That's a total for all of them of 7,320 miles—more than the distance from Kokomo, Indiana, to Tokio, Japan!

Pounding those \$11,000 feet of yours (that's the average accident insurance valuation of two farm feet) over hard concrete or wood floors for 73 miles in this single chore—no wonder so many farmers go around as if they were walking on eggshells.

But this experiment only tells you a story that you have known for years. And that is that you need comfort, comfort, *long-lasting comfort*—in all your heavy footwear. You have to spend too much time in it to have less than the finest you can get.

That's why the United States Rubber Company offers you this Blue Ribbon boot—built not only for durability, but, above all, for

perfect comfort and foot ease.

In 44 parts a "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot

Every "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is built by master craftsmen—and this one has 44 distinct parts!

Made over specially designed lasts so as to fit the foot precisely. Rubber ribs over the instep to prevent cracking. Gum reinforcement to stop rubbing at the ankle. A special knee reinforcement to prevent breaking at the knee boot fold. Every "U.S." Blue Ribbon feature is designed for protection and comfort.

This care, quality and workmanship in all "U.S." Blue Ribbon footwear are making it the favorite line of farm families everywhere: *There's a type of "U.S." Blue Ribbon Heavy Footwear for every member of the family.*

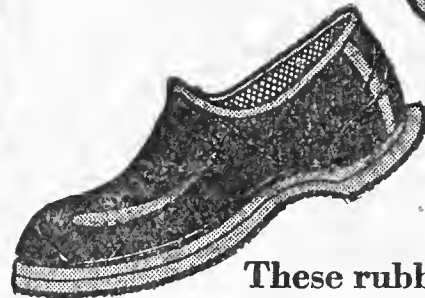


And the "U.S." Walrus

Most useful shoe on the farm—this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all rubber arctic). Slips right over your leather shoes, washes clean like a boot, kicks off in a jiffy. Gray soles, red uppers. 4 or 5 buckles.

These rubbers for your family

There is a type of "U.S." Rubbers for every member of your family—storm, high-cut, foot-holds, for heavy service or dress, for men, women and children.

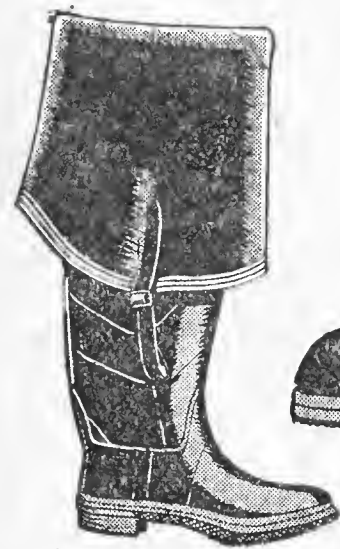


For the Farmers' Wives!

Comfort and wear are not enough for farmers' wives—they need style, too. They'll find it in these Gaytees for town and neighborly calls.

"Gaytees" is the trade-marked name of these stylish, tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. This year there are new styles, new patterns, new fabrics, new colors.

Gaytees come in cloth or all-rubber—in high or low height with Snap fastener, Kwik-glide fastener, or 4 buckles.



FREE BOOK!

The Care of Farmers' Feet Combined with a beautiful history-calendar

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Cabbage Price Advances

IN common with the rest of the country western New York experienced its first touch of winter November 21 to 23 and it caught some of us unaware in spite of many warnings. Following mild temperatures all through late November it was somehow hard



M. C. Burritt

to believe that it was soon to freeze up. As usual, Lake Ontario giving off the heat accumulated in summer by a large body of water, moderated our temperatures somewhat, 15° Fahrenheit being the lowest reported along the lake, while in the interior the thermometer fell as low as 5° above at a few points. But fall work was farther along than usual and little if any damage was done. All the cabbage was under cover. About the only result was to stop fall plowing, of which more than usual has been done, and to delay a few odd jobs not yet finished, like digging the carrots in the garden and getting in the gladioli.

An Age of Information

It is a marvelous age of information. Weather and crop reports and news of the world available by radio almost immediately and continuously! At noon and again at night we have the apple and cabbage markets with loadings, receipts in the primary markets, prices and conditions. Three times a day at least, weather reports are received and coming storms can be traced across the country. We step into the house on a mid-Saturday afternoon and partake of the enthusiasm and interest of football games and learn the results as soon and almost as well as if we were there. Last night we learned of the death of Georges Clemenceau, France's wartime Premier, within fifteen minutes of the time it occurred in France! The best of music—as well as the worst—is always available. What wonderful changes and progress in twenty-five years.

The cabbage market has behaved about as expected. So long as loadings were heavy direct from the fields and the markets really over-supplied, shipping point prices were held down in a buyer's market to ten to twelve dollars per ton. When the harvest was over and the crop was all in storage held either by dealers or growers, shipments fall off fifty per cent and with the coming of cold weather the price has steadily risen to twenty dollars. Farmers who have stored at home in their own buildings have made at least five dollars. Those who have hired storage have not lost anything and are a little better off. Market conditions for early December look good, but I would not care to hold cabbage after the holidays on the present outlook. Just now it is a seller's market.

Scouting for Farm Boys

Every community has a considerable list of organizations functioning more or less well. In some towns it is one, in others another. Some are virile and useful. Others may have been, but are now in the rut of routine, held back from serving the community as they might by the conservatism of a few.

One of the organizations hereabouts that is now serving well is the Boy Scouts. Continuously successful scouting is largely a matter of leadership by a foster organization or committee, an area council and executive and especially locally, of a good scoutmaster. Its value to boys depends on their interested activities. Sustained interest in turn depends on the pro-

gram, competition and progress toward a desired, worthwhile goal. Good local troops may happen for a while but continued activity and progress depend on informed and careful planning by responsible persons.

But scouting like most other activities, should be set up and administered by those who live in the communities where it functions and who know what is expected of it there. As is so often the case with organizations, scouting has had its greatest growth and development in cities. As a consequence, scout troops in the villages and country have been added on to the city organizations without much if any thought, planning or supervision for their special needs. For example, the city of Rochester has one hundred scout troops. Wayne County to the east has seventeen, while Monroe—outside of Rochester—and Orleans County to the west, have about twenty-five troops. It is easy to see how a Rochester council and scout executive would have a dominant interest in the city activities and a minimum of intelligent interest in country troops.

To meet this situation two new area councils have been formed just to the east and the other just to the west of Rochester to serve the rural areas. Rural villagers and a few farmers are on the councils and each has its own scout executive, who while he will still office with the Rochester area executive, will have as his primary interest the rural village scouts. Budgets have been raised to finance the work and the prospects for wholesome scout interest, work and achievements in this region are now much better.—Hilton, N. Y., November 24, 1929.

Disadvantages of Fillers

Do you recommend the use of fillers in an orchard?—C.D., New York.

THERE are several disadvantages of the use of fillers. In the first place, they increase the difficulties of cultivation and spraying, but perhaps the chief objection is that they seldom are removed as early as they should be. The owner hesitates to take out a tree which is producing a marketable crop and the result is that the main variety does not grow and produce as heavily as they would if they had more room.

We believe there is a tendency toward the use of annual crops in young orchards as an added source of income rather than to use fillers.

Time Required to Trim Apple Trees

What length of time does it usually take to prune a bearing apple tree?—E.R., New York.

RECORDS kept on a large number of trees in various sections indicate that it takes approximately thirty minutes to prune a mature tree. With a very large tree which has been badly neglected for years, it will, of course, require longer.



"Say, guv'nor, I'm 'ard hup. Yer wouldn't like to buy this stick orf me, would yer?"

—EVERYBODY'S WEEKLY



With the A.A. Crop Grower



Growing 400 Bushels of Potatoes Per Acre

COMPARISON of the methods used by Henry Y. High, Bucks county, and John R. Bachman, Northampton county, who this year grew the highest yields of potatoes reported by members of the Keystone 400 Bushel Club, reveals some striking similarities and a few marked differences, declares L. T. Denniston, extension plant pathologist of the Pennsylvania State College. High's yield was 629.4 bushels and Bachman's 625 bushels.

Bachman grew 42 acres of potatoes this year and High only four acres. Both used Russet firsts for seed, Bachman's being imported from Michigan and High's having been grown from Michigan potatoes last year. The former planted 40 bushels to the acre and the latter 27 bushels.

High planted his potatoes three inches deep and nine inches apart in 31-inch rows. Bachman's depth of planting was four inches and the distance 32x9 inches. His planting date was May 1 while High planted May 14. The growing season was about the same length, Bachman digging October 1 and High, October 10.

Bachman grew potatoes on his field in 1927, when he manured the ground heavily, and wheat and clover last year. He plowed last spring and disced three times. One thousand pounds of 3-10-6 fertilizer was applied in the row. He sprayed 21 times with a pressure of 400 pounds. The Bucks county farmer grew wheat on his field in 1927, clover and timothy in 1928 and then seeded to winter rye which was plowed down in the spring. He disced three times, applied ten tons of manure per acre and 700 pounds of 4-18-10 fertilizer in the row. The crop was spray-

ed 14 times at 275 pounds pressure. Both growers used the cultivator and weeder.

Soil for Early Plants

IT IS looking a long ways ahead to think of seed planting next spring, yet it is none too early to consider the preparation of soil in which the seeds will be sown. The New Jersey State College gives the following directions for preparing compost:

Manure compost is best made by stacking the fresh manure in a compact pile. Enough moisture must be present to start the manure fermenting and in most cases it will be necessary to add water. At intervals of four weeks the manure should be turned and water added to prevent burning or fire fanging.

"Soil compost is made in much the same way. 'Layers 8 to 12 inches thick of manure and garden loam are alternated. After this is turned and worked over a few times, the mixture of manure and soil will make an excellent medium in which to sow seeds or transplant young plants.

Nothing is gained by seed treatment if the seed is planted in diseased soils. "Damping-off" fungi and other disease organisms held over in plant-bed-soils from one year to another are responsible for heavy losses. Therefore, seed-bed and plant-bed soils must be prepared with great care to prevent disease infection of young plants. Composted soil to be used during the late winter or early spring can be kept available by protecting it with boards. Some growers prefer to pit the compost or store it under the benches of the greenhouse."

A Visit with the Editor

(Continued from Page 5)

ming hole, as he has done for the feelings of all the rest of you when you have returned to the old scenes and places of your childhood.

Oh! the old swimmin'-hole! In the long, lazy days

When the humdrum of school made so many run-a-ways,

How pleasant was the journey down the old dusty lane,

Where the tracks of our bare feet was all printed so plane

You could tell by the dent of the heel and the sole

They was lots o' fun on hands at the old swimmin'-hole.

But the lost joys is past! Let your tears in sorrow roll

Like the rain that ust to dapple up the old swimmin'-hole.

Many beautiful things have been written about June, the ideal month of this North Temperate zone of ours, but none expresses quite so well as Riley's "Knee-Deep in June" the real feelings of those of us who know and love the country and speak the language of farm folks.

Tell you what I like the best—
'Long about knee-deep in June,
'Bout the time strawberries melts
On the vine,—some afternoon
Like to jes' git out and rest,
And not work at nothin' else!

* * *

Plague! ef they ain't somepin' in
Work 'at kindo' goes ag'in
My convictions!—'long about
Here in June especially!—
Under some old apple-tree,
Jes' a-restin' through and through,
I could git along without
Nothin' else at all to do
Only jes' a-wishin' you
Wuz a-gittin' there like me,
And June was eternity!

Lay out there and try to see
Jes' how lazy you kin be!—

Tumble round and souse yer head
In the clover-bloom, er pull
Yer straw hat acrost yer eyes
And peek through it at the skies,
Thinkin' of old chums 'at 's dead,
Maybe smilin' back at you
P' betwixt the beautiful
Clouds o' gold and white and blue!—
Month a man kin railly love—
June, you know, I'm talkin' of!

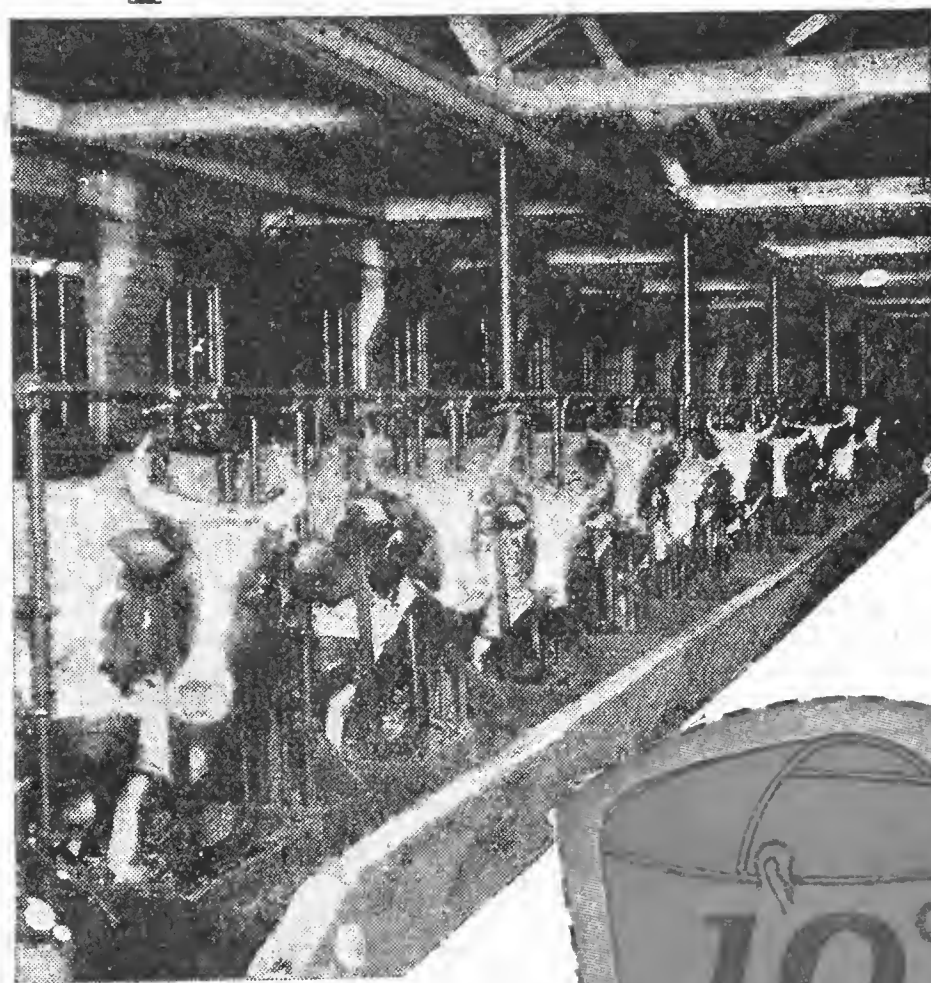
I'll bet that there are not many of you, no matter what your age, who have forgotten what an event circus day used to be in your young life. Oh, how long those days in the corn and potato fields were, when you were looking ahead with such anticipation to the circus, after Dad had said that you could go, if you would be a good boy and work hard. Listen to this song of boyhood in Riley's "Circus Parade." Notice also how the poet has suggested the march of a parade itself in the swinging rhythm of the poem.

The Circus!—The Circus!—The throb of the drums,
And the blare of the horns, as the Band-wagon comes;
The clash and the clang of the cymbals that beat,
As the glittering pageant winds down the long street!

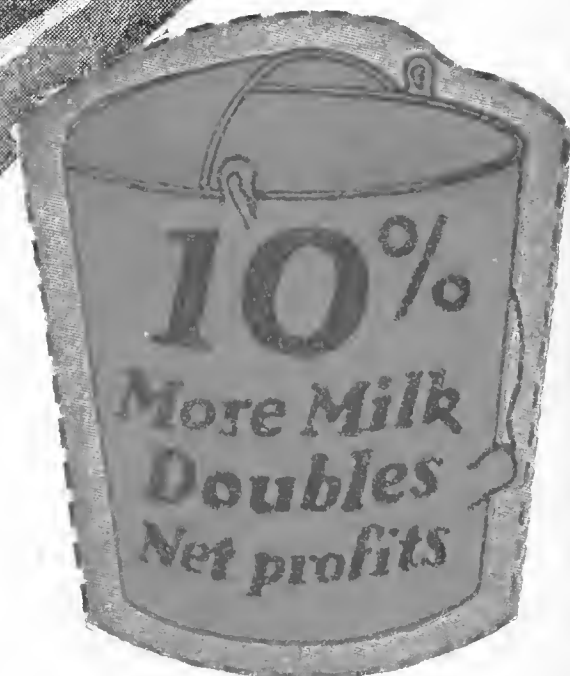
In the Circus parade there is glory clean down
From the first spangled horse to the mule of the Clown,
With the gleam and the glint and the glamour and glare
Of the days of enchantment all glimmering there!

And there are the banners of silvery fold
Caressing the winds with their fringes of gold,
And their high-lifted standards, with spear-tips aglow,
And the helmeted knights that go riding below.

Test the KOW-KARE plan this winter



You'll be amazed
at the gains in
milk yield . . .



Isn't it time you stopped wondering—and doubting—the benefits of KOW-KARE winter conditioning? Why not give the plan that is performing such wonders for other cow owners just like you a trial under your own eyes?

KOW-KARE works two ways to help you make more money from your cows. By building up and maintaining a health standard to throw off disease you are saved many expensive troubles and endless worry. By aiding the organs of digestion and assimilation to convert dry, rich winter feeds into milk—without waste—it brings back your feed money via the milk pail, plus a real profit.

What KOW-KARE is

KOW-KARE is not a food. Neither is it a stimulant. It is a builder—a regulator and invigorator of the natural function of dairy cows. A scientific blend of Iron, the great blood purifier, and potent medicinal herbs and roots, this great conditioner helps your hard-working cows to offset the devastating demands of the barn-feeding season. Without such aid it is no wonder your cows lag in milk-yield or break down completely.

Winter feeding is a vastly different story than living out of doors on succulent green pasturage. Modern dairy methods demand a degree of forced production. KOW-KARE helps to take away the hazard. Cows conditioned with KOW-KARE thrive on their natural winter diet—seldom are troubled with costly ills and disorders.



Let KOW-KARE help you this winter. Only 10% more milk is needed in the average dairy to actually DOUBLE the net profit from the herd. New thousands each year are enthusiastically proclaiming the aid of this tested conditioner in maintaining health and production.

Use KOW-KARE When Cows Freshen

Many serious ills have their origin at calving time, when the average cow is lowest in vitality and resistance. At no time can KOW-KARE help you more definitely than at this critical period. Feed it in the ration two to three weeks before and after. The results will amaze you.

Free feeding directions are on each KOW-KARE can. Sold by drug, feed, hardware and general stores, \$1.25 and 65c sizes. If your dealer is not supplied we will mail, postpaid.

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Written in the language of the layman by a veterinary authority. Authoritative and complete—fitted to the everyday reference needs of the cow owner. Tells how to quickly recognize cow ailments by their symptoms—how to treat them and reduce your loss from disease. Illustrated—and full of general dairy hints and information. Send today for your copy.



Why the Tax System Is Unfair to Agriculture

(Continued from Page 2)



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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

The demand for this garment is unprecedented. Made for rough-and-ready outdoor service of strong knit cloth with a warm knit-in woolfleece lining. Will not rip, ravel or tear; can be washed and keeps its shape. Made in three styles—coat with or without collar and vest.

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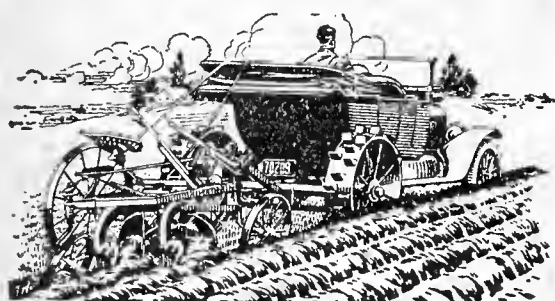
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which led into the surrounding country. With the advent of these new funds there has been a general extension of these roads, but the fact remains that they are now as always primarily of benefit to the cities. In fact it is not unusual for the farmer, city-bound with farm products, to be ordered off the main highways for obstructing traffic. One Michigan farmer adequately summed up the situation as many of his fellows see it when he said, "I'm not interested in the kind of surface they put on these new roads. What I'm interested in is the ditches. That's where I am most of the time."

Meanwhile the farmer pays the full motor license fee, although his car and his truck are unable to operate at certain seasons of the year, because the side roads which he must maintain at local expense have become impassable and he has no opportunity of reaching the main travelled arteries. In addition, poor side roads, which he cannot afford to keep in better condition, cause an excessive use of gasoline per mile travelled. As a result the gas tax which he pays for the improvement of the State roads is made all the greater through his inability to afford the cost of better side roads.

In view of these circumstances it would appear reasonable that the farmer should be relieved of part at least of his present local road expense, either through removing a greater mileage from the local control and placing the responsibility for its maintenance upon the larger jurisdictions, or through returning a portion of the auto tax receipts for use on the side roads. The State of New York has taken an important step in the direction suggested here and the farmers of other States are calling for similar action. In Michigan, the Thomson Bill, sponsored by the Farm Bureau, proposes the return of one-third of the gas tax receipts for use on township roads, under the joint supervision of the county and township authorities.

The country as a whole has been tremendously benefited by the development of a network of through roads and it is quite obvious that this work has by no means been completed. However, the time has arrived when the rights of the great classes of motorists who make but infrequent use of the trunkline highways must also be recognized.

Education Is a State, Not a Local Problem

The second costly item appearing on the farmer's tax receipt is that for schools. As we approach this phase of the subject we should first agree that education is not a local, but a state proposition. Indeed, in many of its aspects it is national in scope.

Evidence is abundant that in many States the rural school districts cannot meet even the lowest standards of the State without resorting to taxation at confiscatory rates. In Michigan, there are 280 grade school districts, districts without high schools, where the tax rate for school purposes alone runs from \$30 to \$60 per thousand of assessed valuation. This is not a problem which concerns the farmer alone, but it is one which hits him on a very vulnerable spot. Educational costs are regularly higher per unit-of-service in rural communities than in cities. The scattered character of the farm population requires either a larger number of teachers in proportion to the number of pupils, or the concentration of pupils from wide areas into a few central school plants. In the latter case there is a new item of cost for transportation. At the same time that costs are high in the country, the general experience is that the taxable wealth per child is distinctly less in farming sections than in urban centers.

The situation is further aggravated by the fact that while the rural districts bear an excessive expense in educating their children, a considerable proportion of the graduates of rural schools migrate to the centers of population when they reach a productive age. As the farmer sees it, he is over-

charged in the first instance, and then loses most of what he paid for.

Here again, New York stands out among the States which are making the most serious efforts to solve the farmer's tax difficulties. The New York school law is of a type which tends to guarantee a respectable degree of educational opportunity for each child, while protecting taxpayers from excessive local burdens. The New York law does not forbid any district from spending such sums as it may desire for educational purposes, but it does provide a reasonable sum to all districts with out the levy of excessive taxes.

New Revenues Should Lighten Old Tax Burdens

I believe the farmer is ready to support new tax measures if he can be assured that the proceeds will lighten his local highway or school taxes or be put to similar uses.

Adam Smith, the great economist, in his classic work, "The Wealth of Nations" lays down the following as one of the fundamental principles of equitable and sound taxation:

"The subjects of every state ought to contribute toward the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities."

Mr. Smith evidently realized that even though we practice the utmost governmental economy, we shall still be confronted with the necessity of raising large amounts to provide funds for all the various activities which people demand of government. But the significant feature of this principle which he lays down is that the issue of first importance is to secure a fair distribution of the tax burden. The general property tax as at present applied fails utterly to measure up to this standard when relied upon as the chief source of State and local revenue. In Michigan it is so hopelessly outgrown that real estate, which constitutes but 35 per cent of the total wealth, is paying more than 80 per cent of the total taxes. The other 65 per cent of our wealth escapes with less than 20 per cent of the total tax load. This situation is obviously unfair. Just because a certain class of property is tangible and cannot be concealed is no sound reason for taxing it up to or beyond its earning power. Taxes should be levied because of a man's ability to pay, not because of his inability to escape payment.

Tax Paying Ability Is Measured by Net Income

Farmers and urban businessmen realize today as never before that an individual's prosperity and tax-paying ability is measured by his profits, not by his inventory or physical holdings. It cannot be denied that a carefully prepared income tax is the most equitable tax yet devised. It accurately measures the individual's ability to pay. It is extremely flexible from year to year, reflecting precisely the financial fortunes of each taxpayer. An income

tax never confiscates any man's property. In lean years it does not howl like a devouring wolf at the door as does the property tax.

I want to give warning that the farm sentiment in favor of income taxation is by no means satisfied with the progress that has been made up to the present. Our farmers will not be content with an income tax which represents but an insignificant proportion of the total State and local revenues. Instead, they look forward to the day when income taxes will supplant the property tax as the chief source of revenue. They are aware that it required the intervention of the Federal government to bring the inheritance tax to its present highly productive state and they are going to demand that means be devised for increasing the revenue possibilities of State income taxes without creating a situation wherein a few backward States can offer an asylum to wealth which seeks to evade the levy.

It often appears that farmers and other sober-minded, law-abiding citizens pay taxes way beyond the benefits received or their financial ability as measured in net income. Meanwhile, thousands of reckless, law-breaking individuals pay no taxes, although they directly and indirectly cause the various units of government a large amount of expense. This is a situation which is admittedly difficult to remedy, but which should be ever kept in mind in outlining our fiscal policies. Perhaps some form of a poll tax might to a slight degree meet this perplexing problem.

The experience of a number of states has shown convincingly that a considerable amount of revenue may be derived through taxes on such non-essentials as tobacco, soft drinks, cosmetics, amusements, etc.

City Home Owners and Renters Should Join the Protest

Our various units of government are today rendering without charge or at a nominal fee, a great variety of special services of a protective and development nature. The full expense of these inspections and certifications and other forms of special service might very properly be charged to those directly benefited. This would mean a material saving to the taxpayer.

The various wards of the State should be employed to the limit of their proper productive ability and the articles so manufactured should be used to supply the needs of the State institutions and activities.

Agriculture asks no preferential treatment, but only a square deal. Farmers are not the sole victims of the present system which places too great dependence upon the general property tax. City home owners are also hard hit. This naturally tends towards an increase in rents, so that urban home owners and renters as well

(Continued on Opposite Page)



INSOMNIA (counting sheep)—1075—1076—1077—why, I do believe it's going to work.—JUDGE.

should make common cause with farmers in an effort to secure tax re-adjustment and relief.

One of the most grievous features of the heavy taxes borne by agriculture is that the farmer has no power to pass any portion of them on or shift them in any way, as he has so little to say concerning the price which he receives for the product of his labors.

It should ever be remembered that the power to tax carries with it the power to destroy. It is certainly not good statesmanship to discourage the ownership of farms and homes through confiscatory property taxes. The ownership of real estate is one of the most stabilizing forces in society and should by all proper means be encouraged, not discouraged.

Summary and Conclusion

I have attempted in this paper to sketch out four fields in which farmers are seeking for tax relief. These are: (1) more efficient and economical local government, (2) improved machinery for the administration of the general property tax, (3) a fuller recognition of the interest of the State as a whole in many of the services now financed largely or wholly from local funds, and (4) the development of newer and more equitable sources of revenue capable of supplanting the general property tax as the leading type of taxation. I need hardly add that every one of the questions upon which I have touched has its counterpart in the cities and villages. No such program could or should be evolved which does not include in its purview all classes of the population. The prayer of the farmer is not for special consideration, but for an early start upon the long and tedious journey which will eventually work for the general welfare.

Bees Must Be Warm to Survive Winter

THE effort of bees to keep warm in a cold hive during the winter is largely responsible for weak colonies in the spring when there is work to be done.

When the hive temperature falls below 57 degrees the bees form a cluster in the shape of a hollow ball and the bees on the inside vibrate their wings to generate heat. This continual motion wears the bees out and they become old prematurely; if the hive is too cold they may die of overwork before spring.

Since bees do not hibernate, and since their body temperature is the same as the air surrounding them, their owners must help the bees to keep warm without working themselves into old age, or even to death, needlessly.

Wood or tar paper packing cases with four inches of insulation for the bottom, six inches for the sides and eight inches for the top will hold the heat in the hive. Clover-chaff, planer-shavings, sawdust, powdered cork, or dry forest leaves may be used for insulation. A slot, one-half inch wide and five inches long should be left for entrance and ventilation.

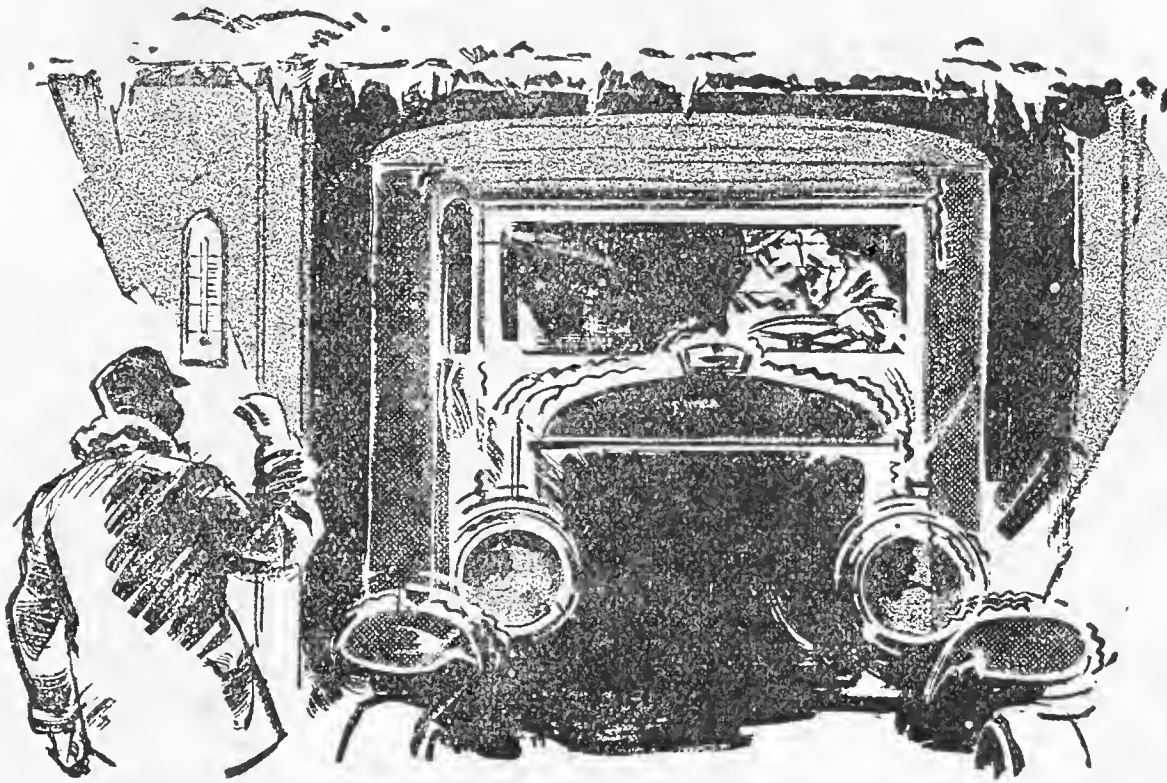
But after the bees are packed in cases a windbreak will save much loss in temperature. The south side of a hill is best not so much for the sunlight as for freedom from cold north winds.—N. Y. S. College of Agriculture.

You do not have to be over-fond of poetry to enjoy "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home", broadcast over WGY, the General Electric Company's station at Schenectady, New York, from 7:30 to 7:45 every Monday evening. These "visits" are prepared by E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist, and are presented in an interesting and entertaining way.

Without doubt the selections chosen by Mr. Eastman will include some of your favorites, but if they do not, WGY will be glad to have you send in your favorite poem. Those that receive the largest number of requests will be broadcast later in the series.

This is one of the few programs that will appeal to all the members of the family, young and old, so tune in every Monday evening.

That groaning labor of your starter on these cold winter mornings



Perhaps you think it can't be helped

You've noticed how your starter grinds, trying to turn the engine over on these cold winter mornings. You've felt the sluggish drag of the crankshaft and pistons as your engine gets under way.

Perhaps you think all this is only natural because of the freezing weather. It's not! Cold-weather starting difficulties are usually directly traceable to *incorrect lubricating oil*.

When you step on the starter, the cold-stiffened oil retards free movement of rotating and reciprocating parts and fails to circulate promptly; your battery suffers while the starter labors. Then, as the motor takes on the burden, metal surfaces grind together without proper lubrication. That's why the first few minutes of starting and running cause more destructive wear than many miles of ordinary driving.

The New Mobiloil Arctic—made for winter weather

Mobiloil Arctic retains its fluidity in the coldest weather. It gives quick distribution to every moving part the minute your engine turns over.

More. Mobiloil Arctic has rich lubricating value at the highest temperatures your engine ever faces.

Ask your dealer to refer to his complete Mobiloil Chart for the correct winter grade to use in your car, truck, or tractor.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
Makers of high quality lubricants for all types of machinery

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Mobiloil

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's. Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (Freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford, Models T, TT, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS, MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Autocar, T (own & Waukesha)H			BB	A				
"H (own engine)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models...	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chandler Special Six			A	A	A	A		
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler, 4-cyl.			A	A	A	A		
Imperial 80	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	A	A	A
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	A
Diamond T	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal, 1K6					BB	A		
"UB-6, T-6W, T-6B, F-6, A-6, 3B-6, 2B-6, T-8W, WR-6, 3C-6, F-7	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ford, A & AA	A	Arc	A	Arc				
"T & TT					E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C. T-10								
"T-11, T-19	A	Arc	A	Arc				
"T-20, T-30, T-40, T-42, T-50, T-60, T-80	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc		
"other models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	A	A	A
Indiana, 611, 6111			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
International Special Delivery, Waukesha engine	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
"33, 43, 54C, 54DR, 63, 74C, 74DR, 103			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"HS54, HS54C, HS74, HS74C, 104C, HS104C	B	A						
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Mack	BB	A	BB	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash Advanced Six & Special Six	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland					A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige, 8-cyl.					BB	Arc		
"other models					A	Arc	A	Arc
Pontiac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic, 15, 15W, 25, 25W, S25W, 30, 30W, 35, 35A, 35B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
"25-6	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Service	A	A			A	A	A	A
Star					A	Arc	A	Arc
Stewart, 7X, 10X							A	A
"21, 21X, Buddy	BB	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker (Pass.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
White, 15, 15B, 20, 20A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
"59, 60	BB	A						
"other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight, 4-cyl.	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
"6-cyl.								
TRACTORS								
Allis-Chalmers, 15-25							B	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case, 25-45, L	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E-B			B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson			BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City, 40-65	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:
For their correct lubrication use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C" "CW", Mobilgrease, or Engine Oil, as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

NOTE: For a season's supply we recommend the 55-gallon or 30-gallon drum with convenient faucet.

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8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.25 EACH
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8 to 10 weeks old.....\$3.25
Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$4.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. **A. M. LUX,** 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

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REGISTERED, POLAND CHINAS, BERKSHIRES, CHESTER WHITES, 8 week pigs, mated, not akin. Bred Sows, Service Boars, Collie Pups, sable and white. Broken Beagles and pups. **P.F. Hamilton,** Cochranville, Pa.

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Your Share of the Profits
Wengard, in Ohio, made \$430 for his share in one week. Montgomery, in Iowa, made \$216 the first week he started. Hundreds are making \$200 to \$500 every month the year round. It's a great business. Everybody buys oil. You simply take orders on Long Credit Terms for nationally known lines—Cen-Pe-Co Motor Oils—Columbia Paints and Roofing. We ship direct from nearby warehouse and collect. **Pay you every Week.**
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For Sale! REGISTERED GUERNSEY. BULL. 14 months old.
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256 Hereford and Angus STEERS
Wt. 400 to 900 lbs. Sorted in even sizes in earload lots. 2 loads fine T.B. tested springer heifers. 2 loads cows. 3 loads spring calves, will sell one load or all.
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Registered. Ready immediate use. Dam 50 lbs. 2 yr. Best breeding. **FRANK RUPERT,** GENEVA, N. Y.

Another \$50 Off in the **CHINESE AUCTION** of **Fishkill Maid Hengerveld** Born June 6, 1928
His dam is a daughter of the great Dutchland Sir Inka, out of a daughter of Rag Apple Colantha Korndyke 14th.
His sire is Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol, whose dam is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, a fall brother to the famous King Segis Pontiac Coat. His sire is out of a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, she having a record of over 30 lb. in 7 days as a four year old.
We will drop the price of this bull \$50 the first of each month until sold.
His price is **\$300.** NOW
Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at face value in payment for this animal.
For pedigrees, terms of sale, etc., write
Fishkill Farms
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner 461-4th Ave. New York City

3 Holstein Cows
They are young, pure bred, just fresh, or about to freshen, and in good shape.
For prices, pedigrees, particulars, etc., write
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NEWTON'S Compound Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. **The Newton Remedy Co.** Toledo, Ohio.

Costs \$98.24 Per Year to Keep a Horse
COMPLETE cost records kept by a group of 22 Iowa County farmers in cooperation with the Agricultural Economics Department of Iowa State College, show that it cost \$98.24 in 1926 to keep the average work horse when feed, labor, housing, interest on the investment were included.

The feed bill was the largest item, amounting to \$59.61. Labor in caring for the horse was \$15.58, the charge for the use of buildings was \$8.13 and interest \$6.91.

The cost of horse labor per hour varied on these 22 farms from 6.8 to 18 cents per hour and averaged 12 cents. In 1925 the average cost was 13.5 cents, or slight higher. The reduction in 1926 was due to the farmers using their horses to better advantage. They secured 892 hours of labor per horse in 1926 as compared with 820 in 1925.

These figures of 12 cents per hour actual use in 1926 and 13½ cents in 1925 run a trifle lower than some other experiments have reported in 1925 and 1926, as some report the cost as approximately 15 cents per hour actually used, and this figure is generally used in estimating the cost of farm operations.—I. W. D.

Karr's Ayrshires Increase Production 16% in 1928

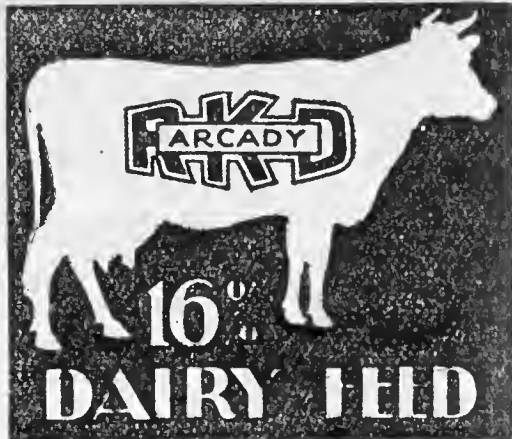
AN increase of 16 per cent in milk and 13 per cent in butterfat production, while feed costs were reduced sixteen cents on every one hundred pounds of milk produced, summarizes 1928, the second year's results in Herd Testing at Sand Hill Farm, owned by I. D. Karr, Almond, New York. During 1928 the nineteen Ayrshires at this farm averaged 8360 pounds of 3.96 per cent milk, 341 pounds of butterfat. This yield computed on a mature equivalent basis is equal to 390 pounds of butterfat. In 1927 the herd averaged 7448 pounds of 4.06 per cent milk, 303 pounds of butterfat, a most commendable yield, that was recognized by the awarding of an Honor Certificate by the National Dairy Association.

Agnes P. of Sand Hill, a junior three year old, by producing 12,346 pounds of 4.24 per cent milk, 524 pounds of butterfat, in 333 days, led her stablemates. The yield in 292 days of the two year old, Marion P. of Sand Hill of 11,049 pounds of 3.82 per cent milk, 423 pounds of butterfat, is also worthy of special mention.

Pig Has Skin Rash

Can you give us some advice in regard to a pig that is about twelve weeks old now. When he came he had some form of skin trouble. It breaks out in a rash and itches very badly. His legs look red and inflamed but he eats good.
I am feeding whole thick milk all he will drink and a small handful of middlings three times a day. I am using sulphur and lard as an ointment but don't know whether the disease is skin or in the blood.

I DO not believe that your pig is suffering from anything very serious. I believe from the symptoms you sent, that it is a blood disorder which is causing this rash. Of course it is difficult to keep such a sore clean, and various forms of infection easily follow.
Wash the pig thoroughly with soap and warm water and then rub lard or some such soft grease well over the most seriously affected parts. It might be well to put a few drops of carbolic acid in the lard as it would have a tendency to drive flies away. Keep the pig in clean well bedded quarters and turn him out on a plot of fresh, clean grass. This should enable the sores to scab over and if the pig will only stop rubbing, it is quite possible that a cure will result.
I do not believe the sulphur in the ointment you are using will do the pig much good.
Make sure that the pig is not constipated, and that he receives exercise. **R. B. Hinman.**



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ONLY \$80! Amazingly low price for grinder with EASY'S capacity. Quickly repays its low cost. THINK!—Grinds unusually large quantities per hour of shelled corn, ear corn, oats, and other grains and roughage. Extra, heavy all-steel rigid body. Tempered chrome nickel steel hammers of new improved type. No burrs, no rollers. No heating. Rocks, nails, etc., in grain can't hurt it. Grinds a lifetime with slight repair cost. 10 to 20 H.P. tractor or engine operates it.
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FREE Let us prove the merits of Dilators by sending you a package by mail, Free.
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With the A. A. Dairyman



Cows Must be Healthy to be Profitable

(Continued from Page 3)

have been tested through their daughters' performance and found to be able to work improvement or maintain very high production will virtually bring about a new era in dairy cattle breeding.

If a good bull is "half of the herd" why kill him when he is 4 years old! And yet 90 per cent of all purebred herd sires are butchered before they are 5 years of age. Proven bulls should be kept as long as they are serviceable. The means to the proving of these bulls are:

1. Strong bull pens that afford safety to the keeper and exercise for the animal.
2. Yearly records of milk and fat production on all milking animals in the herd in order that the performance of the sire's daughters can be compared with that of their dams. These records may be kept by the owner himself or through the herd improvement association or through the medium of official testing if the cows are registered.
3. Cooperative effort on the part of the bull owners of a community or county. The bull association is the most satisfactory method of providing the best purebred bulls at a low cost and then later the exchanging or rotating of the bulls to avoid inbreeding. Even without bull associations the exchange of bulls every couple of years is a simple matter in those neighborhoods where healthy herds of the same breed prevail. A study of pedigrees and what constitutes a good one are needed in order to build up an appreciation of good breeding. It is rather natural in the case of individual ownership of a bull for the owner to think that his animal is without a superior. With this feeling he should be willing to see his bull conserved and therefore effect an exchange of sires after being convinced of course that the bulls entering into the exchange are approximately on a par when pedigrees and type are considered.—E. J. PERRY, *Extension Dairyman, New Jersey State College of Agriculture.*

* * *

Getting Better Bulls

I WILL confess the three problems that bother me.

1. How to combat the disease problem. I think we have gotten along well with the tuberculosis problem. The two diseases which bother me are abortion and mastitis.

I think something can be done with the eradication of abortion from the herd through the blood test and I would urge dairymen to make the blood test for abortion and find out where they stand.

The second disease is mastitis, or "garget". I think this takes a terrible toll from the dairymen. The only thing that I can say about this is for every dairyman to learn about this disease and have a real respect for it, and keep clean so that its ravages will not get started. When one has mastitis in the herd I think the remedies which help most are hot salt water and plenty of massage and frequent milkings. Of course, it goes without saying that the milk from a gargety cow must be absolutely destroyed so that it will not come in contact with any other cow, and every farmer handling a gargety cow must be extremely careful because it is a dangerous disease.

More for Butterfat

2. I think that the butterfat differential paid by most companies at the present time is too low. I think we should get six cents a point for butterfat, or at least five instead of four be-

cause this represents the greater value of the milk.

3. I do not know how to purchase a good bull. It is extremely difficult to do it from his pedigree and even from a visit to the farm where the dam can be examined. I think that it is extremely profitable for a man to purchase a proven sire if he can. This brings up the whole question of cow records, in which I am much interested, and I believe that farmers should belong to cow testing associations and should test their purebreds wherever possible.—PROFESSOR E. S. SAVAGE, *Department of Animal Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture.*

* * *

Lowering Overhead Costs

NO successful manufacturer would think of getting along without a cost sheet, one item of which is overhead. Overhead is that part of the expense of operation which is of such a nature that it can not be charged directly to the machine or part or article being made. A certain percentage of this overhead is charged to the cost of making each item manufactured.

In farming there are several such items, for example, the amount invested in a truck and gasoline to run it, may be charged to milk production if it is used only for hauling milk and dairy feed, but only part of it if it is used for hauling vegetables or other produce part time. This is but one example.

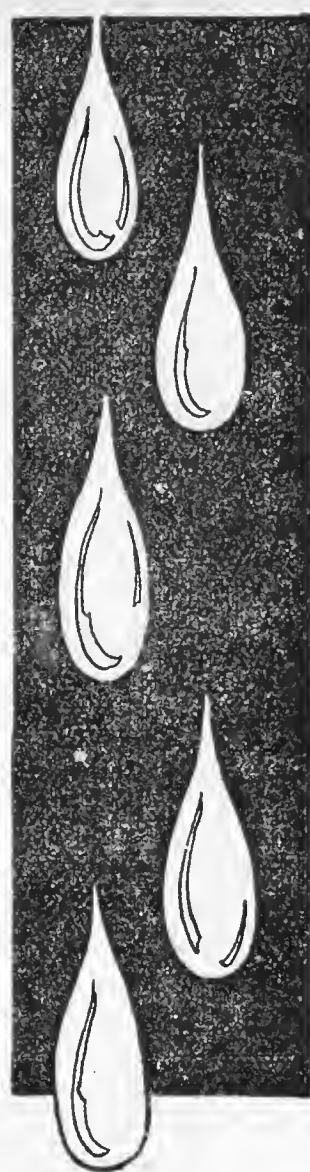
Feed Costs

The big item of overhead expense in dairying as I see it and call it, is the feed required to maintain the bodily weight, furnish heat and energy for each 1000 lbs. live weight of a herd. That is the same whether cows produce 20, 30 or 50 lbs. milk. It naturally follows that the cost of production is greater with light producers, this part of the overhead being twice as much for a cow making 20 lbs. of milk as for one making 40 lbs. while all other parts of the overhead is in about the same proportion. There is just as much invested in the barn and stall of a 20 lb. as a 40 lb. cow.

Nearly 30 years' experience has shown me that too many times the purchaser too often looks at feed costs from a standpoint of cost per ton when the cost to produce 100 lbs. of milk is the only part of the cost he is really interested in or that will do him any good to know. The cost per ton absolutely immaterial. He can better afford to pay \$75.00 per ton if it will make him a profit than \$25.00 and just trade dollars. Too many are keeping cows already for the pleasure of cleaning up the manure behind them and if this will set any to thinking and to feeding better balanced rations and keeping a production and cost sheet on their herds, I will feel repaid.—JOHN W. GREENFIELD.

787 Counties Now "Free" of TB Cattle

ON September 1 there were 787 counties, located in 33 States, which had been declared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to be "modified tuberculosis-free accredited areas." In order to receive such designation a county must have had all of its herds of cattle tuberculin tested and the extent of tuberculosis among the cattle in the county must not exceed five-tenths of 1 per cent. In all cases the cattle which react to the tuberculin test are removed and condemned for slaughter. The total of 787 counties represents a gain of 219 counties in the last 12 months. In addition to the counties, 32 towns in the State of Vermont were designated as modified accredited areas in the course of the year.

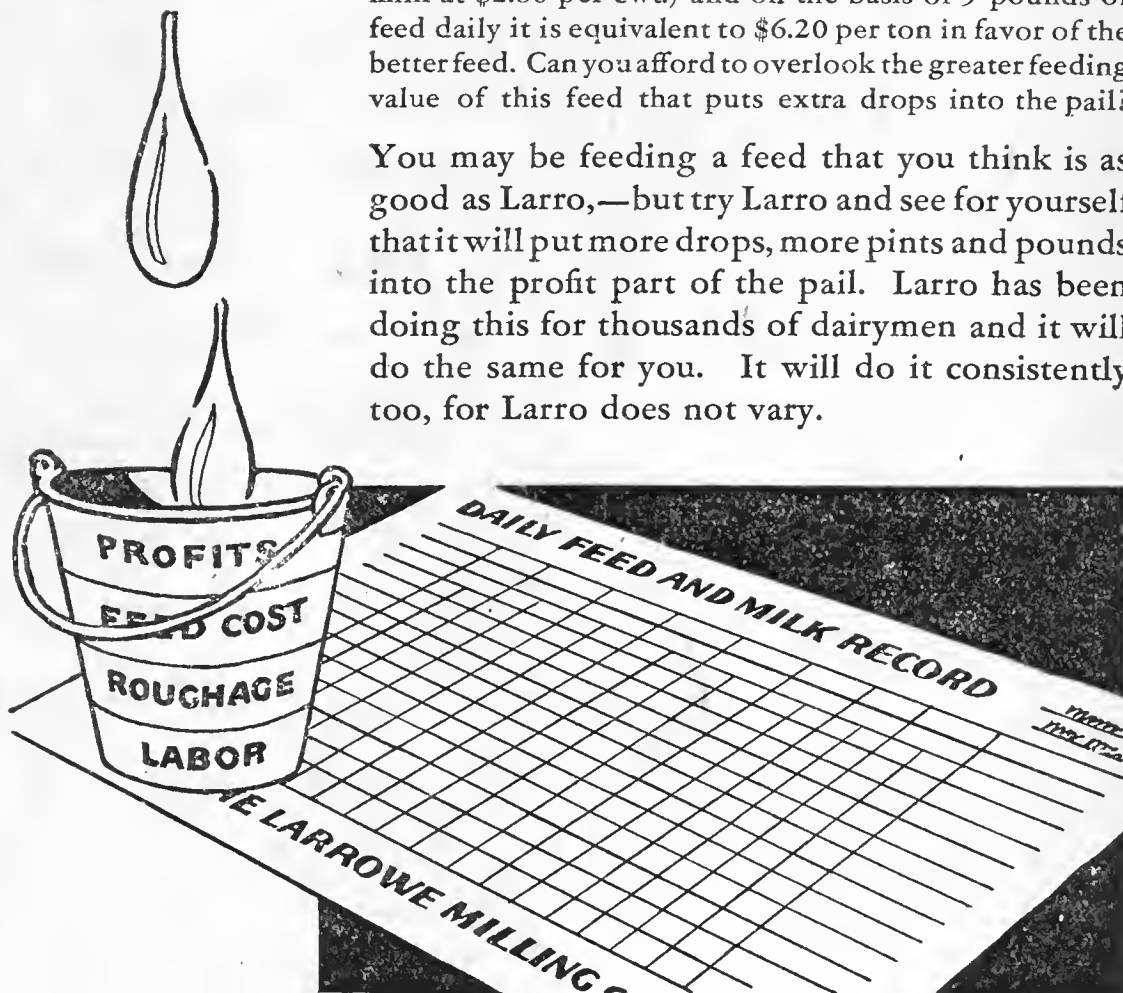


Get Those Profit Drops

On top of the many drops of milk required to pay for labor, roughage and feed come those **extra drops—the profit drops.** In them lies your entire profit if you are to make money milking cows.

Some will tell you that one feed is just as good as another—but—have you stopped to figure what one extra pound of milk per day will mean in the way of profit over feed costs? Suppose a cow produces 30 pounds of milk on 9 pounds of a certain feed and 29 pounds of milk on another feed. This extra pound means 2.8 cents (figuring milk at \$2.80 per cwt.) and on the basis of 9 pounds of feed daily it is equivalent to \$6.20 per ton in favor of the better feed. Can you afford to overlook the greater feeding value of this feed that puts extra drops into the pail?

You may be feeding a feed that you think is as good as Larro,—but try Larro and see for yourself that it will put more drops, more pints and pounds into the profit part of the pail. Larro has been doing this for thousands of dairymen and it will do the same for you. It will do it consistently too, for Larro does not vary.



If you have not tried Larro Family Flour you have a treat in store. It is a general purpose flour that adds a new delight to baking—bread, biscuits, cakes and pies. Get a sack from your Larro Dealer.

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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.42	3.22
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.35	2.10
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for December 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market Still Very Nervous

CREAMERY	Nov. 27, 1929	Nov. 20, 1929	Last Year
SALTED			
Higher than extra	43 1/4-43 3/4	42 3/4-43 1/4	52 1/2-53
Extra (92se)	42 1/2-42 3/4	42 1/4-42 1/2	52
U4-91 score	33	33	41 1/2
Lower G'ds		32	32 1/2

The butter market is still in a highly nervous state as is evidenced by the fluctuations during the past week. The trade is trying hard to find some ray of sunshine breaking through the clouds, but hopes are short lived. About everyone agrees that were it not for the burdensome storage supplies the butter market would be in a good condition, for fresh arrivals are not over heavy. In fact, they are rather scarce where real quality is concerned. However, our reserves of av-

erage goods are so heavy that a lot of butter is being forced onto the market and continues to operate against any improvement. As soon as a little buying interest becomes evident holders of large stocks get all excited and throw a lot of stock open and naturally the buyers take advantage of the situation. This condition is going to exist just as long as we have this tremendous surplus.

There appears to be nothing wrong with consumptive demand. It is holding up extremely well. The metropolitan district of New York City is using between seventy and seventy-five thousand tubs a week. During the week ending November 23 over 18,000 tubs were brought out of cold storage, most of this being fancy butter. It can be easily seen therefore, that the great trouble with the market is the heavy over supply of the intermediate grades. It is generally estimated that our reserves are about 40% higher than they were last year. With so much intermediate grade butter available buyers are extremely critical when they take on the higher score marks.

In the foregoing, therefore, it can be easily seen that the butter market is far from settled.

Cheese Market Still Draggy

STATE FLATS	Nov. 27, 1929	Nov. 20, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	24 -24 1/2	24 -24 1/2	
Fresh Av'ge	23	23	25 -25 1/2
Held Fancy	26 -26 1/2	26 -26 1/2	27 1/2-28 1/2
Held Av'ge	23 1/2-24 1/2	23 1/2-24 1/2	

Low cost cheese from the West is causing some difficulty for New York State makes. The break in Wisconsin seems to have created the policy of watchful waiting on the part of buyers, for in spite of the low cost of this Western cheese there appears to be no activity on the part of the buying interest. There has been good trading in cured cheese and prices have held steady. Short held goods have shown an easier tendency while fresh makes are meeting draggy sales, especially New York flats.

Storage stocks continue to work downward. The holdings in the country are approximately what they were a year ago, with the out-of-storage movement slightly in excess of last year. This is comforting in view of the more disturbing reports of cheap cheese that have been coming from the western producing territory.

Egg Trade Showing Caution

NEARBY WHITE	Nov. 27, 1929	Nov. 20, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	60-62	63-64	63-65
Average Extras	58	61-62	60-62
Extra Firsts	51-56	53-60	40-58
Firsts	47-49	47-51	33-45
Undergrades	42-46	42-46	32-33
Pullets	38-44	38-43	35-47
Pewees		35-38	30-35

NEARBY BROWNS	Nov. 27, 1929	Nov. 20, 1929	Last Year
Hennery	62-63	65-67	63-67
Gathered	52-61	49-64	32-62

There is unmistakable evidence of unusual caution on the part of a large element in the egg trade. Speculators are less active and the entire future market appears to have been backing up during the past week. The shortage compared with last year has been cut sharply during the last month, and this is throwing the speculators back into a retreat. Furthermore, there has been a noticeable increase in the receipts of late. This combined with the sharp reduction in our shortage and the absence of the speculative element as well as future buying, all these factors have induced receivers to keep their floors clear. The egg market in a word could be classed as rather touchy or jumpy. We do not look for any sharp changes but our statement of a couple weeks ago that we believed the peak was passed, appears to have been correct. Our cold storage holdings in the United States are generally estimated at approximately 969,000 cases short of the holdings of a year ago. However, this is approximately 350,000 cases less than what it was on November 1. This sharp reduction in the shortage of 350,000 cases is the one factor that has been making the trade sit up and take notice.

Live Poultry Sold Well for Holiday

	Nov. 27, 1929	Nov. 20, 1929	Last Year
FOWLS			
Colored	26-33	25-32	25-30
Leghorn	18-25	15-24	20-23
CHICKENS			
Colored	24-28	22-26	28-30
Leghorn	22-24	20-22	20-26
BROILERS			
Colored		28-34	36-40
Leghorn		30-32	-35
OLD ROOSTERS	21-22	20-22	
JAPONS	30-40	35-42	35-50
TURKEYS	26-28	28-32	25-38
DUCKS, Nearby	20-28	-28	24-30
GESE	21-26	24-25	-29

Live poultry sold very well for the holiday trade with the exception of turkeys. A couple of months ago we advised sell-

ing turkeys at that time when they were bringing 40c and 45c, expressing the opinion that we were going to see a lot of competition at Thanksgiving when other producing sections would be after the holiday trade. That's exactly what happened. Turkeys were plentiful this year and they sold at very attractive prices from the standpoint of the consumer. Prices ranged from 43c to 47c per pound retail for the dressed birds, which was no more than the price of fancy quality. As a consequence everybody had turkey although fowls and chickens sold very well. Those who followed our advice a year ago and played the local market for their turkeys did a lot better than those who depended on the New York market. As was expected the best market was on Tuesday although the trade held up very well on Wednesday with the exception of broilers.

Christmas falls on Wednesday and we have a combination of marketing days that is going to be rather hard to follow. If shippers are planning to send produce to New York City, it should arrive Monday morning, although hold overs from the previous week we feel are going to meet a pretty good trade. Once more we advise our readers to work the local market to the limit.

Potato Market Quiet

Potatoes are meeting a quiet trade. Most of the attention has been directed to the holiday specials and staples have received very little attention. Long Islands have managed to maintain their price level of from \$4.75 to \$5.15 for 150 lb. sack goods, while Maines in sacks have slipped to \$3.85 to \$4.10 and Western New Yorks are generally about 10c lower. Potatoes in bulk from Maine are bringing from \$4.50 to \$4.90 while Long Islands in bulk are worth from \$6 to \$6.25. Once in a while we hear of higher prices but in a very small way. Western New York in bulk generally bring around \$4.50 to \$4.65.

With the coming of heavier weather we look for some improvement in the potato market, although between now and the Christmas holidays potatoes will get comparatively little attention. For a couple of weeks we expect to see some better trading and then will come a slump until after the first of the year.

Potatoes from Florida have started to come on the market, as well as Bermudas which have been on for some time. Florida Spaulding Rose are bringing \$8 per barrel for No. 1's, while Red Bliss are bringing from \$8 to \$9 and Bermudas are selling at \$14. Of course these high priced goods are meeting very limited demand and are not clearing readily.

Meats and Livestock

Steers—Market firm. Good \$12.25-12.75; common and medium \$9.00-12.00.

Bulls—Market steady; medium \$7.25-8.75, a few at \$9.00; common lightweights \$5.50-6.50.

Cows—Market steady, demand slow. Good \$7.50-7.75; common and medium \$6.25-7.00; cutters \$2.50-5.50.

Vealers—Market steady. Good to choice \$16.00-18.00; medium \$12.00-15.50; culls and common \$9.50-11.50.

Calves—(Whole milk-feds excluded) market steady. Medium to choice \$9.00-11.00; culls and common \$6.00-6.75.

Lambs—Market steady, quality considered. Good to choice \$13.00-13.50; medium \$11.50-12.75; culls and common \$8.50-11.00.

Sheep—Market steady. Ewes, medium to choice \$4.25-6.00; culls and common \$6.00-3.50.

Hogs—Market steady; (85-120 pounds) \$9.60-9.80; (130-160 pounds) \$9.50-10.00; (165-220 pounds) \$9.90; (rough) \$7.00-7.50.

Fair Demand for Good Hay

The hay market is meeting a pretty fair demand, considering the fact that most of the receipts, which are moderate, can only be classified as undergrades. Timothy is worth \$24 to \$25 for the best grade, with No. 2 bringing \$2 a ton under No. 1 and No. 3, bringing \$2 under No. 2. Mixtures generally bring \$1 to \$2 under straight timothy.

Bean Market Slow

The domestic bean market is slow. The jobbing demand is sluggish and the market as a whole appears to be weak and tending toward a lower level. Imports of foreign beans continue very heavy. In spite of the tariff, Europe, South America and Japan are heavy shippers. Foreigners in our cities prove the old statement that blood is thicker than water for it appears that they prefer beans grown in the Old Country. Of course a lot of their varieties imported are not grown here, but where the varieties are the same the foreign product frequently takes preference. For one thing, a lot of these for-

eign beans are graded a whole lot better than ours. Jumbo Marrows are generally worth from \$11 to \$10, with average from \$8.75 to \$9.75. Peas cover a range of from \$7.50 to \$8.25, while Red Kidneys sell at \$8.25 to \$9. Imported Marrows are bringing from \$9.25 to \$10.25 while European peas are quoted at \$7 to \$7.75. Red Kidneys from Chile are bringing from \$8 to \$8.75.

Notes on the Produce Trade

Cabbage is doing a little better. Prices range anywhere from \$32 to \$40 per ton. New York is beginning to get some real winter weather and corn beef and cabbage is going to taste good to the working man.

State carrots are meeting fairly good demand, bringing from \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel for washed goods in bushel baskets.

Pumpkins from nearby are bringing from \$2 to \$3.50 per barrel.

Nearby squash are worth \$1.25 to \$1.75.

State celery is a little easier, bringing from \$3 to \$3.50 per crate.

The apple market has been quiet without much material change. The better marks are holding steady reaching top figures. However, most of the offerings would be the average of the following quotations: Baldwins \$1 to \$2; Jonathan \$1.25 to \$2.25; Greenings \$1 to \$3; McIntosh \$1.25 to \$3; Wealthies \$1 to \$2; York Imperial \$1.50. In barrels Baldwins are worth from \$3.50 to \$6; Greenings \$3.50 to \$9; Kings \$3 to \$6; McIntosh \$3.50 to \$10; Northern Spy \$3.50 to \$8; Wealthy \$3 to \$6.50; York Imperial \$3 to \$6.

Northern New York Notes

WINTER has at last arrived with us as a preliminary to Thanksgiving. Within a radius of twenty-five miles the snow is eighteen inches deep in some places and none at all in others. The mercury has been as low as zero according to some living in the Adirondack region, while with us it has been around twelve to fifteen. It is perhaps as well for colder weather to arrive, for some plants or trees that should be dormant are already showing signs of new growth. The small boy was helping me this morning to cover our roses with some eight inches of earth, which is needed in order to keep the better sorts over the winter, and we found some buds that had grown to over one-half inch in length.

Many farmer meetings are being held during this period. Jefferson County Pomona Grange holds forth on the 4th and 5th of December, the Farm and Home Bureaus on the 10th, while Lewis County Farm and Home Bureaus held their meetings yesterday, the 22d of November. C. R. White, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation, and Mrs. Edward Young, president of the State Home Bureau, were the main speakers of the day at the Lewis County meeting.

Turkey Prices Slump

The collapse of turkey prices all through the North Country, is nothing short of a calamity to turkey growers. Turkey days were held at Madrid, Lisbon and Heuvelton this week, where the birds are now all offered dressed ready for market in comparison to the older days when they were all alive, and in earlier times driven "on hoof" to the market places. Prices for the dressed birds ranged from 25 to 39 cents per pound according to quality of the birds, and the buyers. Some 30 tons of dressed birds were sold, while a number of growers did not dispose of their birds, preferring to hold them in preference to taking so low a price, and working them off on other markets.

Eighty-nine farmers from all parts of Jefferson County, members of the dairy improvement associations, held their first annual get together meeting at East Hounsfield on Wednesday evening of this week. E. C. Masten, county agricultural agent, was in charge of the program. A. T. Foster of Watertown was toastmaster, while speakers included C. R. Langworthy and Enos E. Eastman, presidents of the associations, and Professors Crandall and Brownell of Cornell. It was the consensus of all with whom we talked that the dairy improvement work is one thing that the members feel is giving them great financial returns for the time and money invested, and the wonder is not that there are as many members as there are, but that there are not 1000 and over in this county.

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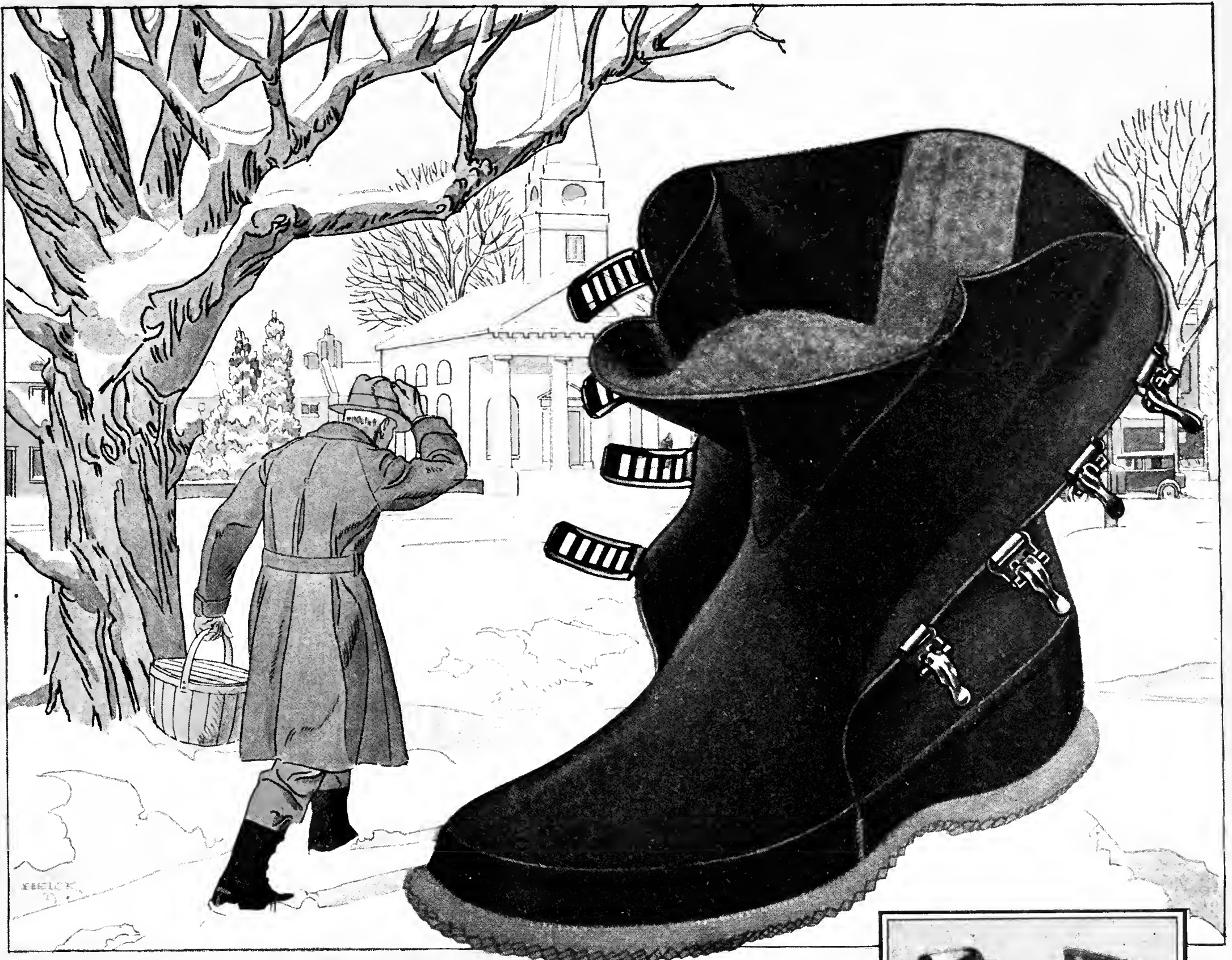
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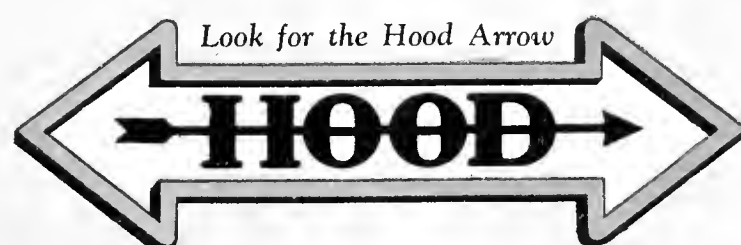
THE HOOD 4-BUCKLE ARCTIC

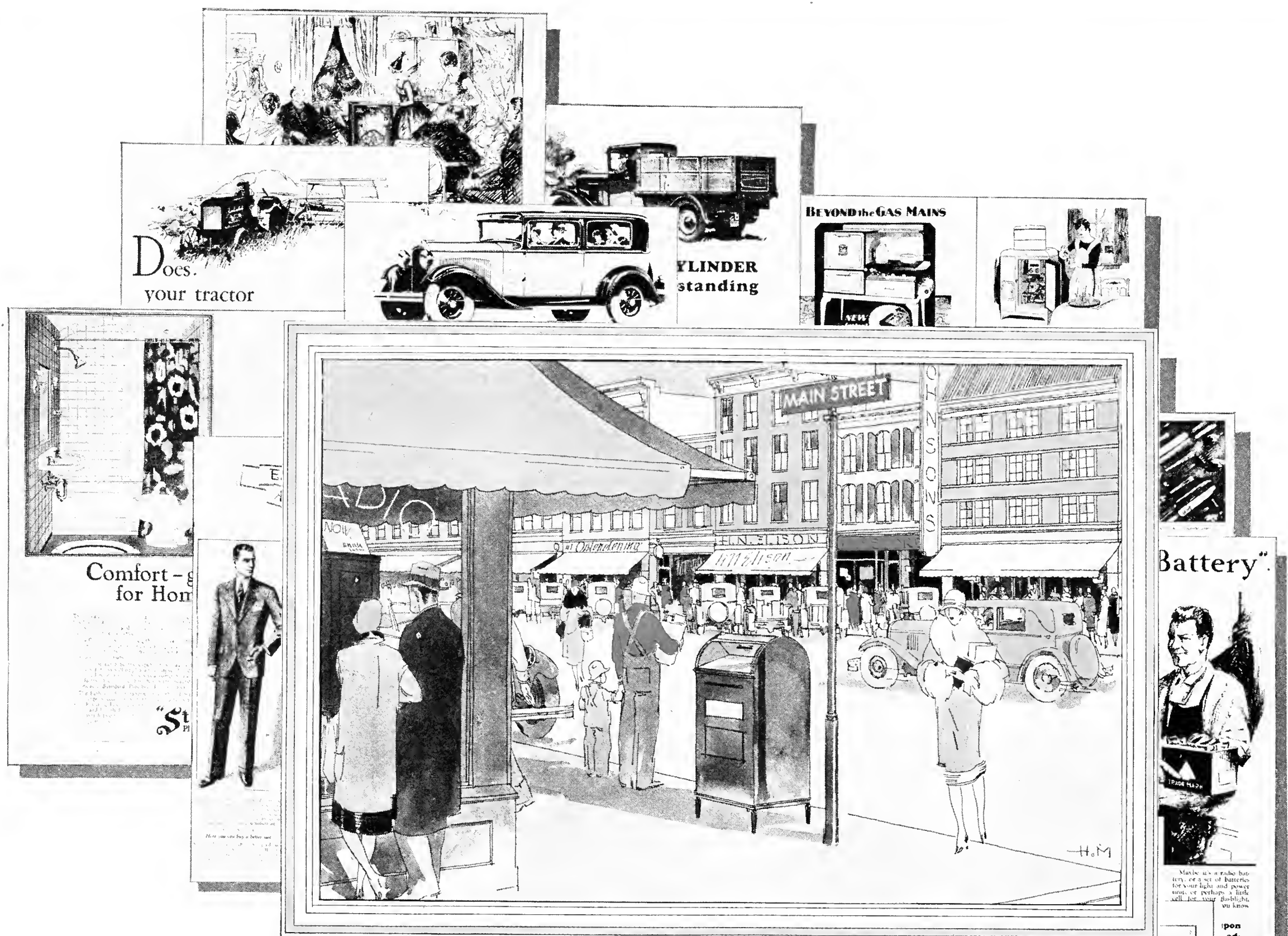
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ments regularly. It may be a new variety of seed corn that means extra bushels at husking time, or a plan for fencing that saves time and labor . . . Perhaps a new feed to increase egg production, or a radio to bring you markets, weather forecasts and entertainment for the family.

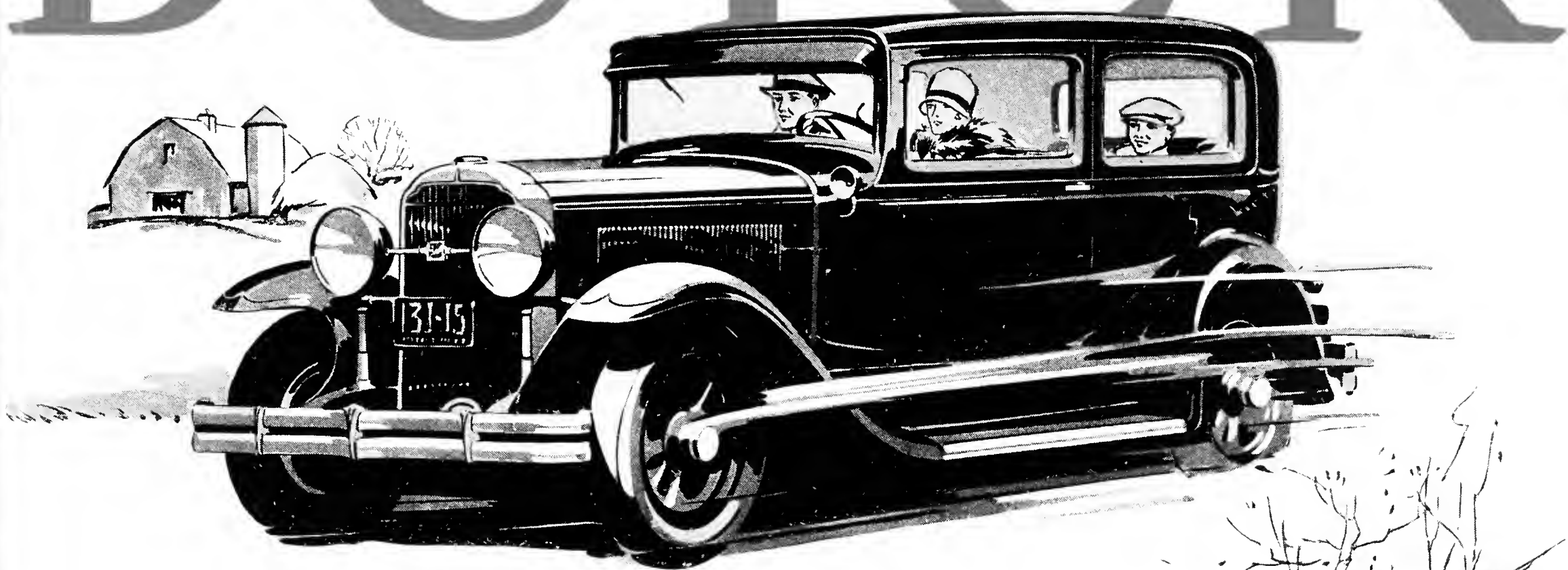
Read the advertisements, big and little—they are reliable—you can depend on them. Catch-penny schemes are not admitted to the advertising columns of this paper. Manufacturers with reputations are displaying their wares and telling about them. Get their catalogs and booklets—read them. It is the way to buy goods intelligently and profitably.

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There are thousands of hours of entertainment for you in a Screen-Grid Radiola—nightly programs by nationally famous artists, costing thousands of dollars to produce and put on the air. And a

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Farm News from New York

National Grange Passes Resolution on Farm Problems

THE National Grange in their annual session at Seattle, Wash., took action on a number of problems affecting farming. The meeting opposed the policy recently suggested that the surface rights in public domain be turned back to the several states. The feeling was expressed that this would inevitably lead to exploitation as well as possible graft in the handling of timber rights, grazing rights and water power rights.

The Grange again stood back of the export debenture plan. A resolution was adopted, commending the National Master and other officials for their efforts in favor of this plan.

One resolution pledged support to the Federal Farm Board in its efforts to improve the cooperative marketing system. The attitude of the Grange is that the Board is good as far as it goes, but that it does not and cannot strike at the basic difficulty in the agricultural situation.

The Grange restated its stand on income tax reduction. It opposes reduction in Federal income taxes until such time as our war debts are paid off.

The Grange vigorously opposed the tariff bill as passed by the House and as modified by the Senate Finance Committee.

The National Grange reaffirmed its stand on Muscle Shoals. While opposing government operation as a general principle they, several years ago, urged Congress to accept the Madden Bill involving a lease by the American Cyanamid Company to operate the Muscle Shoals plant for producing fertilizer.

The Grange passed a resolution commending Mr. Hoover on his efforts towards the strict enforcement of the prohibition act.

Poultry Dealers Convicted in Long Trial

FOR the past six weeks towards one hundred live poultry dealers in New York City have been on trial before Federal Judge Cox. It was charged that these men through an organization attempted to boost poultry prices in New York City and that they used violence to intimidate other dealers who refused to go along in their program. The original indictment included about ninety names, but fifteen were acquitted for lack of evidence. The jury finally brought in a verdict of guilty against sixty-six of the defendants. Eight who were named as the ring leaders were accused in the indictment of having obstructed deliveries of poultry, twenty-eight with accepting unlawful payment of money from market men, twenty-two with following and spying upon those engaged in the chicken business and seventeen with having paid various sums to market men and others to induce them to discontinue business.

President Hoover Works to Stabilize Business

THE recent decline on the stock market has naturally led to some fears that business might suffer a serious depression. It is generally realized that business conditions are affected by the attitude that everyone has towards it. In other words, when people think business will be bad, there is more danger of a depression than there is when people think that times will be prosperous.

President Hoover has been busy conferring with groups from a number of industries in an attempt to enlist their aid in preventing a slump in business. The President has already called to Washington, a number of railroad presidents for a discussion of the situation. Another step taken was to direct letters to the governors of the various states, suggesting that this is an excellent time to rush any public works which are under construction or which are contemplated. The replies from a number of governors in-

dicate that they will cooperate in this way.

On November 25, leaders of four farm organizations met with the President and pledged him their support in a general program of stabilizing the industrial situation. These farm leaders who met with the President were: Fred Brenckman and S. S. McCloskey, of the National Grange, both of Washington; C. E. Huff, Salina, Kansas; C. S. Barrett, St. Marys, Georgia; C. C. Talbot, Jamestown, North Dakota; Louis Chambers, El Reno, Oklahoma; and C. N. Rogers, Indianola, Iowa; of the Farmers' Union; S. H. Thompson, Chicago, and Earl Smith, Detroit, Illinois, of the American Farm Federation Bureau, and Leroy Melton, Greenville, Illinois, and P. L. Betts, Chicago, of the Farmers' Equity Union. They were accompanied by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture and Alexander Leggc, chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

Milk Cooling By Radio

TRY this on your radio. A special radio school on cooling milk has been arranged by the New York State College of Agriculture, which will go on the air from the principal radio stations in New York State, during the hours of 12:30 to 1:30 each noon, on December 9th, 10th and 11th. If you make milk, it will pay you to tune in and get the information that will be offered in this special radio school.

The program on the milk cooling for the three days mentioned, will be as follows:

December

- 9 "Why milk should be cooled," by Prof. J. D. Brew, of the dept. of Dairy Industry.
- 9 "How an electric current brings about refrigeration," by Prof. H. W. Riley, of the dept. of Rural Engineering.
- 9 "Influence of quality on demand for milk," by M. P. Catherwood, of the dept. of Marketing.
- 10 "How to decide on the size and insulation of a milk cooling tank," by Prof. H. W. Riley, of the dept. of Rural Engineering.

Power Company to Advertise in New York State

BETTER markets and shorter hauls for agricultural producers are predicted as one result of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation's country-wide educational campaign to tell the nation about the advantages of New York State as the ideal place to play, work, and do business.

The Corporation has just announced the establishment of a permanent Industrial Development Bureau to analyze the industrial advantages and needs of every town and county in the state and to study the specific manufacturing and distributing problems of business concerns which may be benefited by re-locating or establishing plants in New York.

The work of the Bureau will be directed by Don G. Mitchell, formerly Director of the Industrial Site Service Bureau of the McGraw Hill Publishing Company, and will be supported by an advertising campaign in national publications.

"Although New York is one of the greatest manufacturing states in the union, it has by no means come into its own industrially," declared Mr. Mitchell. "Furthermore, the expected development as the power resources of the state are more fully utilized, will inevitably benefit the farmer. Decentralized industry, using electric power, brings the industrial worker nearer the farmer, and makes new and more profitable markets for the products of agriculture. Incidentally, of course educational expansion especially in the smaller centers will help to accelerate the extension of rural distribution lines where New York already ranks high, being second only to California.

"The national advertising and the general industrial development projected are in no way philanthropic but just good business, as more industry will mean a greater use of power. On the other hand

- 10 "The cost of ice for cooling milk," by R. F. Bucknam, of the dept. of Marketing.
- 10 "How soon should milk be cooled after it is drawn from the cow," by Prof. J. D. Brew, of the dept. of Dairy Industry.
- 11 "How to build an insulated concrete milk tank," by Prof. H. W. Riley, of the dept. of Rural Engineering.
- 11 "The relation of methods of cooling to the keeping quality of milk," by Prof. J. D. Brew, of the dept. of Dairy Industry.
- 11 "What does it cost to cool milk with electricity and how does this cost compare with ice," by R. F. Bucknam, of the dept. of Farm Management.

New York State Boys and Girls Go to Livestock Show

TEN New York State 4-H Club members will attend the National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress at Chicago, November 29 to December 6. This meeting is held in connection with the International Livestock Show. Those who are attending are as follows: Miss Mary L. Couch, Odessa, Schuyler County; John Cherry, Red Hook, Dutchess County; Thomas Hollier, Skaneateles, Onondaga County; Richard Goodwin, Guilford, Chenango County; Myron Weatherwax, Troy, Rensselaer County; Jane Gilmore, Holcomb, Ontario County; Mary Garley, Manlius, Onondaga County; Pearl Reed, Union Grove, Delaware County; Dorothy Weatherwax, Troy, Rensselaer County; Francis P. Oley, Manlius, Onondaga County.

Beekeepers Conference

THE New York State Federation of Beekeepers' Associations is holding its annual meeting at the Y. W. C. A. in Syracuse, December 10th and 11th. This meeting is open to all the beekeepers of the State. Men well known to the beekeepers of the state will discuss import-

ant problems confronting the industry. An excellent program of interest to both small and commercial beekeepers has been prepared.

E. J. Dyce, of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, will discuss the Cooperative Marketing of honey by the Ontario Association. Most of the program will be on the subject of marketing. The State Association will be reorganized during the meeting. All beekeepers interested in the future of the industry should attend.

Charles Betts of Wayne Co. Ends Own Life

Charles H. Betts of Lyons, who rose from a poor orphan doing odd jobs in a country store to wide prominence as a Republican leader and weekly newspaper editor, died on November 27, victim of a bullet fired by his own hand. He was 66. Discouragement over his failure to find relief from long illness was responsible for the suicide, which took place in his private office in the postoffice building Sunday afternoon, says the Associated Press.

Betts was editor of the Lyons Republican and the Clyde Times. He had served the former paper 32 years. The Republican was widely read in political circles for its editorials. He attracted country wide attention through the exchange of a series of letters with the late President Roosevelt, with whom he took issue against the direct primary and recall of judges. Otherwise he was a strong Roosevelt supporter.

Mr. Betts was born in Red Creek, Wayne county, on April 14, 1863, the son of Thomas and Mary N. Tiner Betts and was left an orphan at eight. His preliminary education was obtained in the country schools and in Leavenworth institute at Wolcott. In 1891 and 1892 he attended Adrian college, Michigan, and after two years enlarged his knowledge by wide reading.

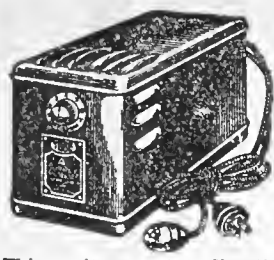
From 1876 to 1882 Mr. Betts worked as a clerk in a general store at North Wolcott, and from 1882 to 1884 was associated in business with John E. Hough, postmaster and proprietor of the general store at South Butler. He purchased the Lyons Republican, a weekly newspaper and job printing plant. Mr. Betts began his political career in 1893 when he managed the campaign of George Horton of Wolcott, for member of assembly. In 1894 he was appointed deputy clerk of the state assembly and for 12 years thereafter held various other state appointments. In October, 1917 he became secretary of the council of farms and markets.

New York County Notes

Cattaraugus County—The third week of November brings snow flurries. There has been an abundance of fine fall weather for plowing and all kinds of farm work. The winter meeting of the Pomona Grange will be held in West Valley, December 6 and 7, when officers for two years will be elected and installed. C. J. Hart and staff of Mansfield Grange will be in charge of the installation. Leo P. Noonon, Farmersville Station and G. W. Boyce, Salamanca are scheduled to speak. West Valley Grange will present two plays. A full program is planned for the two day session.—M.M.S.

Chenango County—A recent County Farm Bureau Membership meeting of 150 committeemen and their wives at Norwich showed an increase in membership for 1930. There were 654 cash memberships reported and 107 pledges. Robert Marshman of Oxford presided. J. C. Estelow, Assemblyman Bert Lord and Farm Bureau Manager Scott spoke.

The annual meeting of the Chenango County Farm and Home Bureaus will be held at the Norwich City Hall, December 5th. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Advisory Agricultural Commission will be the principal speaker at the joint meeting in the afternoon.



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With the A. A. Farm Mechanic



Keeping the Engine from Freezing

NOW that tractors, trucks, and autos

By I. W. DICKERSON

to 10 pints water) at about 32 below.

are used the year round instead of being laid up as soon as cold weather comes on, it sometimes becomes quite a problem to decide on the most satisfactory antifreeze solution. The proper one to select will depend somewhat on the type of cooling system, but more on the way which the engine is to be used.

Alcohol

Alcohol and water is the most commonly used antifreeze solution in autos and trucks, especially where they receive only light service. A 30 percent solution of denatured alcohol and water (6 pints alcohol to 14 pints water) freezes at about zero; a 40 percent solution (8 pints alcohol to 12 pints water) freezes at about 20 below; and a 50 percent solution (10 pints alcohol

Alcohol has no destructive effect on metals or on rubber hose, will not form rust or other hard deposits at any point in the cooling system, and is just as efficient as water in removing heat from the engine.

The one serious objection to alcohol is that it boils at a lower temperature than water and will evaporate before the water and hence fresh alcohol must be added; and unless watched carefully and tested frequently, may lose so much alcohol that the solution may freeze unexpectedly and cause heavy damage. Because of this its use is not very practical in tractors or in trucks or autos that see severe service.

Kerosene, Crank Case Oil, Etc.

Kerosene is sometimes used as an antifreeze solution in autos and trucks under light service. It is cheap, will not freeze in any climate and has no bad effects on metals. There is an odor that some folks object to, and in the case of closed cars an oily film is deposited on the windows.

Kerosene is hardly practical for engines under heavy duty, as it does not absorb the heat as well as water and has a higher boiling point, and hence there would be danger of overheating the engine and perhaps the kerosene catching fire. Fire insurance cannot be collected on cars burning under these circumstances. Much the same can be said about used crank case oil, except that it is even less effective as a cooling agent and hence would increase the danger of overheating. Neither kerosene nor oil will make a stable mixture with water.

Honey and Glucose

Of late there has been much interest in the use of honey and glucose or corn sirup in antifreeze solutions, and many of our readers have reported them to give satisfactory results, while others have been disappointed. A mixture of half honey and half water brought to a boil and skimmed before putting into the cooling system stands a temperature of 20 below before freezing, and at even lower temperatures forms a slushy ice which does no damage. Only water needs to be added to make up for evaporation. In starting on a cold morning the radiator should be covered with a blanket, then the engine run a few minutes, then the solution allowed time to warm up so it will circulate. If put at once on heavy duty, serious damage may result.

A very serious objection to honey or glucose as antifreezes is the danger of overheating the engine or of failing to add water so that the top of the cylinder head may be exposed. When this occurs the honey solution is cooked into a taffy or candy material, which is almost impossible to get out, and the owner is certainly in hard luck. Because of this danger, honey or glucose should not be used in engines under severe duty, and my advice is to leave them severely alone as antifreeze solutions.

Glycerine or Glycol

The last two or three years have seen a great increase in the use of radiator glycerine and of glycol in antifreeze solutions, and both these materials give excellent results under both light and heavy duty conditions. Both of them make safe mixtures with water and will stand very low temperatures. They boil at higher temperatures than water, and hence only water needs to be added. They have no bad effects on metals and the purer grades have very little effect on rubber hose connections. They do not injure the car finish if spilled like alcohol, have no disagreeable odor, and cool effectively even under heavy duty. They have

some tendency to form clots if much rust or sediment is in the cooling system, but this is not serious and in many ways they make about as satisfactory antifreeze solutions as one can select. They are rather expensive in first cost, but by filtering can be used over and over.

Other Materials

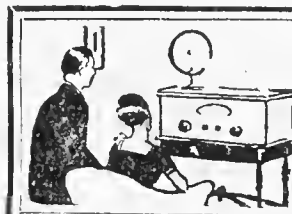
There are various other materials which might be used for antifreeze solutions, such as calcium chloride, common salt, and so on, but most of these have more or less of an electrolytic or corrosive effect where they are in contact with different metals at the same time, and hence are not used to any extent. There are also commercial antifreeze solutions on the market, which if put out and guaranteed by responsible firms are usually quite satisfactory. Especially where engines must operate under severe conditions, a guaranteed commercial antifreeze may be the best in the long run.

Can Old Paint Brush Be Softened?

"What can I do with a paint brush which has not been kept in oil and the paint has dried into it quite hard?"

OLD brushes which through neglect have become filled with hardened paint should not be thrown away, since by proper treatment they can be softened and cleaned so they can be used for rough work, roof painting, and so on, although not very satisfactory for real paint work.

Soak the hard brush in kerosene heated by setting in a hot water bath, after which they may be cleaned by the use of a mixture of one part acetone and two parts benzole or coal tar naphtha, or any neutral paint remover containing benzol or acetone may be used. Do not use the caustic type, as this will destroy the fibers. Sometimes soaking the brush for 24 hours or more will soften the hard material enough so that it can be washed out in turpentine; but this will not work if the brush is very hard.—I. W. D.



On the Radio

Keeping Storage Battery in Cellar

Will the storage battery run down quicker in the cellar or under the stand where the radio set is?—W. C., Penna.

PROVIDED you connect the storage battery in the cellar to the radio set with good heavy wires, such as insulated No. 14 or heavier, or double electric lamp cord, the results will be the same as having the battery right under the set. The battery will not run down any quicker. Be sure the battery stands on a dry board or shelf and that the wires are not allowed to touch damp walls.—B. F.

Underground Aerials of Doubtful Value

MANY readers ask as to the value of the underground aerials so often advertised. My observations have been that these have but little if any value in decreasing trouble from static, in spite of the manufacturers' claims as to what they will do along this line. Generally the signal strength is less than with a regular aerial, and of course the static is cut down in the same proportion. They may be of interest, but seem of but little practical value.—I. W. DICKERSON.

Do not forget to tune in on "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home", broadcast by American Agriculturist over the General Electric Company's station, WGY, at Schenectady, every Monday evening from 7:30 to 7:45.

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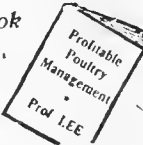
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With the A. A. Poultry Farmer



More Feed Makes More Eggs

IT TAKES about five pounds of feed

By L. E. WEAVER

best reason in the world why pullets

out of every six that a pullet eats just to keep her in condition. It is that extra pound of feed which makes all the profit for her owner. If she does not eat the extra pound, the boss does not get any profit. He is also out what she does eat. It follows therefore that the successful poultryman is the good feeder and uses every means at his command to coax the pullets to eat more. He knows that by so doing he is going a long way toward preventing that dread of all poultrymen—the fall or winter molt. The molt usually follows a loss in weight, and that is due to a slowing up in food consumption.

Someone may ask, "How are you going to make pullets eat more? When there is dry mash in one hopper and grain in another and they will only eat so much and then walk away and leave it what are you going to do?" In the first place it is a fact that some flocks of pullets on just grain and dry mash will eat enough to maintain their weight or even make a moderate gain and at the same time lay 50% or better through the fall and winter. They need no coaxing. But such flocks are exceptional. For most of us, the use of lights to lengthen out the day and thus induce the birds to eat more is a decidedly profitable practice.

Milk is an appetizer. Whether the pullets get skim milk as a drink, or get dried milk in the dry mash or semi-solid milk in paste form or mixed in a moist mash it increases the total amount of food consumed through maintenance of appetite.

The method generally used to increase food consumption and the one which seems to be the most effective is to feed a moist mash. Many poultrymen make this a regular part of their feeding program. No one should hesitate to adopt the practice, especially with early hatched pullets which are most likely to molt. The time of giving the mash is apparently of no great importance. Some give it at noon, some before the evening feeding of grain, and some just before the birds go to roost. A few flocks even get moist mash twice a day and on a survey of 130 farms 4 years ago these farms showed the highest labor incomes for their owners. Some people object to the wet mash because of the extra work it makes, but it is doubtful if they could make as good returns on their time spent on any other farm work.

Little Danger of Too Much Fat

Again some one may ask, "What about getting birds so fat they won't lay?" Now just stop and think a minute. We are talking about pullets all this time, you understand. Did you ever actually see a pullet that was too fat to lay? If you did she was a cull, and ought to be making some family a fine Sunday dinner, very soon. For good pullets are not built that way. Their food goes into making eggs, not into surplus fat. When it comes to hens it is a different matter. They may become too fat through too much grain and too little exercise. And that is the

and hens should be kept in separate pens, so each may be fed to suit her needs.

And, speaking of cull birds, did you ever stop to think that an entire flock might be all culls? That does happen more often than one might think, and it is a serious and a sad matter too. Someone has spent a long summer and a good deal of cash rearing a flock of pullets. To get his (or her) money back they must get eggs. But somehow, with all their good feed, and lights and then red pepper and black pepper and panaceas, the eggs just don't appear in the nests. Somewhere back in the chain of events leading from the egg to the mature pullet there has been a weak link. Perhaps the chix were just chix—not production-bred chix. If so there is nothing that can be done about it now but wait. They will lay next spring when eggs are cheap—as their mothers did. And there won't be much money in that.

Worms May Cause Loss

But perhaps the pullets are well-bred, but just wormy from being reared on an infected range. Even well-bred pullets can not feed worms and lay a lot of eggs. One can do something about this situation. Give the flock a treatment to rid them of the worms. There are other hindrances that can prevent results from the best of feeding, such as damp and poorly ventilated houses, sudden severe drops in temperature, outbreaks of chicken-pox or other diseases. Assuming that the pullets are from bred-to-lay stock, are well-grown and both vigorous and healthy any practice that will increase their "food-intake" will be profitable for the owner. "Oh! but won't you over-force them?" Well yes, when they get to 70% you can slack off a little. But if you are going to get a 200 egg average for the year the pullets must hit close to 70% for several months and if they are the right kind of pullets it won't hurt them in the least.

Here is the way it works out. The table below was prepared by Mr. F. E. Andrews who supervised the feeding of the pullets in the test. Notice that in October the 100 pullets ate an average of 12.8 pounds of grain, 8.5 pounds of dry mash and 1.8 pounds of semi-solid buttermilk per day, or a total of 21.9 pounds of feed with the water in the buttermilk figured out. And they laid 11.2%. By February production had advanced to nearly 55%. The pullets were still eating about 12½ pounds of grain, but were eating nearly 3 pounds more of dry mash in addition to 5 pounds of wet mash. Total consumption was nearly 26 pounds. Notice that during the period of cold weather production stayed high and total "food-intake" was around 25 pounds per day. That is a good standard at which to aim in feeding pullets. Notice too that these pullets laid an average of 208 eggs each, based on the original number of pullets. And it was in an open-front, non-insulated and non-heated house. The question before the house is, "What would they have done in a house that was insulated, ventilated and heated?"

Average Daily Food Consumption and Production By Months

100 White Leghorn Pullets at Cornell Experiment Station

Lbs. of Grain	Lbs. of Mash	Lbs. of Wet Mash	Total Food	Percent
per 100 pullets	per 100 pullets	per 100 pullets	(Dry Feed)	Production
Oct. 12.8	8.5	1.8 s. s. B'milk	21.9	11.2
Nov. 13.3	8.7	2.0 " "	22.6	54.2
Dec. 14.0	6.6	3.4 wet mash (1.9	22.5	48.3
Jan. 12.5	9.9	" " dry)	24.4	47.4
Feb. 12.4	11.1	5.1 " (2.0 dry)	25.5	54.6
Mar. 12.3	11.0	5.1 " (2.0 dry)	25.7	54.4
Apr. 12.8	13.3	5.1 " (2.4 dry)	26.7	71.8
May 12.0	12.9		24.9	68.6
June 11.2	12.3		23.5	68.5
July 10.4	9.4	6.5 " (1.1 dry)	20.9	54.4
Aug. 9.1	9.0	7.0 " (4.0 dry)	22.1	55.1
Sept. 8.7	8.8	7.0 " (3.5 dry)	21.0	40.0

Average total production 208

The man with 5000 layers ...and why he fed ready-mixed feeds



FIFTEEN years ago he started with 300 birds. Poultry raising wasn't as scientific a business then as it is now. There was a lot of groping in the dark after efficient methods of getting more production.

This man realized that there was a lot to be learned—that many things in the business could be improved. He kept in touch with the colleges and read the magazines. As soon as a new practice was proven to be sound, he adopted it. Culling ... trap-nesting ... housing ... and scientific feeding—these were things that he valued and used as profit aids. Now he has a flock of 5,000 layers.

Recently, in one of the poultry papers, he stated his reasons for using ready-mixed feeds. Many trials and experiments taught him that he could not balance his mash feeds scientifically. He did not have facilities to analyze each component that forms the mash. Therefore, he could not secure the correct proportions of proteins, minerals, vitamins and carbohydrates. The firms manufacturing the best commercial feeds have chemists in charge of laboratories, nutrition experts in charge of experimental farms where all this testing work is done for him.

Again, he found that he could not always procure many of the ingredients necessary for the feed he wanted. He was forced to substitute, and thus throw the feed out of balance.

He also considered the item of his own time. He wanted to devote it to more productive things than figuring out mixtures, procuring the ingredients and doing the mixing. But more important than all, he has found that "commercial feed makes me more money", to use his own words.

The general advantages of ready-mixed feeds apply to dairying as well as poultry raising. Balance and completeness in the diet is just as essential to cows as it is to hens—and it is practically impossible to secure constant balance with a home-mixed feed.

In order to make its feeds right both scientifically and practically, The Park and Pollard Company maintains experimental farms and laboratories. These are indispensable aids to efficient feeds—just as essential as scientific mixing machinery. They create formulas that create profits for the consumer. And it is the welfare of the consumer that Park & Pollard has at heart. By making its customers prosperous, the firm has built prosperity for itself.



Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash / Red Ribbon Scratch / Growing Feed / Intermediate Chick Feed / P & P Chick Scratch / P & P Chick Starter
Dairy Rations: Overall 24% / Milk-Maid 24% / Bet-R-Milk 20% / Herd-Health 16 / Milkade Calf Meal—**Other Feeds:** P & P Stock Feed / Bison Stock Feed / Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration / Pigeon Feed / P & P Horse Feed / Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

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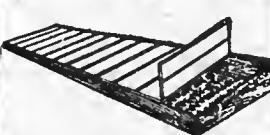
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The Sportsmen and the Farmers

(Continued from Page 3)

showing a new attitude of cooperation and more welcome to real sportsmen.

"In conclusion, let me say that I have been much impressed with the platform of fine principles and ideals which your association has adopted here today. (Printed at the end of this article). I particularly like the statement at the beginning of your platform, that the chief object of the New York State Conservation Association is to conserve men. There is no better way to conserve men than by making it possible for them to enjoy more of Nature and of the outdoors; and the opportunities of natural life in the woods and the fields are rapidly decreasing. Almost within the memory of living man the woods abounded with game, the streams were filled with fish, and much of our living came from the wilds. Today all is changed. The farms are fenced and the wild life is rapidly disappearing.

We Need Nature's Tonic

"Therefore, your association is to be highly commended for trying to establish game refuges, for trying to give men and women, confined for most of the time indoors, a chance to renew their spirit by a breath of real outdoors. We need Nature's tonic today as never before. This has become a great speed age. We need the rest and the reflection and the philosophy that can come only from Nature herself.

"Down in the City of Yonkers where I live there was at one time a sign on a corner which always gave me a smile every time I saw it because it so well expressed the spirit of this age. The sign read: "Fools used to blow out the gas—now they step on it."

"The object and ideals of your association are particularly commendable because they help to slow us up a bit and give us time to think of the real, fundamental things of life which make for more real happiness. One of the poems which has meant so much to me, written by that great lover of Nature, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, is called "Sunrise on the Hills". The concluding verse of this might well be the motto of the New York State Conservation Association:

"If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows, that thou wouldst forget,
If thou wouldst read a lesson, that will keep,
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills!—no tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears."

Platform of State Conservation Society; Aims and Ideals of True Sportsmen

MOTTO—The Highest Phase of Conservation is the Conservation of Mankind.

Plank I—Establish Through and Under the Control of the Conservation Department, State Owned Tree Nurseries; Fish Hatcheries; Fish Rearing Ponds; Game Farms; Wild Life Refuges, Fully or Partially Surrounded by Public Shooting Grounds; Parks, Forest Preserves and Playgrounds, Justly Distributed Throughout the State.

Plank II—Adequate Reforestation, Attained by Reformation of Forest Taxation Laws; State Appropriations on a Scale Similar to Other Public Improvements; Encourage Co-Operation with the Conservation Department by Our Affiliated Members and by Public Corporations; Free Trees Furnished by the State Where Necessary.

Plank III—Utilize Dead, Down and Certain Mature Green Timber in Forest Preserves and Other State-Owned Lands in Accord with Best Scientific Forestry Practice, Removed by the Conservation Department, or by Public Sale, Privilege to Reject Any and All Bids, Department to Supervise Lumbering, Revenues to Accrue to Reforestation by the State.

Plank IV—Plant Productive Nut and

Fruit Trees Along the Highways, the "Wasted Farms by the Roadsides."

Plank V—Plant Food-Bearing Plants, Trees and Bushes Throughout Forests and Wood Lots.

Water Power—Pollution

Plank VI—Utilize the Wasted Water Powers; Save Coal, An Expendable Resource, and by Water Storage Protect the Anglers' Streams from Ravages of Drought and Flood.

Plank VII—Stop and Prevent Pollution of waters by Co-Operating With Municipalities and Industries in Establishing Waste-Disposal Plants.

Birds—Farmers—Fish—Game—Vermin

Plank VIII—Protect the Song and Insectivorous Birds and Save the Farmers' Crops; Education in Conservation.

Plank IX—Harmonize the Inter-Related Interests of Farmers and Sportsmen; Aid in Apprehending Reckless Hunters and in Establishing Fish Ponds on the Farms.

Plank X—Restock Waters and Covers More Extensively and Scientifically with Fish, Game and All Useful Wild Life.

Plank XI—Systematic Warfare Against All Vermin (Predatory Wild Life) Destructive to Desirable Wild Life.

General

Plank XII—Establish Municipal Fish Ponds, Stocked by the State, for the Enjoyment of Elderly Men, Women and Children Who Cannot Go Far Afield for Recreation.

Plank XIII—Keep An Open Door to the Great Out-of-Doors for the People; Hunting and Fishing Privilege on All Lands, Not Strictly Private Property, and All Waters to be Controlled and Regulated by the State; Power to Restrict or Modify to be Delegated to the Conservation Department Only.

Increased Opportunities for War Veterans for Useful Employment in Conservation Activities.

Plank XIV—Sane Game Laws, Enforced Sensibly with Public Co-Operation; Rate Game Protectors on Basis of Efficiency; Laws to Encourage Propagation of Fish and Game by Private Enterprises; Assist Private Clubs and Landowners to Establish Fish Hatcheries, Rearing Ponds and Game Farms.

Roadside Stands Increase in Importance

ALTHOUGH there are no authentic figures showing the amount of produce sold at roadside stands, anyone who travels through the country can quickly see that this method of marketing is increasing. In New Jersey where roadside marketing is especially popular due to the amount of fruit and vegetables grown there, twenty-six producers belonging to the Roadside Market Association, had sales ranging from \$6,000, to around \$50,000. It might be estimated roughly that the average business done by these stands was in the neighborhood of \$10,000. The actual number of roadside stands in New Jersey runs into the thousands and it is estimated that the business done must amount to several million dollars.

What Is Your Favorite Poem?

If you have a favorite poem, why not send a copy of it to radio station WGY, the General Electric Company's station at Schenectady, New York? If it receives enough requests, it will be broadcast at a later date in the program called "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home", which is given every Monday evening between 7:30 and 7:45 over WGY.

The roads and highways of the United States occupy space equivalent to 112,000 farms of 160 acres each.

Aunt Janet's Corner

Third Prize Letter Describes Ideal House

WHEN my ship comes in and I build my dream house, it will be colonial in type, preferably Dutch colonial. It will be a medium sized two story structure, painted white, with green roof, green shutters, a red brick chimney at each end and a large porch, not at the front, however, if the house is near the highway.

Then as God on the first day said, "Let there be light," so I shall put greatest stress upon light for my ideal house. Plenty of windows properly placed not omitting one over the kitchen sink—to give light by day, and electricity to give light by night. If no power line is at hand I shall have a light plant and all the labor saving devices I can afford to be run by electricity.

I shall have in the basement, accessible from outside, a washroom. Here the family washing will be done, the milk things will be washed, and here the children and men will go to scrub up. The heating system and fuel will also be in the basement.

I shall have one down stairs room which can be used for a sick room. Perhaps I shall use it mostly for sewing.

There will be an office or study where

will be the man's desk and the children's study table. One end will be enclosed with cupboards where each will have his own shelves for his own papers, toys or whatever it may be.

There will be plenty of closet space, properly equipped with shelves, hooks, hangers and of course there will be a bath room.

There will be stairs leading to the attic which will be finished off sufficiently for a play room for the older children and for storage space.

The living room will be large and cheery and furnished strictly for family comfort. Here will be a large open fireplace for warmth and cheer when needed.

All about my ideal house will grow flowers, vines and trees and birds will sing from the tree tops and children will romp about it all.—R. W. H., N. Y.

A New Book

"THE FRIENDLY LIGHT" by Virginia Greene Millikin is a book of short stories, each one emphasizing some good trait of character which parents and teachers aim to instil into children. The stories were originally used as story sermons in the morning church service where they formed a very original and attractive feature. Mrs. Millikin understands child psychology and knows how to combine the little moral lessons with nature study and real literature to make them interesting and of lasting value. Abingdon Press, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City, \$1.00.

Charmingly Slender



3131

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3131 with its unique one-sided shawl collar is most fortunately designed for the full figure. The flat hipline and gracefully flaring skirt are additional features attractive to a woman who has to choose her lines carefully. Transparent velvet, feather-weight wool crepe or silk crepe would be both useful and very attractive for this design. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with 1½ yards of 35-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and inclose with proper remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c for one of the Winter Fashion Catalogues and address to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

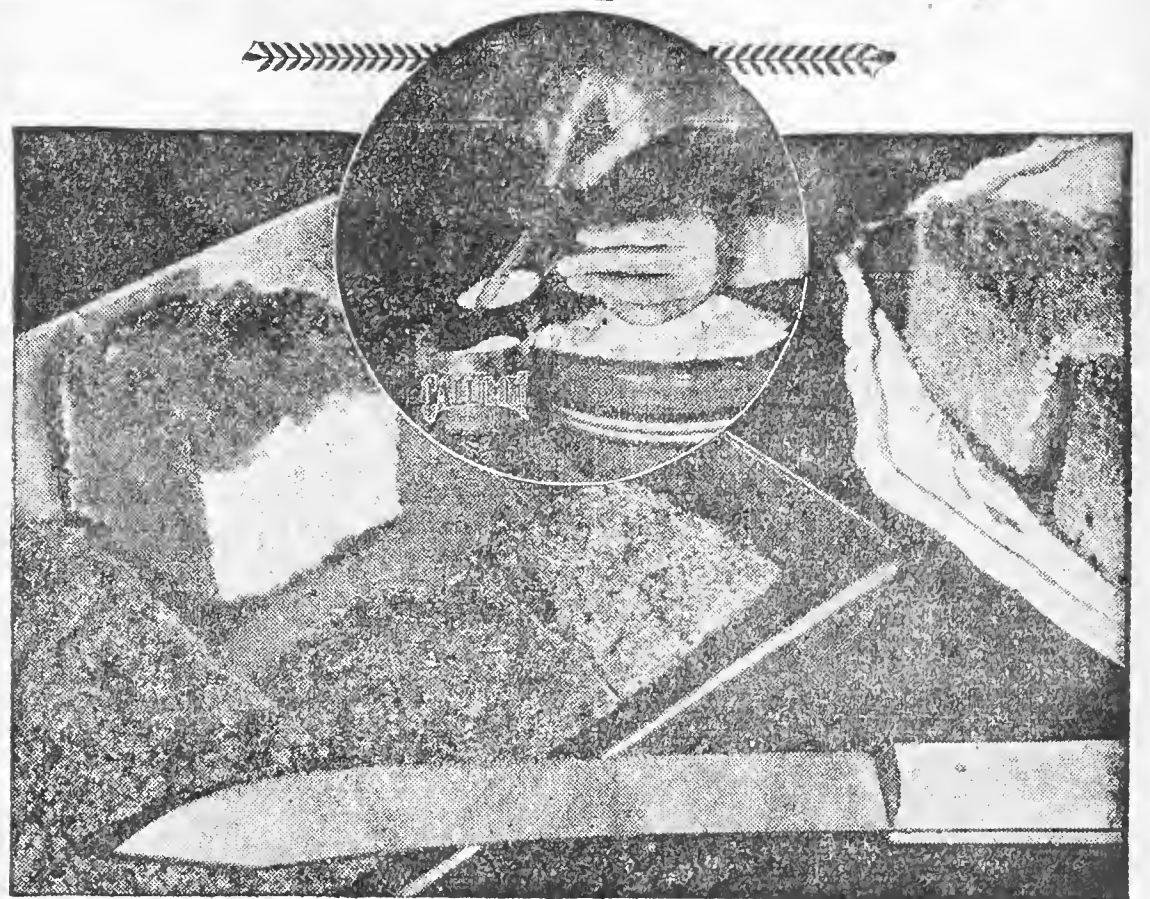
Gracious New Model



2993

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2993 is very soft and gracious in effect because of its pretty jabot collar and animated hemline. Yet it is very simple to make. The raised waistline indicates the newness of the style. Crepe satin, transparent velvet or moire silk would be highly suitable for developing this design. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 20-inch material for jabot facing. PRICE 13c.

There's luck in that teaspoon, lady!



But no! It isn't luck—it's science.. Calumet's Double-Action!

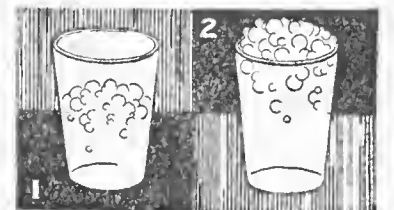
ONLY one level teaspoon of Calumet Baking Powder to each cup of sifted flour . . . Such a small ingredient. So inexpensive. But what wonders it performs! . . . For Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action. Double-Action.

Calumet's first action takes place in the mixing bowl. It starts the leavening. Then, in the oven, a second action begins. A steady, even rising swells through the batter—literally props it up while the oven heat does its work. There's the secret of the airy lightness, the delicate texture, of Calumet cakes and quick breads.

Your biscuits are feather-light—your cakes fluffy and beautiful. Perfect baking with Calumet—even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature perfectly.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action. Not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet's remarkable double-action has made it the most popular baking powder in the world.

Bake a Calumet cake today. Use only one level teaspoon of Calumet to a cup of sifted flour—the usual Calumet proportion for best results. A real economy, too. Mail the coupon for the new Calumet Baking Book.



MAKE THIS TEST

Naturally, when baking, you can't see how Calumet's Double-Action works inside the dough or batter to make it rise. But, by making this simple demonstration with only baking powder and water in a glass, you can see clearly how baking powder acts—and how Calumet acts twice to make your baking better. Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's first action—the action that takes place in the mixing bowl when you add liquid to your dry ingredients. After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot water on the stove. In a moment a second rising will start and continue until the mixture reaches the top of the glass. This is Calumet's second action—the action that takes place in the heat of your oven. Make this test. See Calumet's Double-Action which protects your baking from failure.

CALUMET The Double-Acting Baking Powder...



MARION JANE PARKER
c/o Calumet Baking Powder Company, 4100 Fillmore Street,
Chicago, Illinois

Please send me, free, a copy of The Calumet Baking Book.

Name

Street

City

State

Fill in completely—print name and address.



© 1929, G. F. Corp.

How This Unhandy Kitchen Will Become Handy

Here is the First Prize Story in the 1929 A.A.-Home Bureau Kitchen Improvement Contest

"Will you walk into my kitchen?"
said the spider to the fly,
"Tis the most unhandy kitchen that
ever you did spy."

WHILE washing dishes one day this jingle ran through my mind and I resolved then and there to make it more convenient. The energy being wasted in working in this kitchen was tremendous and might be spent more profitably upon something else.



Mrs. F. E. MacMichael
Holcomb, N. Y.

The kitchen is 19' by 10' 6". Cupboards have been built in on the south side extending from the dining room door to the west wall.

The upper part of these cupboards is divided into three parts, A, B and C. A and C are each 6' by 1 1/2' by 4' 11". The middle cupboard B is 4' by 1' 6" by 4' 5". A and C are pass cupboards.

In section A are kept the everyday dishes and glassware and on upper shelves dishes used infrequently. In section B, basins, stewpans, tea and coffee pots, molds, pie and cake tins. In C, food cooked and breakfast foods, kettles, large pans and tins.

Below section A are two flour bins 2' by 1' 6" where flour is kept in quantity and to the right is a small cupboard A-1 in which flat-irons and laundry supplies are kept, measuring 1' 6" by 1' 6". Under the middle section B is another cupboard B 1 where the tea, coffee, sugar, etc. are kept. Below section C are two tiers of three drawers each 2' by 1' 6" by 7", in which are kept kitchen aprons, dust cloths, cleaning cloths, towels, etc.

Adjoining the cupboards are two stationary wash tubs built against the west wall, 5' by 1' 6" which have never been finished so are not usable. A door 3' opens in the west wall next to the north wall which leads out of doors.

Near this door on the north side stands the cream separator whose base is 1' 6" by 1'. Next on the right stands the coal and wood range 4' 6" by 2' 6". All fuel must be brought in from the wood shed.

A door 3' wide leads into the wood shed on the north side. In the northeast corner stands an old iron sink with cupboard underneath occupying 3' by 1' 6" floor space. It is equipped with a hand pump for soft water on the right. The working bottom is 1' 7 1/2" by 1' 1", not very convenient.

Between sink and east window stands a table 36" by 30" when open, upon which dishes are washed, the sink being too small for this use.

Vegetables, canned fruit, eggs, butter, milk and cream are kept in cellar under west wing of house, making a great many steps to be taken.

Not Enough Light

There being only two windows in the kitchen, it is very dark and the cupboards being left in the natural wood, butternut, adds to the gloom. The walls have been papered with a tan and cream varnished paper which helps some.

The artificial light is kerosene oil. The floor is painted dust color, with a rug of linoleum in tones of blue, tan and slate gray in middle. The family wash is done here by bringing in tubs and the various paraphernalia. Butter made, milk separated, eggs washed, men wash, remove coats, hats boots, etc. make it an unsanitary place in which to prepare food. The drinking water is brought in from a well just outside of the dining room door, in a pail and placed on the end of the board shelf over the tubs.

Cupboards A, B and C each have counters 19" wide. A and C each have 5 shelves above counter 6' by 19". B has three shelves 4' by 18", B-1 has 2, 4' by 1' 6".

As I close my eyes, I visualize my kitchen in its remodeled form.

The old iron sink has been replaced by a white porcelain one 36" by 20" having high back and drain boards made in one piece. It is equipped with a mixing faucet and has been installed in front of section B of cupboard and drain-boards even with counters of sections A and C. It is 34" from floor, just the right height for me.

In section B of cupboard whose door now slides upward and which is now just above the sink is kept brushes for preparing vegetables, scissors, colander, etc. all utensils needed for any operation at sink.

At the right and just a little above the drainboard is a roll of paper toweling, thus saving laundry and which as used is easily disposed of in metal waste basket which is placed on the floor under the sink. On the other side

try, etc., while on the right an electric mixer has been installed which whips, beats, mixes, chops, etc.

Under this shelf has been placed the flour bins in one of which is kept flour in quantity, a portion of which is kept in a receptacle with sifter attachment in section C for ready use.

In the other bin is kept meals, sugar, cereals and other dry food stuffs. (The set tubs were never used as tubs because they were never finished.)

Even with the counter and over the tiers of drawers has been placed a sliding shelf similar to that of a kitchen cabinet. It is covered with zinc and when pulled out may be used as a sewing center or a work center and pushed back when not in use.

In one top drawer under section C is kept the everyday silverware and table linen and in the other the small utensils naturally used at a work table.

been finished with sheet rock and painted.

Near the large west window a sewing machine operated by an electric motor has been placed. Cutting table, dress form etc. are also found here. A low rocker is placed by the window where the housewife may sit and replace missing buttons or darn socks while waiting for a meal to cook and yet keep an eye on operations going on in the kitchen.

The old coal and wood range has been replaced by an electric range 50" by 28 1/2" finished with white porcelain, which is easily kept clean. This seems extravagant but the cost of operating it depends upon the skill of the woman using it. Rules have been worked out by studies at the different colleges of home economics and these will help reduce cost of operating if the home maker will follow them.

Near the stove on wall on a small shelf are placed utensils used most, in getting the meals while in the drawer of the range may be found pot covers, spoons, forks, thermometers, both fat and candy.

Laundry and Men Outside

The north door now leads into a laundry where an electric washer and ironer have been installed as well as an electric flat iron. Here the set tubs taken from the kitchen have been placed.

In one corner of the laundry a place where the men may take off their coats, hats, boots, etc., has been made and a lavatory where they may wash before coming into the kitchen.

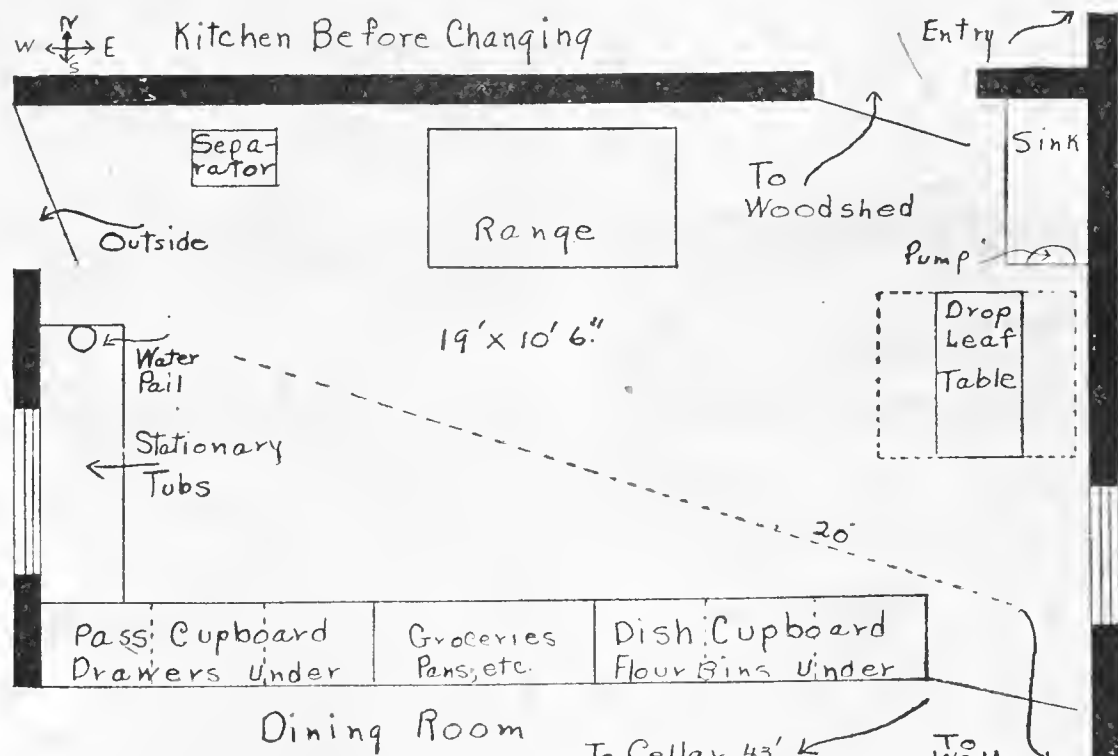
A utility cabinet has been placed in the kitchen to right of door leading to laundry in which are kept the electric sweeper, dust and oil mops, brushes, oils and all cleaning supplies. This cabinet is 71" high by 20" by 13".

Between the east windows, another having been cut the same size as one already there, is a drop leaf table 36" by 30", when open, used for serving meals when not wishing to use dining room. This table has been painted green and has a runner of yellow-orange. The chairs used with it are also painted green and have yellow-orange cushions.

Under section A of cupboard in space where flour bins were removed and not used by the refrigerator a dumb waiter, 20" by 18" by 32" has been placed. On its shelves are kept vegetables and supplies in quantity which may be reached easily as it may be raised when supplies are needed. Space was added by removal of small cupboard A-1.

The kitchen woodwork is painted a light tan, the walls covered with cream colored sanitas, the windows have oil cloth shades of green to match table. The curtains which do not exclude the light are of yellow orange gingham. The interior of the cupboards is painted yellow-orange like the curtains

(Continued on Opposite Page)



above the sink is placed a rack for dish cloths, towels, etc.

On the shelf of cupboard under sink is kept the dish pan and wire drainer, both easily reached. On the floor under this shelf is kept soap in quantity, cleaning fluids, and the like.

A sanitary garbage can is placed under the sink as well as a stepladder stool, which may be pulled out when needed.

The doors of sections A and C have also been equipped so that they slide upward instead of swinging outward as formerly.

After a meal is over the dishes are removed from the dining table, placed in pass cupboard A, stacked on left drain board; having been scraped, washed, scalded and put into wire dish drains they are placed on right drain board to dry.

The silverware and glassware are wiped, the former placed in a drawer and the latter on shelf in section C. When the dishes are dry which is usually as soon as the silver and glassware are wiped, they are put on shelves of section C.

As section C also has a pass space, the soiled dishes could be put through there, stacked on right drainboard, washed and dried on left drainboard, etc., while not left-handed it seems easier for me to do things in a left-handed manner.

The two flour bins under section A have been removed. Being equipped with castors, this is easily done. The left counter and two lower shelves of section A have been cut off 2' 6" to allow space for the installing of an electric refrigerator 31 3/4" by 24 1/2" by 59 1/4".

On shelves in section A above counter are placed baking pans, canning equipment and utensils used infrequently.

The stationary tubs on the west wall have been removed and placed in the laundry. The broad shelf over them has been raised to 34" from floor and has been cut off even with window frame. This provides a fine working surface. On the left has been placed a marble slab on which to roll out pas-

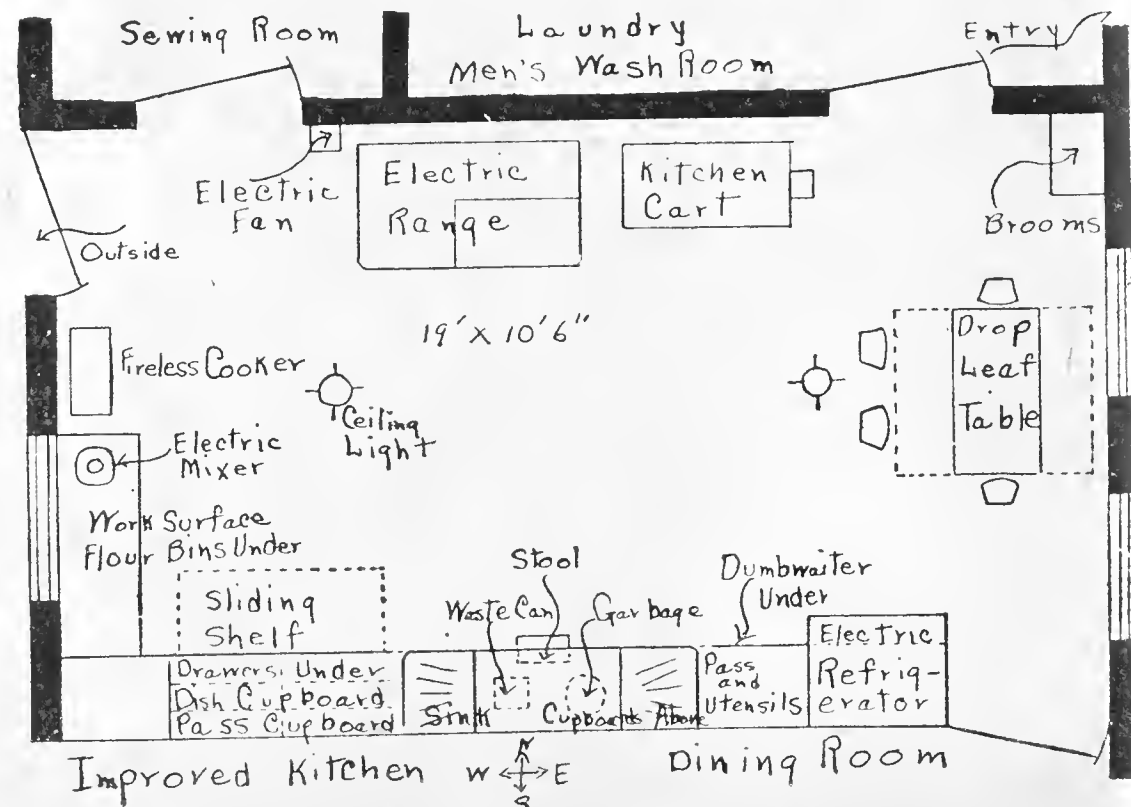
try, etc., while on the right an electric mixer has been installed which whips, beats, mixes, chops, etc.

In a covered crock on the counter of section C bread is kept, also cookies in a tin box and cake in the cake box. Small quantities of pickles, olives, jams and jellies, crackers are also kept here and do not interfere with the pass space.

An electric fireless cooker has been installed between end of working surface on west side and the west outside door. This is a great convenience as well as a time saver.

The cream separator has been removed from the north wall and placed in the milk house 25' from house. The milk is sold whole but the separator is kept for an emergency.

A door has been cut in the north wall leading to the sewing room which has been made by making a partition of sheet rock thus dividing the wood shed into two parts, one-third being the sewing room and the remaining two-thirds the laundry. The walls have



To End a Cough In a Hurry, Mix This at Home

To end a stubborn cough quickly, it is important to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes, get rid of the germs and also to aid the system inwardly to help throw off the trouble.

For these purposes, here is a home-made medicine, far better than anything you could buy at 3 times the cost. From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to fill up the pint. This takes but a moment, and makes a remedy so effective that you will never do without, once you have used it. Keeps perfectly, and children like it.

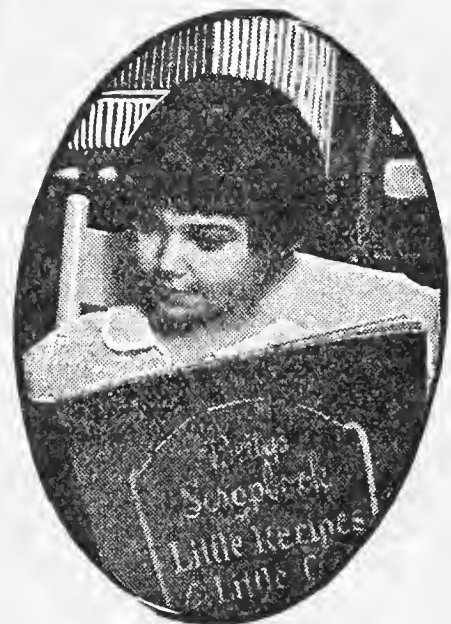
This simple remedy does three necessary things. First, it loosens the germ-laden phlegm. Second, it soothes away the inflammation. Third, it is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. This explains why it brings such quick relief, even in the severe bronchial coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

YARN COLORED WOOL for Rugs \$1.15 lb. Knitting yarn at bargain. Samples FREE. H. Bartlett, (Mfr.), Box R, Harmony, Me.

BETTY'S SCRAPBOOK



ONCE each month American Agriculturist has a full page of Little Recipes for Little Cooks. The best way for the little girl or boy to keep these pages together is in Betty's Scrapbook of Little Recipes for Little Cooks. Lessons 1 and 2 are already printed in the scrapbook and there are 22 blank pages waiting to receive the recipe pages as they are printed.

When you have filled the Scrapbook with the pages of recipes, you will have a cookbook that even mother would be proud to own.

To make ordering easy use the coupon:

To Betty,
c/o American Agriculturist,
461 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.
Please find 25 cents (coin or stamps) inclosed for one of your scrap books.

Name
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The Unhandy Kitchen

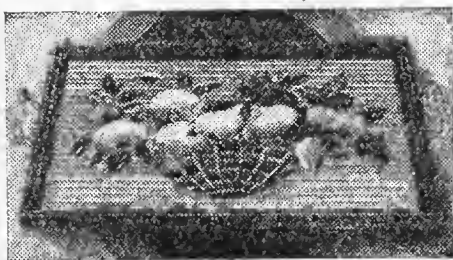
(Continued from Opposite Page)

which, when doors are raised, makes it seem as if the sun were shining even on a cloudy day. The ends of curtains are cross stitched in black as ends of table runner.

The well 8' from dining room door is equipped with an automatic electric pump, connected with a pressure tank in cellar. This forces water to the house, part direct to sink for drinking purposes and part through a water softener tank to sink laundry and lavatories. An automatic, electric water heater has been installed in laundry which provides the kitchen with hot water at all times as also lavatories, bathroom, etc.

A drain 275' having a fall of 10' and connected with a farm drainage line takes care of all sewage from house except that from bath room which is taken care of by a septic tank located 50' from house.

The west window has been enlarged so that it is the same size as the east window. A large glass has been placed in west door which now gives much more light from the west. A window, same size as one near door in dining room has been cut in east wall making

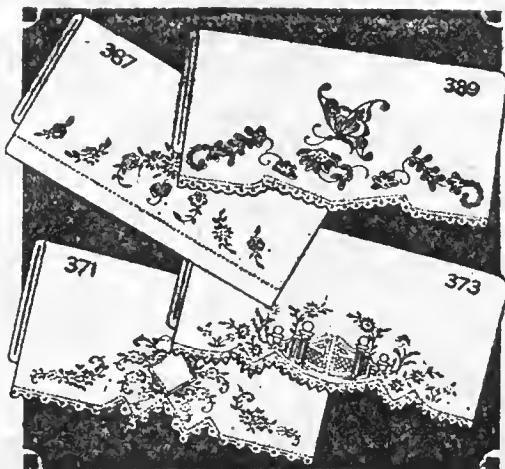


"BASKET OF FRUIT" design NO. B5279 comes stamped in natural colors on imported Penelope canvas with wool included for working. This makes a beautiful background for a serving tray. Frame and handles not included. Stamped canvas and wools for embroidery, \$1.50. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

the kitchen much lighter. A screened transom over west door improves ventilation.

Two kitchen units have been installed in the ceiling near each end, thus providing plenty of light and causing no shadows at any time. An electric fan has been placed upon a shelf near the range thus keeping the air cool and comfortable. An electric ventilator has been placed over the range which carries away all odors of cooking.

A kitchen cart 32" by 19" is kept between range and laundry door which now swings the other way, ready to



The pillow case designs as shown here-with are most attractive and beautiful when finished. They all come stamped on a splendid quality of seamless tubing and in sizes 36x42 and 36-45 inches. No. C387 pillow cases have the hemstitched hem; No. C371 pillow cases are hemstitched for crochet edge with hemstitched diamond and place for initial; No. C389 pillow cases are hemstitched for crochet edge with the stamping for open work; No. C373 pillow cases are hemstitched for crochet edge and are to be finished in the lazy daisy and outline stitch in a most beautiful color combination. The price of the pillow cases in size 36x42 inches is \$1.25 per pair. The price of these pillow cases in size 36x45 inches is \$1.40 per pair. Fast colored embroidery floss is 30c extra for each pair of pillow cases as illustrated. Be sure to specify number of pillow cases desired when ordering from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

carry food to dining table or for any other purpose.

A metal package container has been placed at right of outside laundry door for placing packages through an opening in wall when the family is away.

"Will you walk into my kitchen?" said the spider to the fly,

'Tis now the handiest kitchen that ever you did spy."

MY MOVABLE EQUIPMENT

Electric refrigerator, fireless cooker, range, electric mixer, fan, kitchen cart, garbage can, waste can, broom closet, 4 chairs, drop leaf table, electric percolator, electric toaster.

In cupboard over sink-dish scraper, 2 vegetable brushes, bottle brush, 2 knives, pair scissors, colander, 2 funnels, large and small, glass standard measuring cup, 4 sauce pans, 1 quart, 1½ quarts, 2 quarts, 2½ quarts, rolling pin, 2 cookie cutters, large and small, chopping knife, small wooden bowl, 6 knives, family scales, baking pans, flour in container with sifter, sugar can, cans for spices, baking powder, soda, etc.

Near range, 2 holders, tea kettle, tea pot, 2 frying pans, 6" and 10", potato masher, pot and pan lids, ladle, flour dredger, 2 thermometers, one fat and one candy, basting spoon, 2 tablespoons, 2 teaspoons, salt dish, coffee can, tea canister, sugar shaker, large fork, two tined, three tined, pepper shaker.

Under sink-dish pan, dish drainer, quantity of soap, cleaning fluids, steel wool, ice cream freezer which is no longer needed.

In cupboard A—2 roasters, oval large and small one, round aluminum, 19" in diameter, steamer, 6 molds for jelly, 12 custard cups, 2 ramekins (Guernsey ware), 2 trays, mats for hot dishes.

—MRS. F. E. MAC MICHAEL, Holcomb, New York.

Save a penny when you can...

but First save yourself!

On washday ... a way to lighten your work is worth more than a few pennies' difference. Fels-Naptha gives you, instead of more soap, more help. The extra help of two safe cleaners, in a single golden bar. Naptha, the dirt-loosener (smell it!) and good golden soap, the dirt-remover. Together, working hand-in-hand, they make your washing easier. Get Fels-Naptha today ... at your grocer's.

Nothing can take the place of

FELS-NAPTHA



[FREE—Write Dept. Z, 1-20, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for a handy device to aid you with the washing. It's yours for the asking.]

In Philadelphia Choose HOTEL MAJESTIC

Broad St. and Girard Ave.
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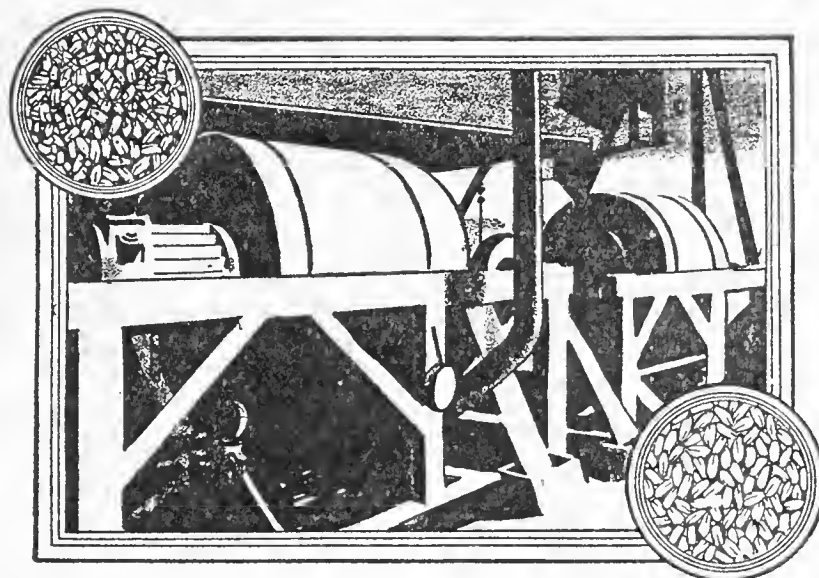
Only hotel in Philadelphia with a subway entrance from main lobby.

400 LARGE ROOMS

Single room, running water, \$2.00; for two, \$3.50.
Single room, private bath, \$3.00; for two, \$5.00-\$6.00.

Wire at Our Expense for Reservation
JNO. C. GOSSLER, Mgr.-Dir.

WHAT WASHED WHEAT MEANS- to you ~ and your baking



INSERT (upper left) shows how wheat reaches the mill.

INSERT (lower right) shows same wheat after passing through washing equipment.

MOST flour mills do not wash wheat before grinding it into flour. Some mills wash some of their wheat. In the Occident mills all wheat is washed ... then scoured ... before the milling process starts. This extra step not only means hygienic cleanliness ... it also insures creamy whiteness in your bread. Occident is always exactly the same pure, wholesome flour. Constant testing in laboratory and bakery make it so.

You can use the same recipe throughout every day of the year with complete assurance of absolute excellence in your bread.



The finest wheat costs more than ordinary wheat ... extra safeguards for finest quality also add to the cost of Occident Flour. But we know ... and you will agree, after comparison ... that constant adherence to the highest quality is worth far more than the slight difference in the cost of Occident Flour.

YOURS FOR THE ASKING ...

We shall be glad to send you a variety of thoroughly tested bread, cake and pastry recipes. Address our Department of Home Economics.

The RUSSELL-MILLER MILLING CO. Minneapolis, Minn.

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

Tartans waved and bagpipes screamed defiance as Montcalm waited for reinforcements which never came, and the bushes and knolls and cornfields were taken by fifteen hundred Canadians and Indians whose guns answered with a roar. Back and forth the battle raged, and France began to crumble.

Then came ten o'clock.

Something must have broken in Montcalm's heart. His judgment wavered, and he gave the fatal command which raised England to the supremacy of the world.

The French had formed with bayonets fixed in five short, thick lines, four white and one blue; the English stood with double-shotted guns in a long, six-jointed, thin red line. Level ground lay between. Had England advanced, history might have written itself differently. But England waited. France advanced.

Jeems went with her. He was already hit. A shot had caught him in the shoulder, and blood ran down his arm and dripped from his fingers. He felt no pain, but a slumberous feeling was creeping over him as he staggered on with the lines. He saw Montcalm ride along the front of his men, cheering them on to victory; he noted the gold-embroidered green coat he wore, the polished cuirass at his breast, the white linen of his wristband, and he heard his voice as he asked, "Don't you want a little rest before you begin?" The answer, "We're never tired before a battle!" rose about him. Jeems's lips framed the words which were repeated like increasing blasts in a storm. But the sun was growing less bright to his eyes.

An advance of forty or fifty paces, then a pause, another advance, another pause, in the way regulars fought at that time on flat and open battlefields, and Jeems measured the distance between himself and the red line of the British. At each halt he fired with his comrades, then loaded and advanced. The red line had broken precedent. It made no move to play its part in the prescribed routine of war, and continued to stand like a wall. Openings came in it where crimson blotches sank to the ground, but those who remained were unmoved and steadfast as they waited with their double-shotted guns. A tremor ran through the French, a thickening of men's breaths, a quickening of their heartbeats, a crumbling under strain, while the melody of the bell stole softly over the Plains of Abraham.

They halted again less than a hundred paces away, and still England's thinning line did not fire. A man close to Jeems laughed as if nerves had cracked inside his head. Another gasped as if he had been struck. Jeems tried to hold himself erect. The weird sensation came over him that the armies were not going to fight, after all.

Then he heard his name. It was his mother calling him. He answered with a cry and would have swayed toward her if hands had not dragged him back. "Mad!" he heard a voice say. He dropped his gun as he tried to wipe the blindness from his eyes. Things cleared. There were the red line, the open space, sunlight—something passing. Those who lived did not forget what they saw. England took the story home with her, France gave it a little place in her history. For a few seconds men were not looking at death but at a dog. An old, decrepit dog who limped as he walked, a dog with one foot missing.

Jeems made an effort to call.

"Odd—Odd—"

Then came Montcalm's command—"Forward!"

He marched with the others into the jaws of death, blind, groping, straining to make the dog hear words which never passed his lips. There was no longer a day. No sun. No red wall before him. But his ears still caught the tramp of feet and the melody of the bell. These died in a roar, the roar of double-shotted guns. England fired at forty paces, and France went down in a shapeless mass of dead.

With the front line fell Jeems.

CHAPTER XXII

IT WAS a long time before Jeems again heard the melody of the bell.

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. Later they are captured by a band of Senecas. Through his skill with the bow and arrow, Jeems gains the admiration of the Seneca chief Tiaoga, who takes Jeems as one of them. He also takes Toinette as his daughter to take the place of his own dead child Silver Heels. The Indians take Jeems and Toinette to their home, Chenufsio, the mysterious Hidden Town, the secret place of the Seneca Nation. There Jeems and Toinette are married. Their happiness is interrupted when Jeems is sent to another tribe with a message. While he is gone Tiaoga returns with a prisoner who is to be burned at the stake. Toinette is horrified to learn it is Hepsibah Adams, Jeems' uncle. That night she aids Hepsibah to escape. Tiaoga follows. When he returns he tells his people he has killed both. Jeems learns of this and returning at night, shoots an arrow into Tiaoga's breast. He then flees eastward and joins the French Army that is to meet the British at Quebec on the Plains of Abraham.

When he broke through the blackness which had overtaken him on the Plains of Abraham, he found himself in the General Hospital under the care of the nuns of that institution. It seemed as if only a few minutes had passed since the crash of the English guns. But it was the middle of October. Montcalm and Wolfe were dead, Quebec lay in a mass of ruins, and England was supreme in the New World, although the battle of Sainte Foy had not been fought. From then until late in November, when he was strong enough to take advantage of the freedom of movement the British gave to French soldiers who had been wounded, he thought frequently of the three-legged dog that had passed between the French and English lines. He said nothing of the incident, not even to Mere de Sainte-Claude, the Superior, who took a special interest in him, nor to any of her virgin sisters, who cared for him so tenderly in the dark hours of his struggle for life and the more hopeful ones of his convalescence. Each day of increasing strength added to his suspicion that what he had seen and heard were the illusions of senses crumbling under the effects of hurt and shock, and he kept to himself whatever faith he had in them.

When at last he was able to mingle with the disarmed populace and the crowds of soldiers in the streets, he was strangely unlike the old Jeems. He had been badly wounded and realized that nothing less than a miraculous intervention which the nuns ascribed to the mercy of God could have kept him beyond the reach of death. A ball had passed through his shoulder when three others struck him at the discharge of the English guns. That they had failed to kill him he did not accept as a blessing. The impression grew in him that he had been very

close to his mother and Toinette and that a fate not satisfied with his unhappiness had drawn him back from them. This thought established his belief that Odd's appearance as well as his mother's voice and the nearness of Toinette had been purely spiritual.

But whenever he saw a dog in the streets of Quebec he looked to see if one foot were missing.

His excursions were short and he wandered alone. He saw a number of his comrades, but they did not recognize him and he did not feel the impulse to let them know who he was. Flesh had dropped from his bones until he resembled one approaching death instead of escaping it. He walked with

dog that passed in front of their line as they had stood ready to fire upon the French.

When he returned to the little room which he still occupied in the General Hospital Mere de Sainte-Claude thought fever had set itself upon him again. The next day, he went out looking for the dog and found others who had beheld what his own eyes had seen. But he asked no questions except in a casual way, and did not reveal the reason for his interest. He knew the dog could not be Odd, yet it was Odd for whom he was seeking. This paradoxical state of mind bothered him, and he wondered if his illness had left him entirely sane. To think Odd had escaped Tiaoga's vengeance and had wandered through hundreds of miles of wilderness to Quebec would surely be an indication that it had not. He continued to seek, trying to believe he was making the quest a diversion which was healthful for his body, and that curiosity, not hope or faith, was encouraging him to find the three-legged dog. As Lower Town was the home of most of the dogs, he spent much of his time among its ruins, but without success.

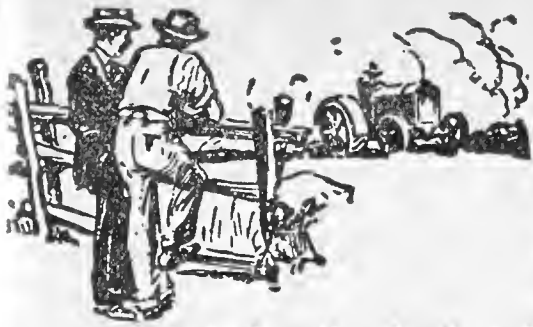
His search came to an unexpected end in St. Louis Street where many aristocratic families of the city lived. Nancy Gagnon, who had been Nancy Lothiniere before her marriage to Peter Gagnon, and a dearly loved belle of the town, described the incident soon afterward in a letter to Anne St. Denis-Rock, and this letter, partly unintelligible because of its age, is a cherished possession of that family.

I had come out of the house [she wrote] in time to see a strange figure pause near the iron gate which shut him out from the plot of ground where the dog was watching little Jeems at play with some blocks and sticks. He was a soldier in a faded uniform of France, with a hospital badge on his arm, and had apparently just risen from a terrible sickness. As he staggered against the gate with a strange cry, I thought he was about to faint and hurried toward him. Then a most amazing thing happened. The dog sprang straight at him, and so frightened was I by the unexpectedness of his attack that I screamed at the top of my voice and snatched up one of the baby's sticks with which I was about to beat the animal from his victim when, to my still greater astonishment, I saw that both man and beast were overcome by what appeared to be a paroxysm of recognition and joy. The action of the dog together with my scream set little Jeems to crying lustily and my terrified voice brought Toinette and my father to the door. Shall I ever forget what happened then? Toinette started first toward her baby, then saw the man at the gate, and the cry which came from her lips will remain with me until my dying day. In a moment she was in that poor wreck of a soldier's arms, kissing him and sobbing, until, with the antics of the dog and the fiercer shrieking of the child, to say nothing of my own wild appearance with the stick, we were beginning to attract the attention of the public. . . .¹

¹The letter from which the above lines were taken bears the date of December 12, 1759, and was addressed to Anne St. Denis-Rock at Three Rivers, which destination it did not reach until March, 1760, according to a note on the letter.

In this way Jeems found his wife and boy. Their story was destined to be remembered because it was a marked incident in a transition of land, people, and customs which history could not regard too lightly. Manu-

(Continued on Page 26)



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

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CHICKS. Famous Tancred White Leghorns. 100, \$12; 500, \$57.50; 1,000, \$110. Large English Leghorns same price. Specials from two year old hens \$1 per 100 more. Barred Rocks \$13 per 100. Order now for February, March, April. 100% guarantee. Valuable booklet free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

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ROYAL BRONZE TURKEYS our specialty. Ideal breeding stock selected for vigor, size, beauty. Hens 14-17 lbs. \$10 up. May hatched toms 18-24 lbs. \$15 up. White Holland turkeys. Police pups. SALEM FARM, Amherst, New Hampshire.

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NEW, SIMPLIFIED INCUBATOR for small-scale hatching. All-electric 500-egg "Little Boy." Latest big-machine features. Automatic thermostatic control, all-metal cabinet, white Duco finish. Write for free folder. WELLINGTON J. SMITH CO., 801 Davis-Farley Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

THERMOS POULTRY FOUNTAINS keep water warm. Also feeders. Reasonable. Write HARVEY CRESSMAN, Richlandtown, Pa.

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WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Carloads. Pay highest market prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade. Highest prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

MINK & RED FOX furs wanted at highest prices. EVERETT SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

WE WANT YOUR FURS, Wool and Hides. Top market prices. Free price list. Write today. HOWE FUR COMPANY, Coopers Mills, Maine.

WANTED—Mink, Coon, Foxes, Rats, Skunk. Ship to headquarters save middle man's profits, place your own honest valuation and ship at once. Write for free price list, etc. O. FERRIS & CO., Chatham, N. Y.

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Have you any Dogs, Baby Chicks, Pullets or Turkeys for sale? If you have the classified page will find the buyers. Below is one of many letters which we have received from our advertisers.

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ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

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PRINTING—STATIONERY

PRINTED HOLIDAY STATIONERY—\$1.00 package. Other printing reasonable. Guarantee, particulars free! HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

Additional Classified Advertising On Page 26

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To De-feather Fowl

By Ray Inman

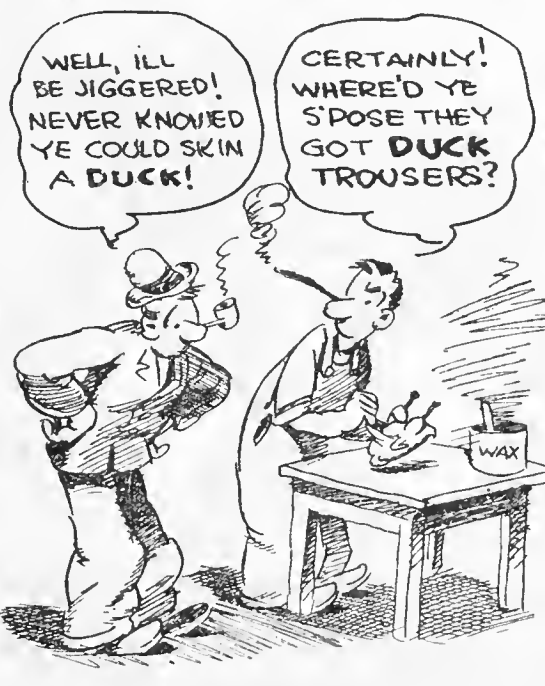
On EFFECTIVE WAY TO DE-FEATHER WILD FOWL:
1. CLIP HEAVY WING FEATHERS.



2. MELT SOME PARAFFIN. . . .
3. WITH SOFT BRUSH COVER THE BIRD, FEATHERS AND ALL, WITH PARAFFIN. . . .



4. WHEN PARAFFIN COATING IS COLD PEEL IT OFF BRINGING FEATHERS AND PINFEATHERS WITH IT. . . .



5. SINGE, AND WASH THE BIRD THOROUGHLY IN HOT SOAPY WATER AND RINSE WELL. . . .





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When Winter comes, Spring is not far behind . . . Already, along all the *New York Central Lines*, forward-looking farmers are busy preparing for the spring rush. Now is the time to overhaul machinery, to make all possible repairs, to install new equipment . . . to get the whole place in first-class condition before the spring rush. These evenings give a fine chance to figure out crop acreage with the seed and fertilizer requirements—to do a hundred things that will count in dollars in the bank next fall.

It was early last summer that the *New York Central Lines* began preparing for this winter. Rolling-stock was overhauled, snow fences were put in order, rail and ballast replacements made, weather forecasts sent out; every precaution was taken to insure good service in spite of storm and weather. Now the problems of next summer present themselves . . . Continually, season in and out, the railroad must feed into the great markets the food that has been harvested.

Nowhere is preparation more important than in the two fundamental industries of transportation and agriculture.



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Keeping Mice from Gnawing Harness

A SUBSCRIBER writes us that the mice are gnawing his harness and asks whether there is anything which can be applied to the harness to stop these pests, or if there is any other practicable way.

This is a very common trouble, but an inquiry among a number of harness manufacturers indicates that none of them know of any material which can be rubbed on the harness to discourage the mice. One or two suggest that fish oil might help, but are frankly doubtful of its doing any good. The only practicable remedies seem to be to hang the harness on wire suspended from swinging racks or in mouse proof harness rooms or to trap or otherwise destroy the mice. If any of our readers have found a remedy, we should like very much to have their experiences.
—I. W. DICKERSON.

Starting the Calf Right

Should a calf be allowed to suck its dam or should it be removed at once?

THIS will depend on the vigor of the calf. A strong calf can be removed at once, but a weak calf should be allowed to stay with its dam for three days or even longer. The danger in leaving a calf too long is that it may get too much milk, resulting in indigestion. It is important that all calves get the first milk of the dam which is laxative in nature and contains certain substances that aid the calf in resisting disease.

Protecting Pruning Wounds

What is usually recommended to cover wounds made by pruning?—R. W., New York.

IT IS generally believed that it is unnecessary to put any material on pruning wounds less than two inches in diameter and where trees are pruned every few years it will seldom be necessary to make a cut larger than two inches. Materials often used are, white lead, grafting wax, water glass or a coal tar preparation. Most of these materials tend to injure the cambium or growing layer so it is recommended that the covering of the wound be delayed for a year until this cambium layer becomes protected by bark.

No Quick Way of Rotting Stumps

"Is there any material one can apply to such stumps as red-oak, whiteoaks, poplar, and so on to kill and rot them, and prevent sprouting? If so, is it safe to pasture the land after it has been applied? Would appreciate any information on this subject."—R. W.

IT IS possible to kill standing trees so that when they are cut down the stumps will not sprout and the dead stumps will of course rot out more rapidly than where they give off vigorous sprouts for several years. The standing trees must first be completely girdled, and then the gashes filled with a solution of one pound of arsenic and one pound of washing soda to four gallons of water. Directions for doing this work can be secured from your College of Agriculture or from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Such material is a deadly poison to man or beast, and livestock should not be allowed where they can lick at the poisoned trees.

After trees have been cut, however, there is no practicable method of hurrying the rotting process. The cheapest method then is to sow the land thickly with some good pasture grass and pasture it for several years, meanwhile keeping all sprouts cut down. Sheep and goats will pick the leaves closely off all sprouts and reduce very much

the labor of sprouting. If it cannot be pastured efficiently, the combined use of the stump puller and dynamite is the cheapest way of clearing out the stumps. If the land is rough and broken, it will make more money put back into careful forest production. I. W. Dickerson.

The Plains of Abraham

(Continued from Page 24)

scripts and letters were to bear it on, until, almost forgotten, it was to remain only a whisper among a thousand and others of days and years whose echoes grow fainter as time passes. The walls of the old Lotbiniere home in St. Louis Street, close to the residence of the beautiful but infamous Madame de Paean, witnessed the piecing together of the story and might repeat it to-day if they could talk. For Jeems the few minutes after his entry into the Lotbiniere house, where he and Toinette were guided by Nancy and her father while a black servant brought up the rear with the baby, were nearly as unreal as the last moments of his consciousness on the Plains of Abraham. Inside the door, Nancy placed the child in his arms, which had not relinquished their hold of Toinette, and the discovery that he possessed a son leapt upon him. He was so overwhelmed by the emotion which followed that he did not see Hepsibah Adams as he felt his way through the wide hall to find what the excitement and crying were about. It was Hepsibah with his round, sightless face and his voice breaking with joy when he found Jeems alive under his great, fumbling hands which added—as Nancy wrote in her letter to Anne St. Denis-Rock—"a final proof that God does answer prayer." (To be Continued Next Week)

Additional Classified Advertising

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LEAF TOBACCO: Good sweet chewing, three pounds, 90¢; five, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; smoking three pounds 60¢; 5, 90¢; 10, \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

BEEES AND HONEY

BUCKWHEAT HONEY, cans, pails, wholesale, retail. Get our prices. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

FINE QUALITY white clover extracted honey, 60 lbs. \$6.50; 120 lbs. \$12.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

THREE TONS BUCKWHEAT honey in five lb. pails. 7½¢ per lb., 5 lbs. third zone \$1.00. HOMER VAN SCOY, Cander, N. Y.

BEST CLOVER COMB honey \$5.00, 24 sections. No. 2 quality \$4.00 mixed goldenrod \$4.50 Clover exp. 60 lbs., can \$7.20 not prepaid. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps before 1871 bought. Old inlaid mahogany furniture bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30, 6½ in. \$1.50 postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

HIDES, WOOL & FURS is our specialty. Write for reliable market prices. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Buyers, Suec. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.


KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED 5¢ roll. Prints 3¢ each. Trial offer. Beautifully mounted 8x10 enlargement 40¢. Overnight service. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 409 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

HAND SELECTED PEANUTS 10 pounds 93¢. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

RADIO. Five tube battery set cheap. G. SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.


Write for FREE BOOK "Making Money at home with a Loom," tells all about fun of weaving Colonial Rugs on our low priced, easy-to-operate 1929 looms. UNION LOOM WORKS, 332 Factory St., Boonville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Westinghouse electric lighting plant, 110-volt. Priced to sell. The plant is in first class condition and can be seen working at Spinnerville Farm, Ilion, R. D. No. 2. Address, CHARLES S. HEMENWAY, Spinnerville Farm, Ilion, R. D. No. 2, N. Y.



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



Is This Fair?

WE HAVE had a number of complaints from readers recently, giving us the details of disputes about the prices received on the quality of goods sold to commission men or other dealers. For example: One subscriber tells of selling a car of hay. The buyer represented that he was acting as an agent for a responsible firm. When a bill was presented to the firm by our subscriber, they maintained that the buyer was not acting as their agent, that they had bought the car outright from him and inasmuch as the buyer owed the money they did not intend to settle with our subscriber.

At the same time the man who actually bought the hay from our subscriber still maintains that he was acting

nothing about it they returned and took three more. I heard the geese making a racket about 12:30 one night and went out but could see nothing of the thieves. I telephoned the sheriff and police and the next day we were able to find three of the geese and one man who after staying in jail over night confessed he and Brown stole the geese so he was given 10 days in jail and fined \$10. The other man, Brown, was given 60 days in jail."

Too often, poultrymen fail to report thefts of poultry. Prompt action and swift punishment will do much to lessen this nuisance.

Stock Selling Firms Close Doors

TWO concerns selling stock of doubtful value have recently closed their doors. One is the Barton-Ballard Company of 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Efforts to locate Charles Jackson the president of the company have been unsuccessful. This company sold railway equipment and locomotive stock under the assumption that it would be listed on the New York Curb Exchange.

The other firm is Norman & Company whose headquarters were at 1775 Broadway, New York City. They sold stock largely by telephone throughout Western New York. An injunction was issued by Supreme Court Justice B. J. Humphrey recently, ordering its bank deposits tied up and its safe deposit boxes sealed.

What Is a "Bucketshop"

THE term bucketshop has come to be used to describe the activities of any swindlers who purport to be carrying on a legitimate brokerage business.

Originally, bucketshops were places to which gamblers resorted to bet on the future prices of securities. In these shops no actual delivery of stocks were made. Order forms to buy or sell were filled out by the gamblers, but the bucketshop operator instead of executing them tossed them into a waste receptacle or bucket when the betting terms were consummated.

A dealer who accepts money from a client with which to purchase securities for the client's account, but who pockets the money instead of immediately applying it to the execution of the order, is said to "bucket" that order. Some unscrupulous dealers who style

themselves "brokers" still resort to this practice. Opportunities for them to bucket are created through tipster sheets which "advise" their victims to buy a stock the selling price of which the dealer can wholly control.—National Better Business Bureau.

This Was No Bargain

Sometime ago I bought a loud speaker from the Ensco Products Company of New York City. After trying it out I was rather dissatisfied and wrote to them. They told me that if I would return it they thought it could be adjusted. I sent it back to them and have never heard anything from them since.

WE HAVE written to the Ensco Products Co. but up to date have received no reply. Recently we have had a number of complaints against radio firms in New York City's downtown district. While it is possible to pick up bargains in this section our

We Are Glad to Help

"I WAS very much surprised at the arrival of a check from the..... for \$38.50 the full amount on Saturday evening, November 16, as I had never expected to receive anything or hear from them.

I appreciate your kindness in taking such a deep interest in the matter and feel indebted to you".

subscribers who deal with them through the mails are taking a certain amount of risk. Of course many persons in starting up a business begin with very little capital, and although they may have the best of motives many of them fail; and when a firm does fail it is practically impossible to get any adjustment or settlement from them.

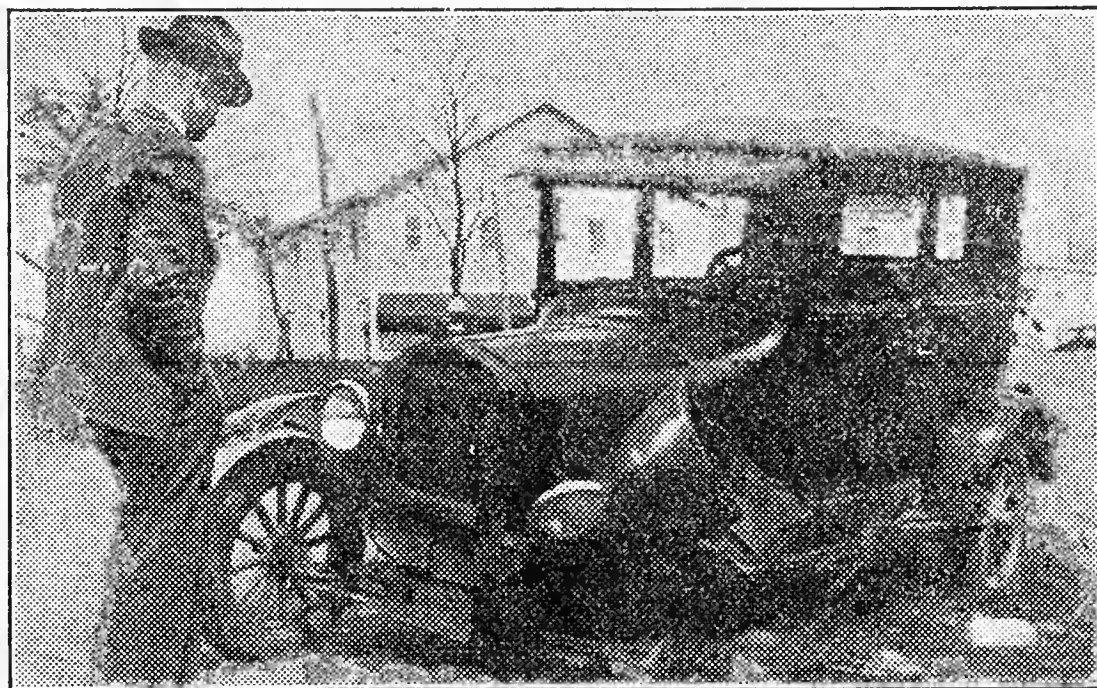
One Born Every Minute

What can you tell us about the Psycho-Phone, put out by a company located in New York City?

WE CANNOT understand how any company making such claims can get enough replies and make enough sales to enable them to keep in business. The fact that they can, proves again that "Barnum was right."

The Psycho-Phone is described by its promoter as an "electrically operated, time-clock controlled, automatically repeating talking machine" which operates upon the subconscious mind during sleep. Its advertisement says "Get the Things You Want-While you sleep". The machine is supposed to influence the subconscious mind while you sleep by repeating to you the things you want to be or do.

We believe that those claims are too ridiculous to receive the serious consideration of any thinking person.



On March 30, 1929 while traveling from Walkill to Walden Mr. Lawrence was side-swiped by another car which caused injury to his head and neck. Fortunately Mr. Lawrence had the foresight to take out one of the North American Accident Insurance Company's travel policies which is issued to American Agriculturist subscribers as a part of the protection of the Service Bureau. He drew \$10 a week for the period that he was laid up and unable to do any work, without any red tape or trouble.

TRY THIS AMAZING NEW TYPE

HARNESS

free for 30 days

HARNESS
FACTS
&
Figures

Learn the facts before buying harness. Read how James Walsh revolutionized the harness business by making harness with no buckles to tear, no rings to wear—

**The Strongest
Harness Ever Made—
Now the Easiest
to Adjust!**

See for yourself why this longer-wearing, more durable harness, bearing the original WALSH guarantee—is also the *cheapest to use*, and easiest to buy on our liberal terms. **FREE TRIAL.** Write today—no obligations.

NO
BUCKLES
TO TEAR

Walsh

NO
RINGS TO
WEAR

123 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 79, Milwaukee, Wisc.

GET YOUR ROOFING DIRECT FROM FACTORY... FREIGHT PAID

SAVE MONEY! Get your Roofing direct from the factory and keep in your own pocket the profits the dealer would get. All kinds and styles. Galvanized Corrugated. Shingles and Asphalt Roofing. Freight paid. Easy to nail on. Write TODAY for Free Samples and freight paid prices. **FREE SAMPLES.**

Newark Fence & Roofing Co.
4 Ave. & Ogden St., Dept. A-6
Newark, N. J.



OTTAWA LOG SAW



only

\$39

PUTS THIS OTTAWA TO WORK FOR YOU

GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE

Make Money! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Falls trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. **30 DAYS TRIAL.** Write today for **FREE** book. Shipped from factory or nearest of 4 branch houses.

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 801 - W Wood Street, Ottawa, Kansas

make \$15 a Day

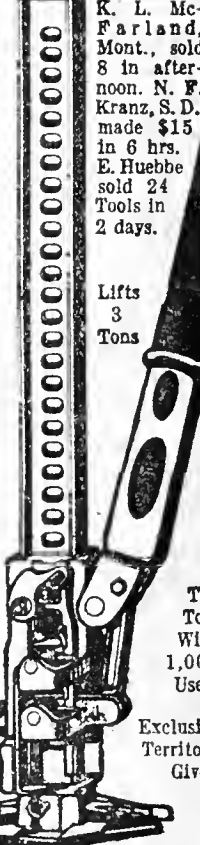
Demonstrating the HANDYMAN TOOL

This handy combination tool is a quick, easy seller. Demonstrate its many uses to any man, and pocket a profit on the spot. Many make \$30 daily. It is used every day on the farm, in the garage, and about the home. Does work of ten men. Saves hours of time. Saves strength. Low priced. Big profit for you on every sale. \$15 a day easy. No experience needed. Work full or spare time.

Only Tool of Its Kind

Pulls posts, pipes, roots, small stumps; jacks up trucks, tractors, wagons; lifts and moves buildings; stretches fences, woven or single wire; splices; makes excellent cider press; can be used as clamp or spreader; also a hoist; a dandy rim tool for tires; etc. Scores of other uses. Simple to operate. A boy can work it. Yet it lifts, pulls, or pushes with a **THREE TON CAPACITY.**

Live man wanted in every county. Exclusive territory given. Get our amazing new sales plan. It's free—just mail coupon below. You'll find it a real money maker for you.



START NOW
MAIL
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HARRAH MFG. CO.
Dept. Z-100, Bloomfield, Ind.

HARRAH MFG. CO.,
Dept. Z-100, Bloomfield, Ind.

Please send me money making sales plan and full details about HANDYMAN TOOL. I am not obligated.

Name _____
Address _____
Town _____ State _____

Prompt Action Nabs Chicken Thief

"CHICKEN thieves are again at work in our locality. They visited my place and stole five of my geese. One night they took two and as we did



The Sign of Protection

"That's the sign of MORE QUALITY for the same money"

"**L**OOK here . . . do you see that—that Red Ball? Well, that's how you tell 'em. More value than ever before—without any boost in the price. And, believe me, that's saying a lot. Dad always wore 'em, and the best was none too good for him."

★ ★ ★ ★

Yes, "that's how you tell 'em". The Red Ball trade-mark has been the farmer's guide for generations in his choice of rubber footwear. And today he's more loyal than ever. He knows the Ball-Band line keeps pace with his changing needs with new and improved footwear year after year.

The great Ball-Band factories prepare many different compounds of live, tough rubber, all devoted to one purpose—the manufacture of lasting footwear. Every item in the line is made up of several compounds, each selected to give greatest service for the job it must do—one for the heel, one for the sole, one for the toe, and so on. That's what gives this built-to-the-foot line the reputation for *more days wear*. Stout linings and fabrics are knit in Ball-Band's own mill at Mishawaka for—and only for—Ball-Band footwear.

Look for the Red Ball trade-mark on the rubber footwear you buy.



"THE BETTY"—a dainty style with jaunty cuff. Easy to put on and take off because of its simple snap fastener, adjustable to fit. This styled-to-the-shoe galosh is made in two-tone combinations in wool jersey, "Rayton" and cotton jersey



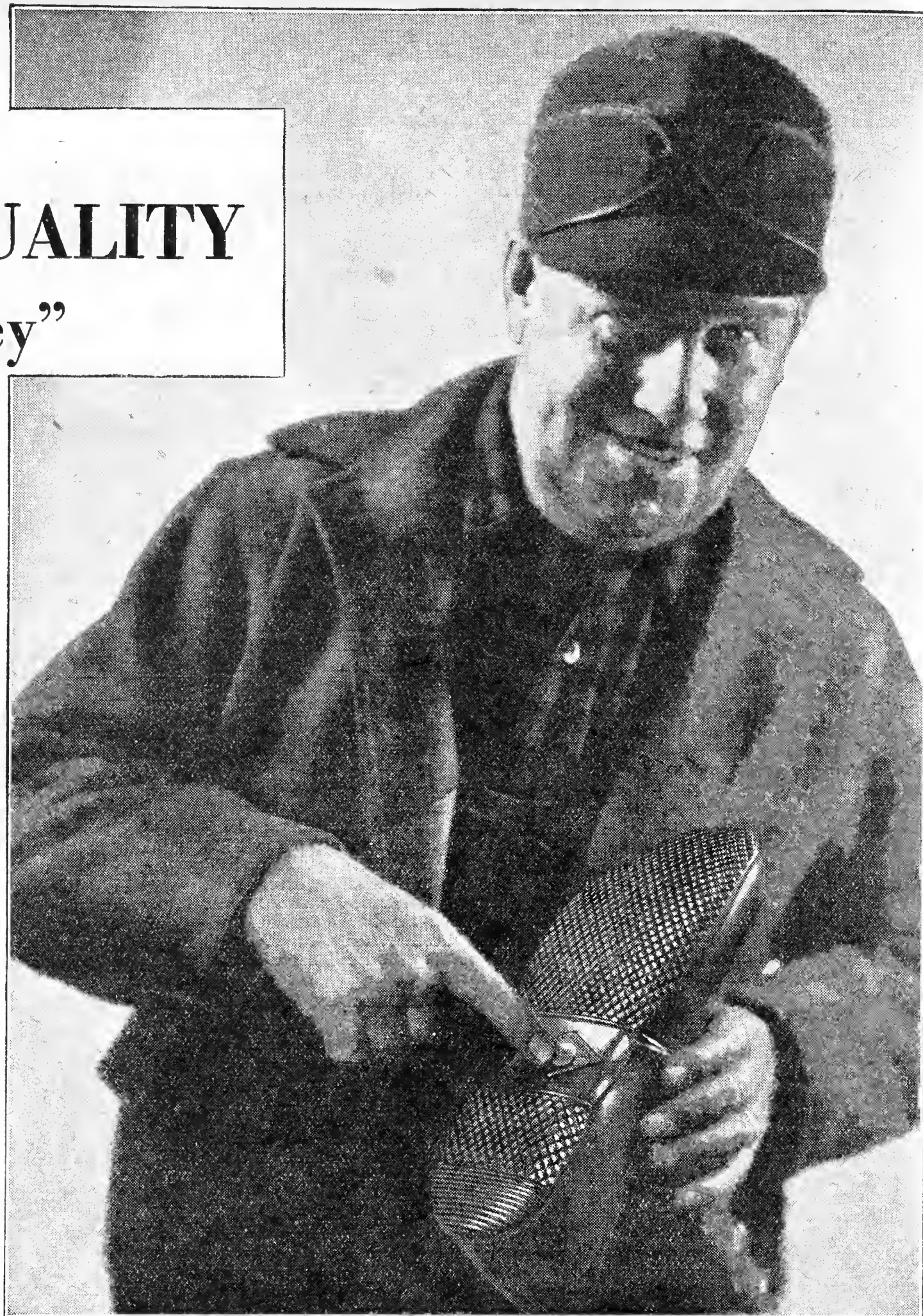
A SMART NOTE in style footwear—the "easy-to-clean" Savoy all-rubber galosh. Combines lightest weight with complete protection. Each Savoy is "styled-to-the-shoe" and fits the foot and ankle as though moulded over them. Comes in a variety of pleasing colors and beautiful patterns



Look for
the
Red Ball

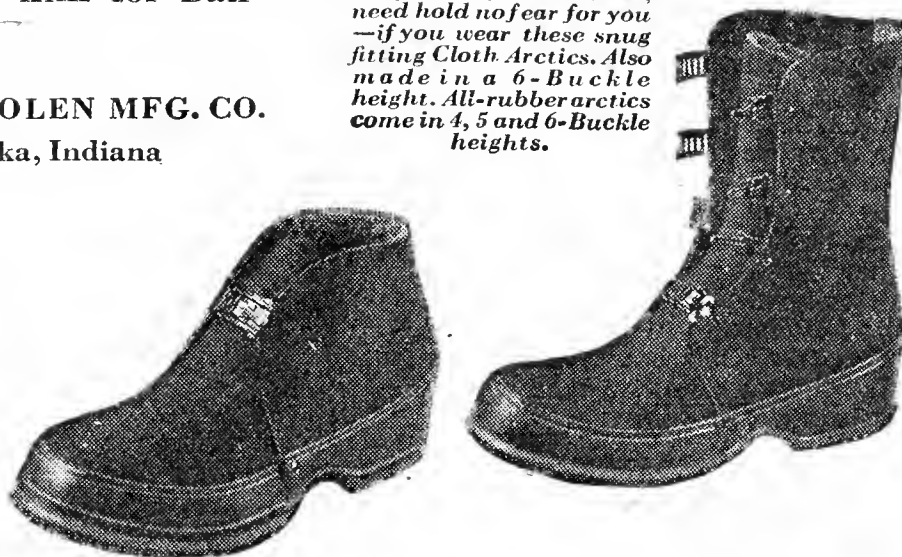
There are 300 styles to choose from, including the famous Mishko-sole leather work shoe. There's a Ball-Band dealer near you (if not, write us). Ask him for Ball-Band by name.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
482 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana



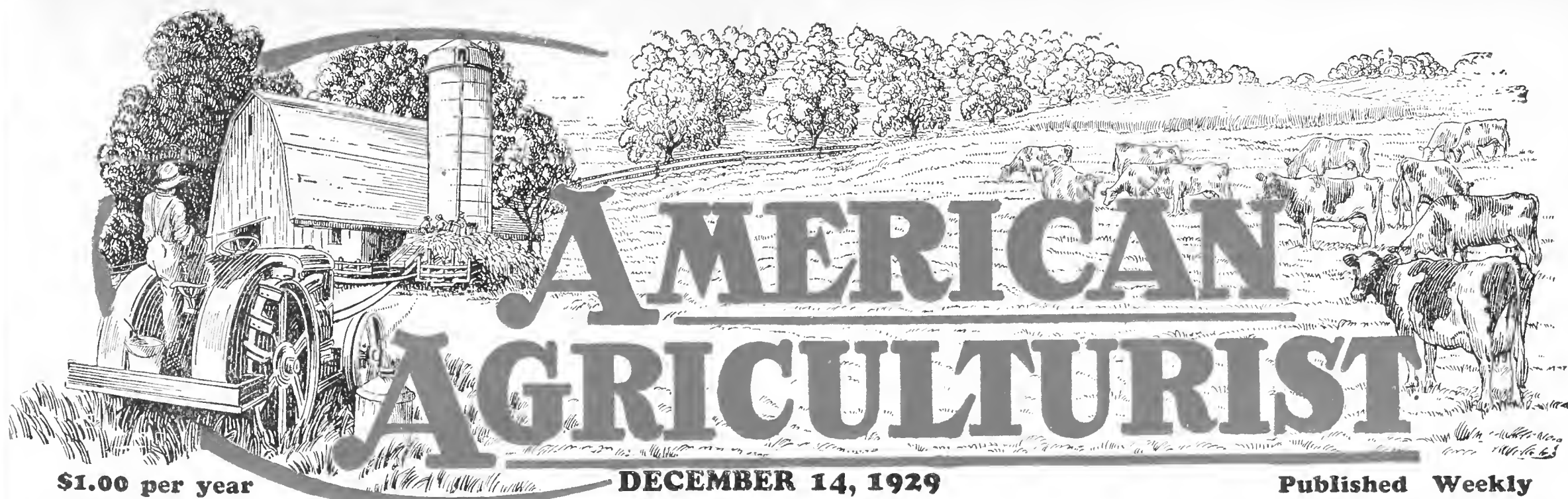
SNUG FITTING CLOTH ARCTICS

Deep snow, bitter cold, need hold no fear for you—if you wear these snug fitting Cloth Arctics. Also made in a 6-Buckle height. All-rubber arctics come in 4, 5 and 6-Buckle heights.



BALL-BAND

Built-to-the-foot



\$1.00 per year

DECEMBER 14, 1929

Published Weekly



What Care We for Wind or Weather?

See Page 14 for a Summary of President Hoover's Message to Congress

handle Only ONE Bag instead of FOUR



Use CONCENTRATED Fertilizer

It's
Granular
—flows
freely

USERS SAY:

Nitrophoska offers many advantages. On account of its concentration you save in hauling and in time of application. You haven't unnecessary filler, which costs freight and work and time. Nitrophoska produces at least as good crops of corn and potatoes as any fertilizer I ever used.

—W. O. Paddock,
New Woodstock, N. Y.

Nitrophoska gave good results in comparison with equal amounts of plant foods in other materials. I am well satisfied.

—Frank Cray,
Canton, N. Y.

NO longer is the modern farmer willing to pay four times as much for freight on his fertilizer as he should. No longer is he willing to haul and handle four tons of material in order to obtain the plant-food that he should get in one. No longer is he willing to pay for four times as many bags as he should.

Thousands of farmers are reducing their fertilizer costs and increasing their crop yields by the use of concentrated fertilizer. The day of the old low-analysis fertilizer, with its high cost for actual plant-food, is gone.

Nitrophoska (15-30-15) is the modern fertilizer for the modern farmer. It contains 60% of real plant-food—instead of ten, twelve or fifteen percent, as was common in the old low-analysis goods. And so there is not only that big saving in handling *only one bag instead of four*—but the plant-food in Nitrophoska costs less per unit!

Don't spend another dollar on fertilizer until you know all about Nitrophoska. It is the *proven economical* fertilizer for potatoes, vegetables, pastures, corn and most other crops. Send at once for important *free book*.

SYNTHETIC NITROGEN PRODUCTS CORP.
285 Madison Ave., New York, Room 1725

NITROPHOSKA

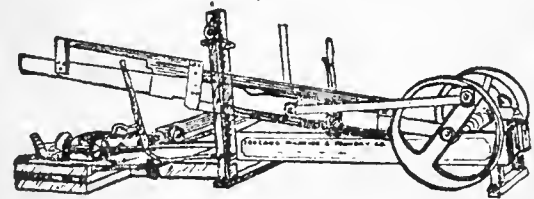
15-30-15

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IRELAND STRAIGHT LINE Drag Saw Machines CUT FAST LOW PRICE

A real One Man operated machine that does the work of machines much higher in price. 40 cords in a day have been cut with this machine. Only 3 to 5 H.P. required to operate. Light weight reciprocating parts and STRAIGHT LINE motion prevent vibration. Log moved forward by power saves labor. Patented Log Dog holds firmly to last cut. A thoroughly reliable machine, guaranteed. Thousands in use.

Write for catalog and low cash price delivered to your nearest railroad station.
IRELAND MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO., INC.,
Norwich, New York



KEYSTONE EVAPORATORS

Famous Everywhere

because one can operate without help of any kind. Our new Keystone Heater increases capacity 40% uses all waste heat.

Write for catalogue.



State number of trees.
The Sproul Mfg. Co.
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Inventory Sale

THIS MONTH ONLY

You can deduct 10% from any price listed in our catalogue.



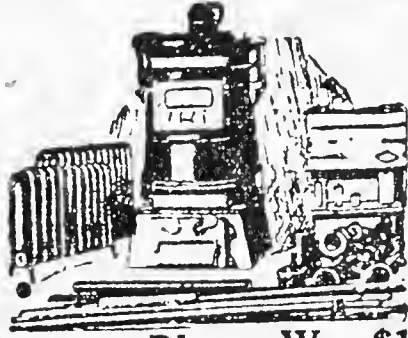
Our "Royal"

Modern Bathroom

Includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet and enameled Wash Basin. Complete with all Fittings and Five-Year Guaranteed Materials.

\$47.25

Was \$52.50. Now



Heating Plant Was \$175

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Complete for 6 Rooms
6 Radiators, Large
Steam Boiler, Pipe Fittings, Air Valves and Asbestos Cement.

WE PAY The Freight on Everything

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J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th Street, New York

Rural School Questions

Why Some Districts Raised Over Four Mills

LAST year in order to help farm people with their rural school tax, Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission recommended, and the Legislature passed, a new State aid rural school law. The intent of this law was to increase greatly the financial support of the State to rural schools and to keep local taxes down to a four-mill tax on true valuation.

For the school year which ended with last July, the law provided optionally for \$1300 to be raised to maintain each rural one-room school. Of this sum, the local district was supposed to raise a four-mill tax on its true valuation, and all of the remainder of the \$1300 was to be paid by the State. For this school year now in progress, the total to be raised for the one-room schools is \$1400; for next year and all succeeding years, the total is \$1500. These sums are optional in your district. You may raise more or less than the sums suggested in the law.

However, the financial aid from the State is based on the \$1300, \$1400, and \$1500 provisions. For example, if your district spent less than \$1300 last year, you would only receive from the State the difference between what you actually spent and what you raised by a four-mill tax on true valuation.

Now since the school tax rolls are out, there has been some misunderstanding on the part of some farmers because their tax rate was more than four mills, and some have written in asking why this was so.

In the first place, it should be kept in mind that the four mills must be figured on your true valuation and not on your assessed valuation. In almost all cases, the assessed valuation is less than the true valuation. To illustrate, the true valuation of the property in your district may be \$80,000, but if your assessed valuation is only \$60,000, then of course your tax rate on your assessed valuation will be more than the four mills. But even though this is so, do not get away from the fact that in practically every rural school district in the State the rate under the new law should be very materially lower, especially after the first year or so, than it was before this law was passed.

Another fact that has caused some misunderstanding is that in order to take advantage of the new law and to get all of the public money to which their district is entitled, many districts have had to assess a little more than the four mills on the true valuation this year in order to catch up with the law.

All On Four Mill Tax After a Year or Two

For example, suppose that your district only provided for a total of \$1200 for the expenses last year, but in order to get all of the public money that was due your district, your trustee had to spend \$1300. So he may have borrowed the extra hundred dollars from the bank or from some other source and used it to paint the schoolhouse or put in some necessary equipment. He was not obliged to do this, but it probably was good business to do so. Putting it another way, not enough local tax was raised last year so it had to be made up this year.

For this school year, in order to use all of the public money which is due your district, it is necessary to spend \$1400 instead of \$1300. Therefore, some districts, in order to catch up with the law and to get the full appropriation from the State, have considered it good business during the first year that this new law was in operation to assess a little more than the four mills on the true valuation. We repeat again that no trustee or district was obliged to do this, but it will pay the districts that have done it in the long run because by so doing they have obtained extra funds from the State for providing needed improvements and a better school.

Therefore, we advise our readers not to be alarmed or impatient if their school taxes were more than the four

mills on true valuation this year, for they certainly should not be higher after the law once gets working. In fact the new law calls for \$2,050,000 more aid for rural schools per year and when it once gets started it will materially reduce school taxes in all districts and in the poorer districts the taxes should be not over half what they were before the law was passed.

We recently referred a letter from a subscriber asking about this rural school tax rate to R. P. Snyder, Chief of the Bureau of Rural Education of the State Department of Education, and asked him to answer it. In order to make the matter more clear, we are publishing a part of Mr. Snyder's reply explaining how the school tax this year was higher than the four mills in some districts.

Catching Up With the Law

"Your recent letter addressed to the Editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST has been referred to me with a request that I give you the information which you desire. One difficulty is that many districts heretofore have not been able to expend as much as should have been expended for the improvement of schools because of lack of funds.

"It will take a year or two for these districts actually to 'catch up' on their expenditures so that they will realize the full benefit that is coming to them because of these new laws. In fact, as soon as these districts do catch up, I can see no reason why any one-teacher district will need to have more than a four-mill tax on true valuation.

"Another reason for some misunderstanding is that the distribution of public money, as explained in the October 26 issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, is based on a four-mill rate on true valuation. This means more than a four-mill rate on assessed valuation. As the district superintendent has told you, the four-mills is used as a basis of figuring public money.

"The law does not prevent the voters of a district voting any amount that needs to be voted for the conduct of schools and to catch up on their expenditures, nor does the law fix the tax rate for the districts.

"From the figures that you have given me I can see that what is being attempted in your district is to raise the full amount of \$1400.00 this year so that next year your district will receive the maximum public money to which it will be entitled. There is nothing in the law which compels a district to raise the full \$1400.00, but most districts wish to raise this amount and thus at one time get through with the higher taxes which they have to raise.

"If the people in the rural districts will be just a little patient until they do catch up on their expenditures, they will realize how much they have been helped by these new laws."

Tune in on WNYC on December 12

THE second annual New York State Master Farmer banquet is scheduled at the Hotel Lincoln, New York City, December 12th. At the banquet, fourteen outstanding farmers from New York State will receive the title of Master Farmer from Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The program will be broadcast over radio station WNYC from 8:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. We feel sure that you will enjoy listening to this program.



VISITOR—What peculiar fuel!

"Yes, I run the furnace for the first two months with direct mail advertising."—JUDGE

Sheep Help To Make the Farm Pay

A Thrifty Flock Converts By-Products Into Cash

By MARK J. SMITH

THE Schuyler County tax sale list of properties issued on October 15, 1929, comprises 381 pieces of property. It was brought out in a sheep meeting last winter that there is a relationship between ability to pay taxes and the presence of a healthy flock of breeding ewes on the farm. Yesterday I talked with a farmer who said that he had experienced a poor year in 1929, that his beans did not turn out well and that he did not know what he would have done if it had not been for his flock of twenty-seven mature ewes from which he sold forty 78 pound lambs for \$343.20. The wool from the mature ewes and from the yearlings in the flock brought \$150.00, making \$493.20 as total income from the little flock that grazes over the farm—staying in the permanent pasture until there are stubble fields and aftermath to be cleaned up.

L. C. Williams of Rushville, New York, who is a somewhat larger general farmer, told me at the Penn Yan fair that for the past ten years his flock of breeding ewes had not failed to yield him from \$1,200.00 to \$1,500.00 a year from the sale of market lambs and wool—the ewes eat bean-pods once a day and clover hay along with other roughage that is really a by-product of good farming in western New York. A truck comes from Rochester and picks up the lambs—if they are good enough—for local slaughter and the price is usually a cent or two a pound more than is realized in those sections where lambs have to be shipped to the main markets. In those sections of the state within trucking distance of Buffalo and Jersey City sheepmen tell me that lambs can

be marketed for a cent a pound. New York with more people within its borders than there are in all of the Dominion of Canada, has wonderful consumptive markets.

There is no logical comparison between the sheep industry of the east and the sheep industry

ing have always gone together. Sheep are never any better than the land on which they grow and the methods of feeding and shepherding used.

Breeding ewes can be kept for less money in the east than in the western range country for in the west all items of expense have to be charged to the sheep business, in the east we have the by-product factor which makes the sheep business a side issue, utilizes the roughages and reduces the cost. Western sheepmen say that today a man must have an investment in land and equipment equal to the investment in sheep—formerly this was not so. The last report I had from the Idaho Cost of Production Committee headed by W. R. Barber, was January 1929. Based on cost records of 166,965 ewes, in thirty-seven outfits they figured the yearly expense of keeping a ewe to be \$10.06 and the income \$11.80 leaving a profit of \$1.74 a ewe. They have to keep large bands to make their income.

New York State with nearly, or quite a half million breeding ewes, has a veritable gold mine in the form of a plant, divided up into small units, for the manufacture and conversion of cheap pasture, roughage of various kinds, some grain and by-products of the farm into \$5,000,000.00 worth of lambs and wool. All of which helps the New York farmer pay his taxes and other expenses. There are thousands of farmers who have no direct relationship to the New York milk shed or the New York milk market. Furthermore the people in New York need something in the form of food in addition to milk.

(Continued on Page 22)

We Give Both Sides of the Question

IN a recent issue Dr. V. B. Hart of the New York State College of Agriculture, spoke a word of caution about plunging into the sheep business at this time. In line with our policy of giving both sides of all questions, you will find on this page a statement of the other side of the picture as presented by our contributing editor, Mark J. Smith. May we suggest that after reading it, you again turn to the issue of November 16, and read what Dr. Hart has to say.

of the great range country of the west. In the east sheep and good farming have always gone together. In some of our good western New York farming counties such as Ontario, Livingston, Wyoming, Orleans and others, there are hundreds of farmers who derive a good sizeable portion of their income from the sale of lambs and wool—this is because sheep fit in well with their system of permanent farming. Under such conditions sheep pay the highest returns per head because the land is plowed, there is plenty of feed and the flocks are not too large. Go up into the province of Ontario, Canada, and see how the small flock of sheep fits into the system of thrifty farming for which that region is famous. It has ever been so. Good sheep and good farm-

Planting An Apple Orchard on Cut-Over Ground

A Personal Experience Showing the Value of Cross Pollination

By JAMES ROE STEVENSON

Cayuga County Master Farmer

DURING the year 1916 we cut nearly two hundred thousand boardfeet, largely of oak and hickory lumber, from an eleven acre woodlot on my farm. We burned the brush and in the springs of 1917 and 1918 planted out among the stumps two-year Spy and Rome trees alternately.

The soil is a clay loam within one-half mile of Cayuga Lake, toward which it slopes. For years this lot looked pretty rough and it took a lot of labor to work down suckers and weeds and to keep the young trees growing. For the first two years we scythed the lot and in the fall of 1919 began plowing around the stumps—a slow job at first, but easier each year as more rotted away. Of late years our practice has been to disc very early in the spring until well into June, then run mower and scythes through the lot around Labor Day to facilitate picking and to remove the fire hazard. We have sowed no cover crops because weeds have been sufficiently abundant. Nearly every spring we have put a small amount of manure around the roots of the growing trees. Some spraying was done, even at the first, to obtain good foliage.

Wood beetles bothered the first few years. Various forms of root difficulties have continuously appeared, due to several causes, so the fruit specialists say, such as winter killing and poor mulching in the fall; poor drainage; toxic effects from the decaying stumps; some disease in the nursery stock; and certain root rots, mechanical injuries, damage by wood-

chucks and a very small amount of gnawing by rabbits and field mice.

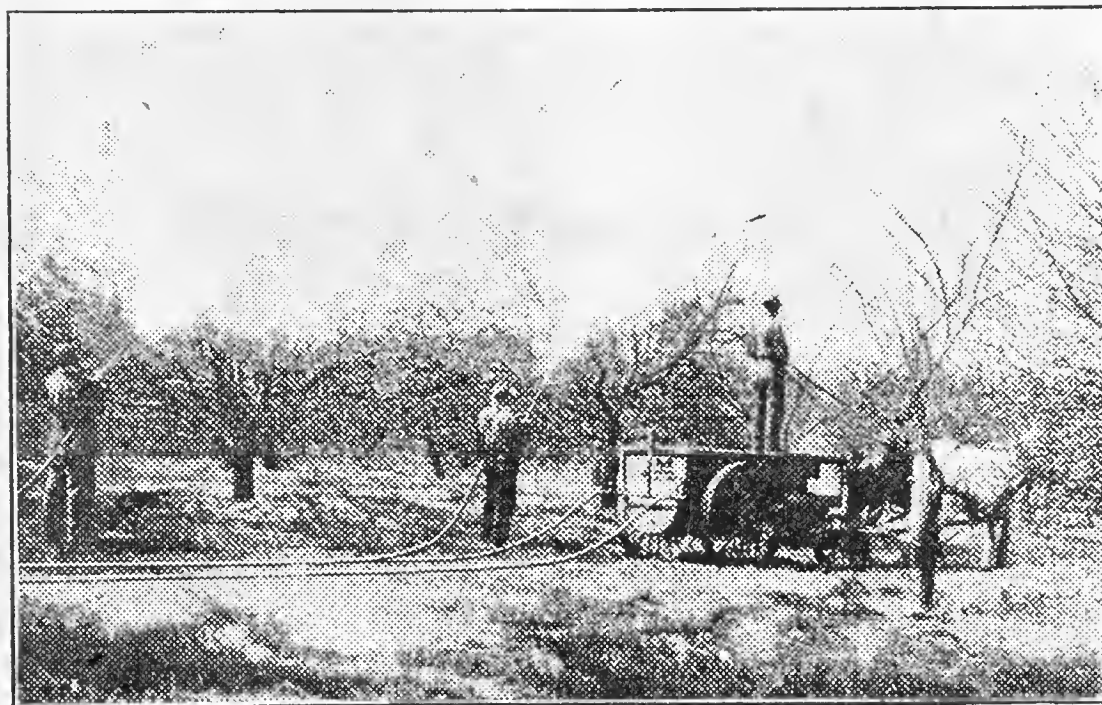
We feel that as the trees become established and are bearing these root troubles will become a thing of the past. We are, however, keeping all vacancies filled; and while we have lost more trees than suits us, yet so many are vigorous and bearing that we feel encouraged for the future.

The first heavy crop, especially for the Spies, occurred in 1925. After a small yield in 1926, we obtained a heavy crop in 1927, when prices were unusually attractive. In 1928 the crop was of fair size, while the crop of the past year beat all preceding ones, being nearly 1900 bushels. The fruit buds came out vigorously. Nitrate of soda (three

to four lbs. per tree) was used over the greater part of the lot and manure over the balance. Between five and six sprayings were given, besides two dustings. In July we thinned the fruit carefully. The color of the fruit was unusually good, with size and quality satisfactory, considering the difficult weather conditions during 1929.

In August, 1929, I took the Wayne County Fruit Tour and saw large blocks of apple trees, all of one variety, bearing no crop. I also saw other orchards, planted to more than one variety so that efficient pollination resulted, carrying heavy crops. Also certain trees, artificially pollinated, had satisfactory crops. In visiting friends in other parts of the State I noted the same conditions, especially that Spy, planted alone, are not profitable. From all I can learn, the heavy yield of both varieties in my young orchard was due largely to the fact that they were planted alternately—the one variety pollinated the other efficiently. I am grateful for the advice given me during the world war, to plant Spy with some other late blooming variety, preferably Rome. Of late, through the good work of many of our special fruit investigators, much information of value relative to pollination of fruits is available to the fruit grower.

I unhesitatingly say, that no one should plant an orchard next spring without studying through the question of the pollination of the varieties he intends to put in. The neglect of this one factor in his orcharding may spell absolute disaster a decade later.



The orchard was sprayed five or six times

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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Vol. 124 December 14, 1929 No. 24

Eat More Potatoes

ONE of the old food stand-bys that has suffered by the fat-reducing fad is the Irish potato.

As a matter of fact, potatoes are much better food from a health standpoint than bread. Bread, in fact all cereals when prepared in the form of breads, cakes, biscuits, pancakes, etc., are acid-forming in their reaction in the body, while potatoes are alkaline, having something of the same effect in a small way in the system that lime does on the soil.

In spite of the belief to the contrary, the potato is not particularly fattening. Dietitians say that an average potato yields no more calories than a banana, a slice of bread, or a glass of milk. It yields only about one-third as many calories as a piece of pie or an ice cream sundae. Potatoes rank high in the health promoting minerals and vitamins. A survey by the Battle Creek Sanitarium showed that although potatoes in the diet cost only 3.5 per cent of the total amount spent for food, they furnish 13.5 per cent of the iron and 8.7 per cent of the phosphorus of all foods eaten. Potatoes in the average diet contain enough vitamin "B" and vitamin "C" to supply body needs.

In view of these facts, it is unfortunate, both for consumers and for potato producers, that so many substitutes are being used in the cities for potatoes, substitutes which are more expensive and can never take the place of the potato in the diet. Perhaps the answer is more advertising.

Farm Taxes Are Four Times Too Much

"If people paid taxes according to their ability to pay, about \$7 out of every \$100 of net income would be paid in the State of Iowa for the maintenance of public enterprises. Farmers pay about thirty per cent of their net incomes or fully four times a fair average rate."—Wallaces' Farmer.

WE might add that this same unfair taxing of farm property is true not only of Iowa but of practically all other states. It is true of New York and of the entire East. Eastern farmers have had a fairly prosperous year on the average. Yet in spite of this, there are hundreds, if not thousands, of farms where the tax this year will equal every cent of the net income;

in many cases the taxes are higher than the farm would rent for in cash.

There is much talk about farm relief but we have maintained for years, and still say, that the first practical way to give agriculture a square deal is to make everybody pay his just share of public expenses and to take some of the tax burden off farmers. Governor Roosevelt and the New York State Legislature made a great start last year by increasing the State aid for rural schools and roads, thus relieving localities of some of their large local expenses. Much still needs to be done.

Why Not Box-Pack Eastern Apples?

WE have always thought that eastern apple growers were losing out to western growers because our fruit men in this section refuse to pack apples in boxes. Whenever we have discussed the subject with growers individually or at meetings, we have always been answered by the statement that the trade was used to eastern apples in barrels and that it will take them only in that way. This is not much of an argument. Why should we continue to do something, however bad, because we always have done it?

The subject always comes back to us every time we see a New York City fruit stand loaded with western apples, no better than eastern fruit, but attractively packed in boxes.

An effort was made in Ohio in 1928 to see what could be done with Ohio apples packed in boxes instead of barrels. The experiment station cooperated with the Chesapeake Orchard Company to box-pack a carload of Rome Beauties and compare the cost and returns with those packed in bushel baskets. The fruit was graded to the requirement of United States grade specifications. The apples were well formed, practically free from defects and with a minimum of 15 per cent good color for the variety. Each apple was wrapped in oiled tissue paper. All of the fruit came from one orchard and was graded over one grader by the same crew.

These records were kept by the boxes and baskets, item by item. The fruit was placed in cold storage after packing and was sold out gradually during the winter in small lots to retailers and fruit stands. The apples in the boxes brought \$2.466 per box. The bushel basket brought only \$1.725. The net premium on the boxes over the baskets was \$.725. If barrels had been used instead of baskets, the difference might have been even greater.

Of course, the experiment covered only one year and conditions and markets vary from year to year, but it helps to bear out our contention that there is not any good excuse for growers of our fine eastern apples to let the West get away with our best and highest priced markets for apples.

Why So Many Young Criminals?

IT is natural for parents to want to give their children a better start in life and better opportunities than they themselves had. To this purpose, fathers and mothers work and sacrifice without end. What is more tragic than to see all this lifetime of hopes, sacrifices and prayers go for naught when the boys or girls prove unworthy?

Today both parents and the public are doing more for young people than has ever been done before. Children have infinitely more opportunities for developing their talents than did their fathers and mothers. On the whole, it is probably true, too, that our young people will average better both in intelligence and morals than any preceding generation. Yet it is unfortunately true also that the crime records show an increasing number of young criminals. Most of the crimes are now being committed by young men under twenty-five, and, unfortunately, the rural districts are contributing their share.

What is the reason for this increase of young

criminals? For one reason, we must remember that there are millions more people in America every year and that therefore the proportion may not be much larger than before.

In Indiana, a recent study showed that out of twenty thousand boys and young men admitted to the reformatories of that state in the last twenty years, more than 85 per cent came from broken homes; 37 per cent were from the one per cent in Indiana's population that can neither read nor write. There are still some people who do not believe in education, particularly beyond the grade school. Let these people consider that out of the twenty thousand young criminals in the reformatories in Indiana, only fifteen were high school graduates and only one a college graduate.

Religion, too, plays its part, for less than 4 per cent of the twenty thousand had ever been connected with a church.

We doubt if the Boy Scout organization is given all the credit it deserves for helping the boyhood of America. Out of the twenty thousand criminals surveyed, not a single one had ever been a Boy Scout. The Boy Scouts in every state have the same fine record.

The remedies for this great social problem have already been suggested. They are the fine restraining influence of good homes, church, Sunday school, education, with the help of such other agencies as the Boy Scouts and the 4-H Clubs. Further than this, may we add that in connection with the farm there is nothing in the world better for teaching the habits of responsibility than having the boys follow a regular routine of work and chores every day in the year.

Should Federal Lands Be Given To the State?

THE next session of Congress will take up the proposition of turning back 135,000,000 acres of public land from the federal government to the states. A commission is to investigate the desirability of doing this. The land turned back will not include national forests or any oil, coal or other minerals which are reserved by the federal government. The states would, however, receive the water power rights.

In the past there has been considerable grabbing by private interests of water power sites in public lands. Conservationists believe that it will be much easier for the people to lose their rights in the water power if the federal government turns over these public lands to the states. Others claim that much of the poor farm land in the United States never should have been cleared in the first place, that the only thing it is good for is to grow trees, and that if this poor land were growing trees it would cut down agricultural surplus and increase the price of farm products. A program of this kind can be led only by the United States government, and not by the states.

For these reasons, there are large numbers of persons, including many farm leaders, who believe that the public lands should be retained by federal government and not turned over to the states. What do you think about it?

Eastman's Chestnut

A FEW weeks ago, you will remember that I printed a distress call in this corner from a farmer who had a cornstalk that grew so fast he was unable to cut it down because he could not strike twice in the same place. Following this, there came a letter from my friend, George M. More of Cooperstown, which read as follows:

"Dear Ed.:—I would like very much to grind my axe and help a brother farmer cut his big cornstalk. However, it is impossible for me to do so on account of being so busy trying to harvest my pumpkins.

"You see, we used some of that new fang-dangled concentrated fertilizer which your paper recommended on my pumpkin patch and I have been unable to lasso my pumpkins because the vines grew so fast that they dragged the pumpkins all over the ground and absolutely wore them out!"

Grange Recommends Tax Reform

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We call your particular attention to the resolutions adopted by the National Grange in its annual meeting just concluded at Seattle, Washington. They are full of just plain common sense and indicate that the men and women who wrote and adopted these resolutions have their feet on the soil and know what the farmer really needs. Especially were we interested in the resolution calling upon local Granges to set up committees to study tax conditions and to use this tax information in working with tax officials.

Readers of this publication will remember that we have urged local tax committees for several years. Farm taxation is one of agriculture's greatest burdens but before it can be lightened the farmer himself must know more about the problem and what he wants done.

THE sixty-third annual session of the National Grange just closed at Seattle upheld the best traditions of that organization for harmony, forward looking and progressive resolutions, and courageous support of its legislative program.

Not only did the Grange adopt a resolution reaffirming "its insistence upon the enactment of the principle of the export debenture as a necessary part of any adequate farm relief program under our present protective tariff system", but adopted a report of its Agricultural Committee which stated, "We wish to commend the National Master, Executive Committee and Washington Representative for their loyal and untiring efforts to secure the enactment of the 'Debenture Plan' as a means of bringing equality to agriculture, and trust they will continue their efforts until success is attained and agriculture is given equality with other industries." Coupled with this debenture resolution was, however, a further resolution commending the Federal Farm Board in its work "designed to encourage and consolidate cooperative marketing organizations and to improve the farm marketing machinery." The Grange went on record as "pledging its support of all sound and useful efforts along these lines."

Recommends Tax Reform Study

The Grange voted to intensify its efforts toward tax reform, both state and county as well as federal. It was voted that each state Grange, county and local Grange should set up a committee to familiarize itself with tax conditions and to use this information in working with tax officials. The Grange asked that the agricultural colleges use a portion of the Purnell funds in assisting in these tax studies. Regarding federal income taxes, it was voted that "we favor a tax policy under which (concentrated city) wealth is reached by a federal income and estate tax sufficient to permit distribution of a substantial portion among the states on the basis of school requirements or on some similarly equitable basis." In this connection, it was repeatedly brought out that the rural sections furnish to the cities each year some 500,000 boys and girls fully educated, at a cost to the country of \$1500 to \$2000 each.

Retain State Rights in Public Lands

A great deal of interest was shown in the discussion of land policies, particular attention being addressed to opposition against President Hoover's suggestion that the surface rights of the public domain be turned back to the states. A. S. Goss, Master of the Washington State Grange,

was the author of a resolution adopted by the Grange body declaring that the Federal government is better equipped to control the grazing, timber, water power and irrigation rights on the public domain and much more likely to prevent abuse and exploitation, than most of the state governments.

The Grange reiterated its demand that the Bureau of Reclamation be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. A further resolution of related nature states "that when the time again comes when it is economically sound to develop reclamation projects, only those projects be considered that are capable of repaying a large part of their cost through the sale of electric current."

Branch banking came in for attention. After considerable discussion, a resolution was adopted reciting the evils of branch and chain banking and declaring itself "opposed to nation-wide branch banking and in favor of legislation which will increase the desirability of individual membership in the Federal Reserve System and at the same time enable that body to impose restrictions upon the extent of re-or-

ganizations and re-grouping of banks at present individually operated, and upon the formation of new branches and chains."

What to Do With the Philippines

One of the most generally discussed questions before the Grange was what to do about the Philippines in view of the rapid increase of immigration from that country as well as the greatly increased competition from sugar and coconut oil, the latter so generally used in making oleomargarine. The resolution as finally adopted "urges Congress to speed the accomplishment" of our withdrawal from the Philippines as soon as a stable government can be established.

Registration of lobbyists in such a way as to disclose their full financial connections and all sources of income was urged by the Grange.

The so-called Sheppard Amendment making buyers of alcoholic liquors equally guilty with the sellers was adopted unanimously. Stricter enforcement of the 18th Amendment and the legislation supporting it was demanded and President Hoover was commended for his efforts toward better law en-

forcement. The Grange also adopted a resolution disapproving the use of women's pictures in the use of cigarette advertisements.

Amending the Farm Loan Act

A number of amendments to the Federal Farm Loan Act were called for, and resolutions adopted include provisions for meeting the expenses of the banks on a basis similar to that used by the Federal Reserve System, allowing more than 1% interest spread in some instances, providing a revolving fund for purchase of land bank bonds in times of unfavorable money market, and revision of the definition of farm commodities in such a way as to increase the range of eligibility.

The Transportation Committee's report which was unanimously adopted included a resolution urging that the principle of considering the value of products and the ability of the products to pay be given more attention in fixing freight rates. The deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea was asked for and this farm body went on record as stating that the regulation of auto trucks and buses should be continued as a state function.

Some concern was shown over the present tendencies in the parcel post system, and the recently announced

(Continued on Page 15)

The Library of the Open Road

By RALPH A. FELTON

farm youths equal library opportunities with city children is called, "The County Library".

In Washington County, Maryland, there lived many people who had few books to read and for whom the buying of books was too costly a procedure. However these people were hungry for good literature. Some of them came to Miss Mary L. Titcomb, of the Hagerstown Free Library, and asked that books be sent to them. Miss Titcomb liked the idea and sent seventy-five collections of books into the foothills of the Blue Ridge and Cumberland Mountains. Many of these stations far from the railroad were thus reached by horse and wagon. This gave Miss Titcomb the idea that a wagon fitted with bookshelves and laden with a wide assortment of books would be a splendid way of giving the people a chance to read. At each stop people came out and selected the books they liked. This was in the year 1905. Five years later the horse and wagon gave place to the automobile. Now nearly three hundred counties in the United States have followed the example of this Maryland county and a book truck makes regular stops from the headquarters to the schools and other deposit stations.

Maryland and Ohio were the pioneers in the county library movement. Now California has had a state-wide development of the establishment of county libraries. Forty-six out of fifty-eight counties have this rural library service. Oregon has ten county librar-

ies. Maryland has seven and in New Jersey nine of its twenty-one counties have this rural library service. At the beginning of 1929 two hundred sixty-five counties in the United States had made appropriations for library service.

In New York State, Monroe County has a one and a half ton truck with shelves which contain fifteen hundred books. Tompkins County has a three-fourths ton truck, which is suitable for a hilly county and for dirt and snow-drifted roads. The total cost of the Tompkins County truck was eight hundred forty-nine dollars. The shelves contain a thousand books and are on the outside with glass doors. The annual cost for operating one of these trucks is from \$325.00 to \$500.00 a year.

The State Department of Education is ready to loan from one thousand to five thousand volumes for county library use. A library organizer from the State Department of Education is also assisting a number of the counties in the state in establishing county libraries.

The county Board of Supervisors pays the salary of a county librarian in the same way that it pays the salary of a county nurse or the county home demonstration agent. The county library movement is simply keeping library administration abreast with other agencies.

Granges, Parent-Teacher Associations, Federations of Women's Clubs, County Farm and Home Bureaus and other county-wide organizations are promoting the county library movement in New York State. Such campaigns are now being conducted in the following counties: Allegany, Genesee, Oswego, Onondaga, Madison, Broome and Cayuga. The county library plan allows farm and village people in an entire county to have the expert help of a trained librarian whose services would be impossible to get except by this cooperation plan. This trained county librarian makes available to every farm boy and girl the same book privileges that the boys and girls in our cities have. Other counties will probably soon follow in the footsteps of Monroe, Chemung and Tompkins Counties in establishing county library service.



A group in Monroe County, New York, choosing books from the County book truck.



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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



A Big November Blizzard

IN common with the rest of the country western New York has been in the grip of a January blizzard accompanied by low temperatures and high winds as well as snow during the last three days of November. It has been most unusual, the local weather bureau recording November 30th as the coldest in fifty-four years. Everyone minded the cold much more because they were not accustomed to it yet, for the days just preceding had been mild. It was mid-winter weather out of place.



M. C. Burritt

Most of us probably spent the greater part of those three days making the barns comfortable for the stock or that done, sitting by the kitchen stove or the furnace register. Fall and winter always find window lights out, boards off the barns and replacing these together with little additions and improvements here and there are the jobs first in order after the freeze up. To me, it is a not unpleasant task, because it brings the satisfaction of seeing hens, cows and horses more comfortable, and a sense of snugness and readiness for winter and whatever may come and no one will deny that it is a pleasure to have a little time to sit by the fire after the strenuous days of getting crops to cover.

The Canvass for Members

November is a month of canvassing for farm bureau members. Thousands of school district committeemen have been visiting their neighbors and inviting them to participate in the benefits of extension service and organization for farm betterment. In general, their reception has been good. Membership is on the increase and very little adverse comment is encountered. In respect to the farm bureau, farmers may be put into about four groups: (1) The enthusiastic supporters who send in their memberships by mail in advance of the canvass. (2) Ready supporters who only need to be asked. (3) Doubtful persons who want to argue the value of the work either sincerely or as an excuse to avoid the expense of the dues and (4) a small group who deny the usefulness of the work and who stubbornly refuse to be affiliated with it in any way. These groups are probably approximately equal in size.

In this county (Monroe) about four hundred farmers belong in the first class and send their memberships in promptly. The second group is larger and many of them are progressing into the first group every year. But so long as human nature is what it is and men put off until tomorrow what they could do today, this group will continue to exist. The proportion of the third group secured depends mostly on the approach and the ability of the canvassers to answer arguments and excuses and to persuade the prospect that they are not valid. This group includes many indifferent persons who may not benefit from a membership in the bureau because they do not use it or because they lack the finances to follow many profitable recommendations.

An Open Mind

I once heard a college president tell a freshman class that the greatest thing in the world is an open mind. This statement did not impress me so much at the time as it has since. It set me to thinking and observing. It is really remarkable how few adults have a completely open mind—one that is not closed against new ideas and new ways of doing things or which

is not prejudiced by certain customs, habits and rules-of-thumb or handed down sayings. Men with closed minds are hard to secure as farm bureau members. They are usually on the defensive for their own preconceived notions. And this defense often takes the form of an attack on the weak spots of the farm bureau—the member who doesn't practice what he preaches and who is no better farmer by reason of his membership, the failure to grapple with real economic and marketing problems as it has with production, etc.

Farmers can by no means be classified as good or poor husbandmen by whether they are farm bureau members or not, for some members are poor farmers and some very good farmers are not members. And yet few will deny that if one hundred of the best farmers in any county were selected that seventy-five to ninety-five per cent of them would be found to be farm bureau members. It is probably a true generalization to say that most of those who are not members would find it profitable and useful to become one. The one necessary qualification of such persons is an open mind—a willingness to learn, to try, to use the services available.—Hilton, N. Y., December 1, 1929.

Preventing Apple Storage Scald

What is the cause of storage scald and what are the recommendations for preventing it?—C.R., New York.

NO FUNGUS organism has ever been found on apples affected with storage scald. It is believed that the trouble is caused by an accumulation of gases formed from certain oils in the fruit. The following control method is recommended in "Orchard and Small Fruit Culture" by Auchter and Knapp:

(a) Store only mature fruit. The deep green ground color should take a lighter shade before picking.

(b) Store immediately after picking and packing and reduce the temperature as rapidly as possible. If this is not possible, put the fruit where it will be cool and have free and thorough air circulation until it can be stored.

(c) Oil wrappers impregnated with 18 per cent of a cheap mineral oil give good results for box apples. For barreled fruit, use shredded oil paper, distributing it throughout the barrel, using about 1½ pounds to the barrel. In seasons when it is anticipated that scald will be unusually prevalent, or for varieties that are especially susceptible, 2 pounds may be used. Shreds about ¼ inch wide, and either 3 or 6 inches in length, made of a paper that is springy, that is, does not pack down are desirable. This adds about 25 cents per barrel to the cost, but until more is known about the control of scald it seems a good investment for storage fruit.

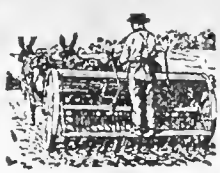
Station WNYC Will Broadcast Master Farmer Banquet

DECEMBER 12 is the date chosen to confer the title of Master Farmer on fourteen outstanding New York State Farmers. The banquet will be held at the Hotel Lincoln, New York City, and will be broadcast over Station WNYC from 8:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt will personally confer the title of Master Farmer and we are also glad to report that Mr. Charles S. Wilson, a western New York fruit grower and member of the Federal Farm Board, will be present and speak. Be sure to listen to this program from WNYC.



With the A.A. Crop Grower



Crop Returns from the Use of Fertilizer

DURING the spring and summer of 1928 a survey was made by The National Fertilizer Association, through the cooperation of about sixty member companies and some nine hundred salesmen, which involved personal in-

By H. R. SMALLEY

a color chart and a specially prepared acid solution to mix with the soil sample. The test is made by shaking one part of soil with about three parts of the solution in the test tube. After the soil has settled out, the clear so-

it turns light green, the phosphorus content of the soil is "doubtful"; if it changes to a greenish blue, it is "medium" and if it turns to a medium blue color, the soil is high in phosphorus. The color fades upon standing but can be revived afterward within certain limits by restirring with the tin rod. —National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers.

Columbia County, N. Y. Soil Survey

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that a soil survey of Columbia County, N. Y. is completed and that a copy of the report may be obtained by writing to your congressman or direct to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The report contains a large colored map making the location of the different types of soils and anyone in Columbia County can immediately tell by referring to it, the type or types present on his farm. The importance of soil types for various forms of agriculture is being recognized to a greater extent than formerly.

Listen to "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home" which is broadcast over WGY, the General Electric Company's station at Schenectady, every Monday evening from 7:30 to 7:45. If your favorite poem is not included in the selections given, send it in to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or WGY, and if there are enough requests for it, the poem will be included in a later "visit."

Crop Returns from the Use of Commercial Fertilizer, by Crops

CROP	Percentage of total crop produced by fertilizer	Value of crop produced by fertilizer	Tons of fertilizer used in 1927	Estimated cost of fertilizer	Increase in value of crop for each dollar spent for fertilizer
Cotton	24.9	\$295,890,000	2,108,000	\$64,553,000	\$4.71
Corn	6.8	106,352,000	1,510,000	44,612,000	2.38
Potatoes	30.7	87,151,000	688,000	26,215,000	3.32
Wheat	23.3	56,671,000	682,000	20,515,000	2.76
Tobacco	43.7	104,963,000	470,000	15,697,000	6.69
Oats	6.0	18,111,000	326,000	9,833,000	1.84
Citrus	39.8	19,303,000	241,000	9,650,000	2.00
Hay	1.8	9,693,000	185,000	5,740,000	1.69
Miscellaneous Crops	12.6	14,622,000	148,000	4,626,000	3.16
Vegetables and Fruits	29.7	16,240,000	146,000	5,146,000	3.16
Sweet Potatoes	42.3	16,871,000	112,000	3,739,000	4.51
Tomatoes	32.5	8,476,000	78,000	2,907,000	2.92
Average	16.3	\$754,343,000	6,694,000	\$213,233,000	\$3.54

interviews with 48,000 farmers located in eight hundred different counties and in thirty-five States. One of the twenty-six questions asked was, "From your general experience, what increases do you expect from the use of fertilizers on your most important crops?" In answering this question each farmer gave his average yield with fertilizer and the average yield that he would expect without fertilizer.

The farmers' estimates of increased yield obtained by the use of fertilizer are the most comprehensive estimates of this kind ever obtained, and it therefore seems worth while to use them to determine approximately the returns that the farmers obtain by the use of fertilizer. Cotton, corn, potatoes, wheat, and tobacco consumed about 85 per cent of the fertilizer used, and these crops are fully covered by the farmers' estimates. Provisional estimates have been made for the minor crops, but these estimates are lower than those made for the same crops by the farmers themselves.

The percentage of the value of the crop produced by the use of fertilizer, the quantity of fertilizer used, the total approximate cost of the fertilizer, and the value of the increase in crop for each dollar expended for fertilizer are shown in the table on this page for the principal fertilizer-consuming crops grown in 32 States, which in 1927 consumed 97.5 per cent of the total fertilizer sold in the United States.

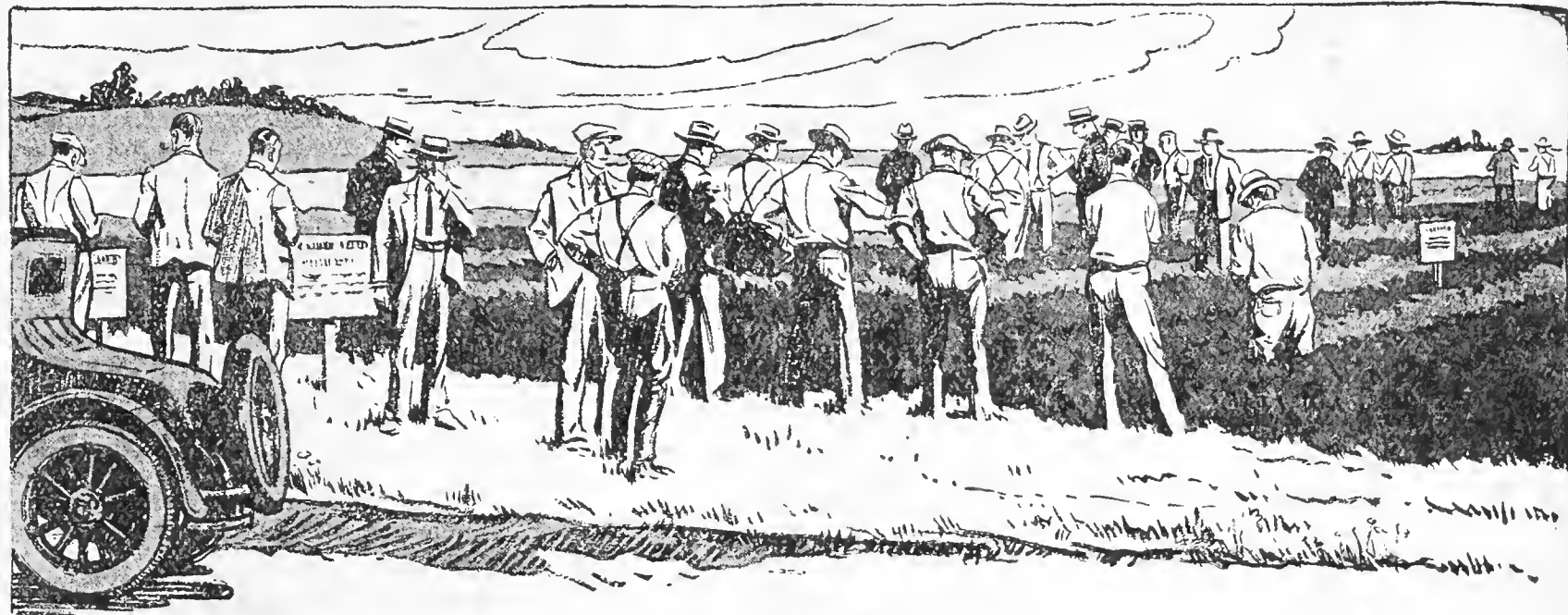
The summary shows that the use of 6,694,000 tons of commercial fertilizer in 1927 produced crop increases worth \$754,000,000, or \$3.54 in crop returns for each dollar expended. At the same rate of increase, the total quantity of fertilizer used in 1927 in the entire United States produced crop increases worth \$771,000,000 at a cost of approximately \$218,000,000. For 1928, when 7,934,000 tons were used, the value of the crop increase produced by fertilizer must have been approximately \$895,000,000 and the cost of the 7,934,000 tons of fertilizer used was around \$253,000,000. Stated in another way, a ton of average fertilizer costing \$32.00 may be expected under average farm conditions to produce crop increases worth \$113.00.

A Simple Field Test for Phosphorus in Soils

In an effort to eliminate some of the guesswork in applying phosphate fertilizers, workers at the Illinois experiment station have developed a simple method of determining the approximate amount of available phosphorus in the soil. The test can be conducted in the field and requires only a few minutes.

Materials necessary for the test are a representative sample of soil, a small tin rod for stirring, a test tube or vial,

lution on top is stirred with the tin rod (the rod must be tin to bring about the necessary chemical reaction). If the solution remains colorless, the soil is low in available phosphorus. If



What they saw in AROOSTOOK

Growers from all over the state came to Aroostook County, Maine, to see the results of high-analysis fertilizers used under potatoes. Here was a critical gathering! Maine farmers know that the soil must be fed liberally for profitable results with a high-yielding crop such as potatoes.

The question they wanted answered by the Aroostook demonstrations was, "Can we get equally good results by applying necessary plant food in less bulky form?" If they could, the case for high-analysis fertilizers was made—for these men already knew the economy of hauling, storing and distributing goods that supply in one-third the bulk, the same plant food contained in low grade mixtures.

The answer to their question may be read in Bulletin 350 of the Maine Experiment Station: "Uniformly good results were obtained with concentrated fertilizers when compared with ordinary strength fertilizers. These newer fertilizers offer im-

portant economic advantages because of a decided saving in shipping and handling charges."

In these Aroostook demonstrations Ammo-Phos was used in the high-analysis fertilizer mixtures. Many of the visitors were already familiar with Ammo-Phos. In the ten years it has been on the market Ammo-Phos has gained in popularity till last year all stocks were sold out. Now, with doubled facilities, we can promise an ample supply.

Ammo-Phos A analyzes 11% nitrogen and 46% phosphoric acid; in Ammo-Phos B are 16½% nitrogen, and 20% phosphoric acid. Ammo-Phos may be obtained as an ingredient in high-grade complete fertilizers, or purchased as a separate material in new, clean, even-weighted 100 pound bags.

Send the coupon for free booklet telling you more about free-running Ammo-Phos—the fertilizer with the good qualities built in.

Buy Ammo-Phos from the Eastern State Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass.; Old Deerfield Fertilizer Co., So. Deerfield, Mass.; A. W. Higgins Co., and Higgins Fertilizer Co., Presque Isle, Maine; Sagadahoc Fertilizer Co., Bowdoinham, Maine; Apothecaries Hall Co., Waterbury, Conn.; Olds & Whipple, Hartford, Conn.; Rogers & Hubbard Co., Middletown, Conn.; the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.

AMMO-PHOS

HIGH-ANALYSIS FERTILIZERS

"A" 11% Nitrogen
46% Phosphoric Acid

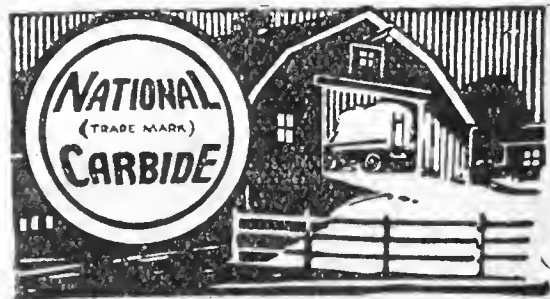
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20% Phosphoric Acid

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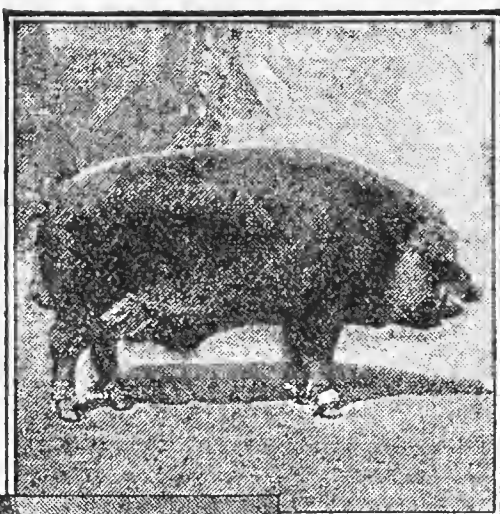
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City State

A stout extra layer of pure gum rubber makes this arctic really waterproof



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Like "Invincible" (48 inches high, 1027 lbs. of pork, owned by L. E. Grunewald, Livingston, Wis.) Converse extra quality stands out... and makes the saving you remember.



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HERE is the first truly waterproof arctic, the "Watershed". You've probably thought that all cloth arctics are waterproof, because the fabric is rubberized, but even the best rubberized cloth is only water-resisting... and water is bound to get in when you have to be out in snow and slush day in and day out.

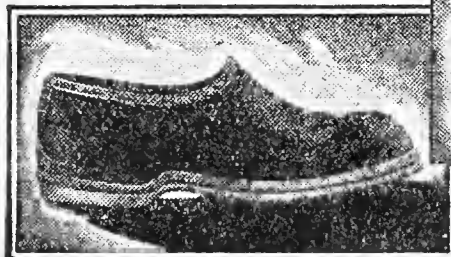
Sooner or later little breaks appear... more water gets through... and you trudge around with wet feet until you can get a new pair of arctics.

"Watershed's" secret is a stout extra layer of pure gum rubber that DOES keep out the water... and gives your arctics longer life. First the usual rubberized outer cover of cashmerette

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"Caboose" (left), outdoor working men say, is the longest-wearing work rubber in the world.

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RUBBER FOOTWEAR

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NAME

ADDRESS



With the A. A. Farm Mechanic



The Care of Cordwood Saws

"Please give me all the suggestions you

By I. W. DICKERSON

the gullet or round-

can for keeping my cordwood circular saw in best cutting order. Should the teeth be filed on both sides? Should the points be straight across or have a little slope? How much should I slope the teeth when I file them? How much set should a cordwood saw have for green wood, for pine and for oak? Any help will be appreciated."—C. W.

THE proper gumming, filing, and setting of a circular cut-off cordwood saw are operations requiring tools and experience hence it is sometimes better to take the work to an experienced machinist who has the necessary equipment. Each make of saw also may have slight differences in tooth shape, and hence the book of instructions put out by the different saw manufacturers should be secured and the instructions followed carefully. The following suggestions are intended to apply only to the farm type of cut-off circular cordwood saw.

Speed and Size of Pulleys

The speed at which a saw operates has very much to do with its proper operation. Speeds of farm cordwood saws are usually based on a rim speed of 9000 feet per minute, which gives the speeds shown in the table (D-734).

To find size of drive pulley. Multiply diameter of mandrel pulley by speed of saw and divide by speed of engine. Thus with five-inch mandrel pulley and 28-inch saw and engine running 300 R P M, five times 1285 gives 6425, and dividing by 300 gives 21.4 in. as the computed size of engine pulley. As there will be some belt slippage, a 22-inch pulley should be used. When power is supplied by tractor or automobile engine or electric motor, a larger pulley on mandrel and higher belt speed is advisable. Thus with an automobile engine running at 1000 R P M, a 9-inch pulley on engine with a 7-inch pulley on 28-inch saw or a 7½-inch one on 30-inch saw will give about the correct speed.

Fitting and Gumming the Saw

The first step in fitting up a cordwood saw is to true it up and be sure it is not out of round. This is done by holding a piece of emery wheel or grindstone, or a flat file fastened to a board, squarely across the points while the saw is rotated backwards by hand. This brings all the points an equal distance from the center, so that when sharpened each tooth does the same amount of work and the saw runs steady.

Next the saw should be gummed. By gumming a saw is meant cutting back

teeth, so that there will be plenty of room to hold the sawdust and carry it out without binding the saw. The teeth of a new saw are about 1" in length and the face of the teeth are on a line passing through the center of the saw (D734-A). As the teeth are filed in sharpening, they are shortened, and the gullets should also be filed back at the same time, by using a round-back file. It is very important that the gullets be kept rounded, as sharp corners are almost sure to cause cracking. If gumming is necessary, it can be done by grinding out the gullet with a narrow grinding wheel, being very careful to bear down lightly and grind a little at a time, going round and round. Or the saw can be sent in to the factory and have the gumming done by punching out the gullets. Gumming is usually advisable when the length of tooth becomes less than one-half inch.

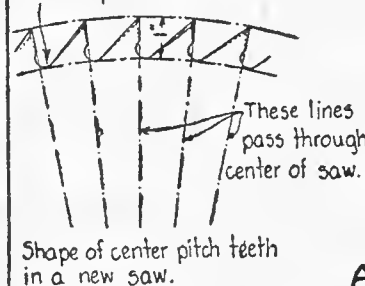
Setting the Saw

After the saw has been trued up and gummed, it should be set. There are two ways of setting a cordwood saw, the spring set and the hammer and anvil set. Since most of the setting of cordwood saws is done while the saw is on the mandrel, the spring set is the one most used and is the most satisfactory for the inexperienced man. The spring set is the same method used on hand saws and consists in bending one tooth over a little to one side at the point, and the next tooth to the opposite side. This is shown at Fig. B in the diagram. Fig. C shows a saw set gauge much used by lumbermen. When used as indicated on diagram, it gives a very accurate test of the evenness of set. The amount of set will depend on the kind of wood, and the weather to some extent. Usually some place between 1/16 and 1/64 inch on each side will be sufficient; and it is suggested that the thickness of a hacksaw blade 1/40-inch on each side will work well in most timber.

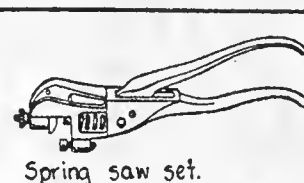
Filing the Teeth

After the saw is set, the teeth should be sharpened by filing. The bevel at the front, or cutting edge, of the teeth on a new cordwood saw is about 105 degrees to the side of the saw. This is shown in Fig. D, while Fig. E shows how an angle of 105 degrees can be obtained on a square. Both the front and the back of the center pitch teeth are filed from the same side, using long, light, even strokes and keeping the angle as nearly as possible that on a new saw.—I. W. DICKERSON

These corners must be kept rounded as sharp corners will cause cracks

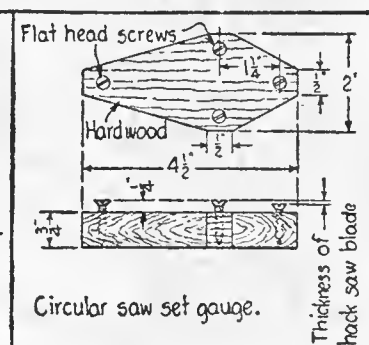


A.



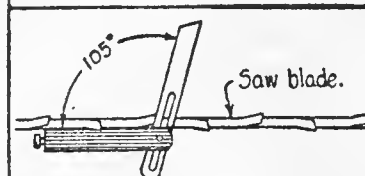
Spring saw set.

How the saw teeth look after setting.

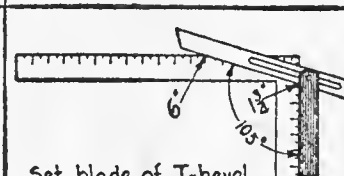


Circular saw set gauge.

Thickness of back saw blade

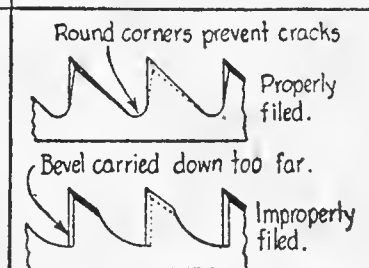


Testing the bevel at the front or cutting edge of a tooth with a T-bevel.



D.

How to obtain 105° angle.



Right and wrong methods of filing cordwood saw teeth.

F.

The proper speed for a	24" Diameter Saw	is	1500	Revolutions per minute.
"	26"	"	1384	"
"	28"	"	1285	"
"	30"	"	1200	"

These speeds are based on a rim speed of 9000 feet per minute. Speeds much below these will decrease efficiency; higher speeds may become dangerous.

POSTAL LIFE'S *START-OFF POLICY*

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Premium Rate for Age 30

\$10.76 per thousand if paid annually; \$0.99 per thousand if paid monthly.

These rates reduced by dividends, 9½% of annual premium being guaranteed each year

During the years you need protection most, you get the most for your money. Accumulation is enhanced after five years under single contract—Whole Life form.

Are you the young married man who has been saying, "I certainly need more life insurance?" This Policy is especially constructed for you.

Not a few facing the exigencies of life, the chances one has to run, feel the need of adequate life insurance—*more than they are now carrying*. This policy is provided for such. It is most appropriate—at the start of a career one has more to think of than himself. He needs the protecting arm of life insurance for his dependents—who is without them? When he "harvests his crop," when his "years of increase" have come, it then takes on a higher accumulative form with a higher premium, which he can then better afford.

The Postal Life is always concerned to do what is appropriate in thinking out insurance problems for its patrons. That's why it announces the Start-Off Policy for those who need this modified form.

Based on its experience of twenty-three years, advantages of the Postal Life's way of doing business and its economies are now being strikingly shown. Conditions in the Company that have contributed to low cost of insurance will continue to improve. Policyholders tell a very satisfying story and are increasing the Company's prestige everywhere.

What Sustains and Commends the Company

Standard, Old Line, Legal Reserve Insurance, \$56,000,000, issued.

Income from Insurance and Investments, Over \$2,000,000 Annually.

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Standard Policy Reserves, \$20,102,439, as per New York State Certificate of Valuation.

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The life-prolonging Service of the Company's Health Bureau.

Record of Payments to Policy Beneficiaries During Twenty-three Years:

Endowments, Death Claims, Maturing Values, Dividends, Policy Loans, \$36,680,941.

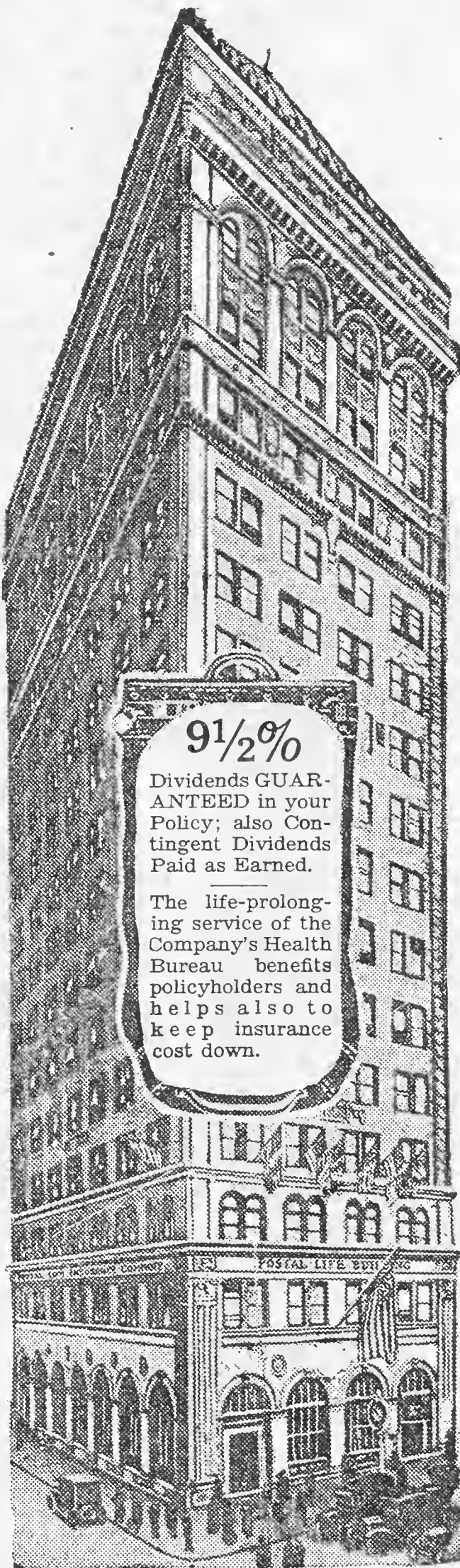
High Medical Standards in the Selection of Risks.

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Dealing directly at headquarters for one's insurance.

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*Postal Life Building
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Call at the Company's office, or simply use the Coupon, or write and say, "Mail me information as to Start-Off Whole Life Policy mentioned in the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, of November 30," and in your letter be sure to give

1. Your full name; 2. Your occupation; 3. Exact date of your birth.

Every standard form of Life and Endowment insurance is issued by this company, and information as to any of them will be gladly furnished. When your inquiry reaches us it will receive prompt attention. We desire to co-operate with you directly, and have you think out your problems from documentary matter submitted.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

WM. R. MALONE, President 511 Fifth Ave., Corner 43rd Street, New York

A.A.-12-14-29

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
511 Fifth Avenue, New York
Without obligating me send full particulars for my age as to your Start-Off Whole Life Policy.

Name

Address

.....

Occupation

Exact date of birth

.....

2 SECRETS OF DAIRY PROFITS



DAIRY RATINGS

Hay Fed with Corn Silage	Timothy or Prairie		Mixed Clover & Timothy		Clover	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Ground Corn, Hominy, or Barley	200	200	200	200	200	200
Ground Oats	200	200	200	200	200	200
Wheat Bran	200	100	200	100	100	
Linseed Meal	300		200		100	
Ready-Mixed Dairy Feed	350		250		250	
	32% Feed		32% Feed		24% Feed	

- (1) FEED A BALANCED RATION
- (2) FEED ENOUGH

Feeding authorities say the most common errors in feeding dairy cows are: (1) Underfeeding of protein, (2) Underfeeding of quantity. But leading dairymen do not overlook either factor. They use protein-rich Linseed Meal to balance home grown feeds, and they feed according to production. For years, Linseed Meal has been the backbone of balanced dairy rations. Records prove that it increases profits.

The Linseed Meal book on Feeding Management gives you the whole story of modern feeding. The new Linseed Meal Feeding chart shows you how much Linseed Meal — or ready-mixed feed — to use for good balanced rations. Both book and chart are free. Mail the coupon.

If you buy ready-mixed feeds look for Linseed Meal on the label.

Linseed MEAL

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Send free Linseed Meal Feeding Chart, and the free book No. R-12. Practical Feeding for Profit.

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a livestock Doctor Book without cost. Find out why your cows lose calves — why they retain the afterbirth — why they fail to breed — why they have garget — why your calves have scours and goiters — why you have a shortage of milk. Veterinary Advice Free. Write to

DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO.
197 Grand Avenue Waukesha, Wis.



With the A. A.
Dairyman



Cows Killed by Nails in Feed

MOST farmers have had one or more cows die of sickness which they could not diagnose, even after a post-mortem examination. More careful inspection of the internal organs, however, might have shown that the cause of death was nails or pieces of wire, taken into the stomach with hay or grain, piercing that organ and finding their way to the heart or some other vital part of the body.

How dangerous this menace is may be seen from the fact that at the Federal Experiment Dairy Farm at Beltsville, Maryland, where inspection was thorough and statistics well kept, out of a total number of deaths among cows twelve were due to the animal having swallowed sharp-pointed pieces of metal such as nails, bits of wire or some other foreign substance of that kind. The most common of these, as disclosed by the autopsy, were pieces of wire two or three inches long. These had penetrated the stomach, then gone on into the heart or some adjacent vital organ.

Usually cows come into the barn with good appetites and begin eating with avidity. They do not stop to sort out many of the hard substances they come across, but pass them on to the stomach. If these articles are not metal, they may be brought up from the stomach and chewed with the cud. But nails and wire are not so easily disposed of. They stay in the body and, unless very favorably directed in the food bulk and carried out with the bowel passages, they are bound to make trouble.

It stands every farmer in hand to be very careful about getting such pieces of metal in with any kind of stock feed. Sometimes when using a hammer and nails at the barn, nails may fly and often we are not as careful as we might be to hunt them up; or pieces of wire used to close the mouths of grain sacks or to attach tags may be left in the grain bin. Cows are always valuable, too much so to be permitted to go in this way; but at the present time, as every man knows who has tried to buy a cow lately, it is a serious loss to have a cow die for want of a little care. E. L. V.

Quality of Imported Milk Improved

EARLY in 1927 a federal law was enacted providing in substance that milk produced in foreign countries and imported into New York State, must be produced under sanitary conditions comparable to those required in this country. Complete enforcement of this act was not attempted until approximately June 1, 1928. As a result of this act, the number of permits held by importers of milk and cream decreased 50 per cent. Previous to June 1, 1928 importers had a total of 945 valid permits and since that date 459 have been cancelled, leaving a total of 486. Cancellations of dairymen's permits were due to shipping milk that exceeded the prohibited bacteria standards, the failure of dairies to pass inspection of field veterinarians, failure to properly identify shipments with tags and offering for entry, milk or cream higher in temperature than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Permits of pasteurization plants have been cancelled for failure to properly pasteurize or to keep accurate rec-

ords, receiving milk or cream from unapproved sources, using contaminated water or failure to maintain sanitary quarters for the plant or equipment. The successful enforcement of this act is attributed in a large measure to the splendid cooperation which Canadian officials, farmers and plant operators have given to American officials in charge of enforcement.

Silage is Cheapest Roughage for Calves

Feeding silage to western beef calves at the University of Illinois last winter saved \$1.70 a hundred in the cost of grain. The lot to which silage was fed put on fat at a cost of \$8.80 a hundred. A similar lot fed mixed hay in place of silage gained at a cost of \$10.50 a hundred over a period of 168 days.

Livestock specialists at the Illinois Station say that feeders who turned away from silage a few years ago when they changed over from heavy cattle to calves are now filling their silos again. It was a tendency among many farmers at first to feed too much silage to calves. This overfeeding of roughage resulted in rapid growth but slow fattening.

Calves fed at Illinois were given eight pounds of silage per day and two pounds of alfalfa hay in addition to their grain ration. As a result, they gained 2½ pounds a day for seven months and sold within a half a dollar of the top of the market. No other ration has given comparable results with calves at the experiment station.

Is the Tuberculin Test Accurate?

THERE is quite a good deal of criticism that the tuberculin test for TB is not accurate. Two scientists, E. G. Hastings and B. A. Beach, connected with the University of Wisconsin, have been conducting some experiments and making extensive studies on the accuracy of the TB test. In reporting on their studies, these scientists state as follows:

"Some unknown organisms cause a small number of cows to react to the tuberculin test, although the animals themselves, upon post mortem examination, sometimes do not show evidences of the disease.

"As the tuberculin test is now used in the field, a small number of animals give such a response that they must be classed as positive reactors; yet on slaughter no visible evidences of tuberculosis are to be found. It has been definitely shown by laboratory examination that a portion of these animals are actually tuberculous. However, in



DOCTOR: Well, Ezzy, it's triplets.
"Yeah? O-oh, hum!"—LIFE.

another portion no evidences of the disease have been found, and in some cases the animals have come from herds which are known to be free from tuberculosis."

The number of these "no lesion" cases runs from two to four in a thousand tested animals.

Hastings and Beach have concluded that there is another organism or bacteria very closely related to the tubercular bacillus which occasionally is to be found in a small number of animals which react to the test when they do not have TB.

"These findings, however," say Hastings and Beach, "do not in any way indict the present test. As now constituted, the tuberculin test is the best instrument in the cattle world for the eradication of the disease and it is largely responsible for the rapid strides that have been made in improving the health of our cows and in safe-guarding our milk supply. It comes as near to being 100 per cent accurate as any test in the veterinary or medical world."

Keeping the Milking Machine Clean

AFTER every milking period, draw through each unit at least a gallon of clean cold water, lifting the test cups up and down in order to allow the water and air to rush alternately through the rubber parts into the pail. Do this immediately after milking because to allow the units to stand even for a short time permits the milk to dry, makes the machine more difficult to clean, and increases the possibility of excessive bacterial growth.

Follow the cold water at once by drawing through each unit at least one gallon of scalding water; the hotter the better. A handful of good washing powder increases the efficiency of the hot water. It is this water which removes the grease-like material that collects on the surfaces of milk utensils. This grease-like material furnishes food for bacterial growth and if it is not removed it renders any attempt to sterilize of little or no value. A fresh supply of cold and hot water should be used for each of the three rinsings.

Scrub the metal and rubber parts of the machine with brushes after each use. The rubber parts may be disinfected either by immersion in water which is then heated to at least 170 degrees Fahrenheit and allowed to stand, covered until the next milking period, or by immersion in a hypochlorite solution.

Complete information on cleaning milking machines may be obtained from the office of publication, state college of agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., by requesting Bulletin E 43 on "Directions for Cleaning and Care of Milking Machines."

Why Not a Good Standardization Law?

THE following written by W. B. Barney, a farm dairyman of Illinois, and published in the *Holstein-Friesian World* voices the sentiment of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for the necessity of a good standardization law. Here is what Mr. Barney says:

As to a change in our State and Federal laws permitting Standardization. Several of our state laws have recently been revised permitting standardization. All of them should be.

As I see it, the principal reason that more states have not amended their laws is that standardization is being practiced everywhere by some means and this is especially true as it applies to the milk dealer or distributor.

I have found that the distributors generally oppose amending the laws as they are not interfered with in standardizing but they have no desire to grant the producer the same privilege. Their claim is that they are better equipped to do this work than the producer which, to a certain extent, is true. With these conditions, the states are going too slow in amending their laws. Most state legislatures meet in the latter part of 1930, or a year from this winter, and I hope for some action at that time.



What Feeders Say

"Dairymen do you want More Milk per dollar of feed cost?"

Here's a Guaranteed Way to get it.



AFTER all, money is what you're working sixteen hours a day for, isn't it? I only knew one man who boasted he ran a farm for his health alone—and he lost them both.

Yes, sir. You're keeping a herd of cows for what you can make on them over and above their expenses. And you're probably as good a business man as you are a dairyman. That's why you're ready to consider a proposition that promises to give you a bigger return.

More Milk From Each Cow

You and I know that the surest way to make bigger profits is to get the *most* milk from each cow. And the way to accomplish this, in my opinion, is to feed Bull Brand Dairy Ration.

Naturally, I think Bull Brand is the best milk-producing feed that you can get anywhere—at any price. For one thing I know how it's made here at the mill that is said to be the most up-to-date in the world. I know it's made on a perfectly balanced formula, from the choicest protein concentrates, minerals and other necessary ingredients. I know too that it holds a ten-year record for being the most productive, per dollar of feed cost.

What Feeders Say

Feeders everywhere tell me that Bull Brand gets more milk and keeps cows in better condition. J. E. Slyder, writes from Seven Valley, Pa. "The first week I tried Bull Brand on one cow she gave 110 lbs. more milk." "Two full pails more a day on B-B," writes M. B. Ryan, Bomossen, Vt. "75 lbs. more a day with B-B," reports Howard Kriebel, Landsdale, Pa. "My cows gained 10 gallons a day on Bull Brand," says Oscar Martin of Oakdale, Md. "After changing to B-B feed my herd jumped 40 qts. a day," writes Robert Bell of New Egypt, N. J.

Our Money Back Offer

Regardless of the feed you are using try Bull Brand, and see how it results in extra profits. Yet I am not asking you to risk a penny. Just order through your dealer enough feed for one cow for one month. Feed it to your poorest milker and watch results. If you aren't satisfied that Bull Brand gives more milk per dollar of feed cost—hand the empty bags to the dealer. He'll give you back without bickering or questions, every cent you paid for the feed. That's fair and square isn't it?

There's just a chance that your dealer doesn't stock Bull Brand. If that's the case, write to me direct and I'll see you get it.

Maritime Milling Co. Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.



24%

DAIRY RATION

Feed with coarse roughages—timothy, mixture of timothy and clover, red top grasses, corn fodder.



20% DAIRY FEED

Feed with clover hay or medium quality alfalfa and silage.



16% DAIRY FEED

Feed with high quality clover or second growth alfalfa. Excellent for dry cows.



Feed Bull Brand Laying Mash, Scratch Feeds, Chick Starter and Growing Feeds.



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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices December Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.42	3.22
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.35	2.10
4 Butter and American cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for December 1928 was 3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's 3.17 for 3%. The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Fancy Butter Firmer

CREAMERY	Dec. 4, 1929	Nov. 27, 1929	Last Year
SALTED			
Higher than extra	44 - 44 1/2	43 1/4 - 43 3/4	52 1/2 - 53
Extra (92sc)	43 1/2	42 1/2 - 42 3/4	52
U-91 score	33 - 42 1/2	33	45 - 51
Lower G'ds	31 - 32		43 1/2 - 44 1/2

The fancier grades of table butter have shown some improvement since last week. In fact the demand for the choice grades is so great that here and there we hear of a shortage. Two of the big lake steamers are reported long overdue. They carry large cargos of butter and when these arrive it will undoubtedly relieve the situation. Certainly it was a peculiar circumstance in the market when there was a shortage of butter of one grade while the medium and lower grades are in unbearably excessive supply. Our cold storage holdings are more than burdensome. There is something like 40,000,000 pounds of butter in storage in excess of our cold storage holdings a year ago. It does seem strange with this heavy surplus that there should be a shortage. There is a good opportunity for a sermon there for those who are preaching the gospel of quality at farmers' meetings. If some of that 40,000,000 pound surplus could be transformed by magic into 93 score butter what a wonderful thing it would be for the butter market.

There is no complaint with the distributing trade. Housewives are buying freely and the movement of butter into the distributing channels is satisfactory. The great difficulty lies in the large surplus of lower grade stocks and it hangs like a cloud over the market. To make matters worse it seems to be growing each week. Therefore, as long as this exists we can see no hope for improvement in butter prices.

No Change in Cheese Prices

STATE FLATS	Dec. 4, 1929	Nov. 27, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	24 - 24 1/2	24 - 24 1/2	25 1/2 - 27
Fresh Av'ge	23	23	
Held Fancy	26 - 26 1/2	26 - 26 1/2	27 1/2 - 28 1/2
Held Av'ge	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	

There has been no change in the cheese market since last week. In fact the trade

seems to be quite lifeless, that is, on fresh makes. Buyers are showing no interest in goods except at bargain prices that offer a good speculative opportunity. There is fair interest in the better marks of well cured cheese. At the moment the West is dominating the market.

The trade is watching with some interest for the December 1 report on cold storage holdings. The make at the present time appears to be lighter than it was last year and it is believed the cold storage holdings are now considerably short of what they were a year ago, which would indicate that the outlook is for better cheese prices. The question is when will they get here. We do not expect much continued improvement until after the first of the year.

Brown Eggs Scarce

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 4, 1929	Nov. 27, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	61-63	60-62	58-59
Average Extras	59	58	56-57
Extra Firsts	52-58	51-56	50-55
Firsts	48-50	47-49	33-45
Undergrades	42-46	42-46	32-33
Pullets	39-45	38-44	35-46
Pewees			30-35
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	65-67	62-63	63-64
Gathered	57-64	52-61	32-62

An acute shortage of fresh brown eggs has sent the price on fancy browns 4c over the top of white eggs. The whole egg market, in fact, is on a higher level, the increase due undoubtedly to the cold wave and snow. Advices out of the West indicate lighter shipments for it is stated that home demand is improved, leaving comparatively few eggs for shipment. On the other hand, Pacific Coast and nearby shipments have been on the increase, with the exception of browns. There has been a real shortage of these colored eggs. Taking the entire situation as a whole we look for prices to hold around the present level. There are going to be a few occasions when storms will interfere with the movement of stock thereby resulting in an advance, and at the same time, there will be times when the market will soften. On the average, however, we look for it to stay in the present neighborhood for a while. November closed showing a marked shortage of cold storage holdings compared with a year ago. However, the out of storage movement during the last week of November was about 100,000 cases lighter than a year ago.

Good Market for Live Fowls

FOWLS	Dec. 4, 1929	Nov. 27, 1929	Last Year
Colored	29-33	26-33	29-34
Leghorn	23-27	18-25	26-28
CHICKENS			
Colored	25-27	24-28	28-30
Leghorn	21-23	22-24	24-27
BROILERS			
Colored	28-35		36-40
Leghorn	-30		35-36
OLD ROOSTERS	18-19	21-22	
JAPONS	30-35	30-40	35-40
TURKEYS	30-37	26-28	
DUCKS, Nearby	21-26	20-28	26-31
GEESSE	21-22	21-26	25-26

Live fowls have been meeting an active and firm market. The bulk of the colored stock has been selling at a premium and shippers whose birds were nice, received 35c. It was a sellers' market, for buyers were scrambling for stock. Chickens and broilers were not quite so strong in demand, in fact, broilers have been rather quiet. Capons have been easier and turkeys are no better. Nearby farm fattened geese have been firm.

The Christmas market for live poultry is going to be more diverse than at Thanksgiving time. At Christmas time other lines get a great deal of attention, such as ducks, geese, capons and meats. Thanksgiving on the other hand, is a big turkey time. This year's Thanksgiving market was the lowest in years. A heavy crop and heavy buying in the large producing sections flooded the market and prices broke to the lowest in years. If the market runs true to form we are going to see cheap turkeys at Christmas. Every indication points to an unusually heavy supply. Buyers are taking on stock very gingerly and at prices that they consider safe and sane. Therefore, we urge our friends who have turkeys for the Christmas holidays to work their local markets to the limit. We know of many farmers who sold their birds for 45c and upward alive. Others threw in dressing, but they got a price that was about a third as good as prices prevailing in the metropolitan markets. Those who are bent on shipping poultry to the New York market at Christmas should time their shipments so that they will not arrive later than Monday morning, December 22.

Hay Market Steady

The hay market has been steady to firm during the past week, experiencing an active demand for good hay. Unfortunately

most of the receipts include low grade hay and such is getting very little attention. Good hay is in demand. Timothy grading No. 1 is bringing \$25 with No. 2 from \$22 to \$23 and No. 3 from \$20 to \$21. Sample hay is bringing from \$14 to \$17. Mixtures of grass or clover generally run from \$1 to \$2 below prices for straight timothy. It can be seen therefore that these low grade lots are not bringing enough to pay transportation, haulage and commissions. Just why shippers insist on sending this junk to market is hard to understand, for that is the only way it can be characterized. A lot of it is nothing but junk. It would be more advisable to feed a lot of it to a lot of sheep. Sheep would turn some of it down. It is certain that this cheap hay is cutting the level of the market down.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Dec. 4, 1929	Last Year
(At Chicago)		
Wheat (Dec.)	1.29 1/4	1.15 1/2
Corn (Dec.)	.90 7/8	.83 1/2
Oats (Dec.)	.47 3/4	.47 3/4
CASH GRAINS		
(At New York)		
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.49	1.58 1/2
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.09 1/4	1.03
Oats, No. 2	.58 1/2	.57
FEEDS	Nov. 30, 1929	Dec. 1, 1928
(At Buffalo)		
Gr'd Oats	35.50	37.50
Sp's Bran	31.00	36.50
H'd Bran	32.50	39.00
Stand'd Wids.	31.50	36.50
Soft W. Mids.	37.50	44.00
Flour Mids.	35.00	41.00
Red Dog	39.00	42.50
Wh. Hominy	40.00	41.00
Yel. Hominy	39.00	41.00
Corn Meal	40.00	39.50
Gluten Feed	42.00	46.50
Gluten Meal	54.00	55.38
36% C. S. Meal	40.00	47.00
41% C. S. Meal	43.50	52.00
43% C. S. Meal	45.50	54.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	54.00	59.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Briefs on the Produce Trade

The apple market is unchanged, prices hold steady although the movement of apples has been somewhat restricted due to the difficulties of truckmen during the recent snow storm that hit New York and crippled traffic.

Readers in A.A. territory will be interested to know that strawberries have put in their appearance, coming from Florida and North Carolina. Prices range from 60c to \$1.25 per quart. No, thank you, we don't eat strawberries.

The demand for cabbage has been greatly improved. State stock is in a steady and firm position, with prices ranging from \$33 to \$38 per ton in bulk and prices ranging higher in bags. Cabbage is also coming from South Carolina and Florida, although the Florida stock is pretty small. State carrots are meeting a little better demand. They show an upward trend, with prices generally around \$1.50 a 100 lb. bag, some going \$1.65, and washed goods per basket from \$1 to \$1.50.

Celery is a little off compared with prices a week or so ago. The best is bringing \$3.25 for 2/3 crate in the rough. Ordinary stock generally brings from \$2.50 to \$2.75.

The onions are well sustained. Receipts of Eastern goods are relatively light and the market holds steady. New York's generally bring \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hundred for yellows and reds are worth from \$2.25 to \$2.40.

Meats and Live Stock

STEERS, moderately active, barely steady. Good \$12.75; medium \$10.25-12.00.

COWS in moderate supply, mostly dairy of New York origin. Few good stall feds up to \$9.00; common and medium \$6.50-8.25; low cutters and cutters \$3.00-6.25.

BULLS scarce, steady; common to medium \$7.00-9.00; few heavy medium \$9.25.

VEALERS AND CALVES—Vealers in moderate supply, mostly from New York State. Good to choice \$16.50-18.50. Best New York Vealers \$18.50. Medium \$13.00-16.00. Cull and common lightweights \$10.00-12.50. Calves scarce, strong, common to medium \$9.50-10.00.

HOGS—Market receipts none, Directs 5600 head. Hogs nominal.

LAMBS scarce, fairly active, steady. Medium and good New York lambs \$13.50. Mediums \$12.00-13.25. Common \$9.00-11.50.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Fresh receipts again light, trade fair at slightly higher prices again. A few extra fancy brought premiums. Market steady to firm. Per pound: Choice 21-23c; fair to good

17-20c; common 14-16c; small to medium 14-17c; lightweights 13c.

COUNTRY DRESSED PIGS—Receipts moderate. Trading slow with prices unchanged. Per pound: roasting size 10-12 pounds 23-25c; 13-16 pounds 21-23c; 18-25 pounds 15-20c.

HOT HOUSE LAMBS—Receipts moderate, demand slow and limited; each, fancy, over 30 pounds \$10-12; 30 pounds and under \$7.00-9.00, imitations \$3.00-5.00.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts light, but carryovers still liberal, demand slow, and market weak. Per pound, by the coop, average run 15-20c.

Potato Market Still Dragging

Although there has been a little freer movement of Maines in the 34th Street yards, nevertheless the potato market is not right. The biggest and outstanding complaint has to do with the quality of potatoes that have been coming from Maine. Apparently some of the shippers have got the idea that because of the crop shortage they can get away with murder. A lot of the poor stuff that has been arriving should be headed to the starch factory. Some of the inspectors in New York cannot understand how shipping point inspectors would permit the movement of cars, so poor with quality. The New York Packer says: "Unless Maine potato shippers stop shipping junk and trying to force buyers to take it, the Maine potato deal is certainly going to be bad. Never in the history of Maine potato shipping—in fact, never since government inspection was instituted—have the inspectors here turned down so many cars of field frost, scabby and undesirable potatoes that actually passed inspection at shipping point in Maine."

"Of course, the situation is brought about because of the crop shortage and it appears as though shippers are simply forcing favorable reports on inspectors. There can be nothing else to it. The potatoes are coming in here and the cry from one end of Greater New York to the other is 'field rot and junk.' United States government inspectors are called in and some of them marvel at the fact that the stock was passed by shipping point inspectors."

"Maine is in an enviable position if the shippers of that state will only throw out the stuff that a year ago or for the last few years has been going to the starch factories or otherwise dumped. The entire potato situation of the country depends upon Maine."

For once somebody else is getting rats besides New York potato growers. Here is an opportunity for State growers to grab off some of the business that Maine growers formerly had sewed up. The market wants quality and it is going to get it. With modern transportation facilities distance means very little.

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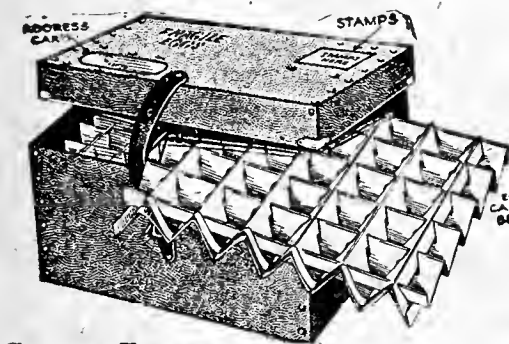
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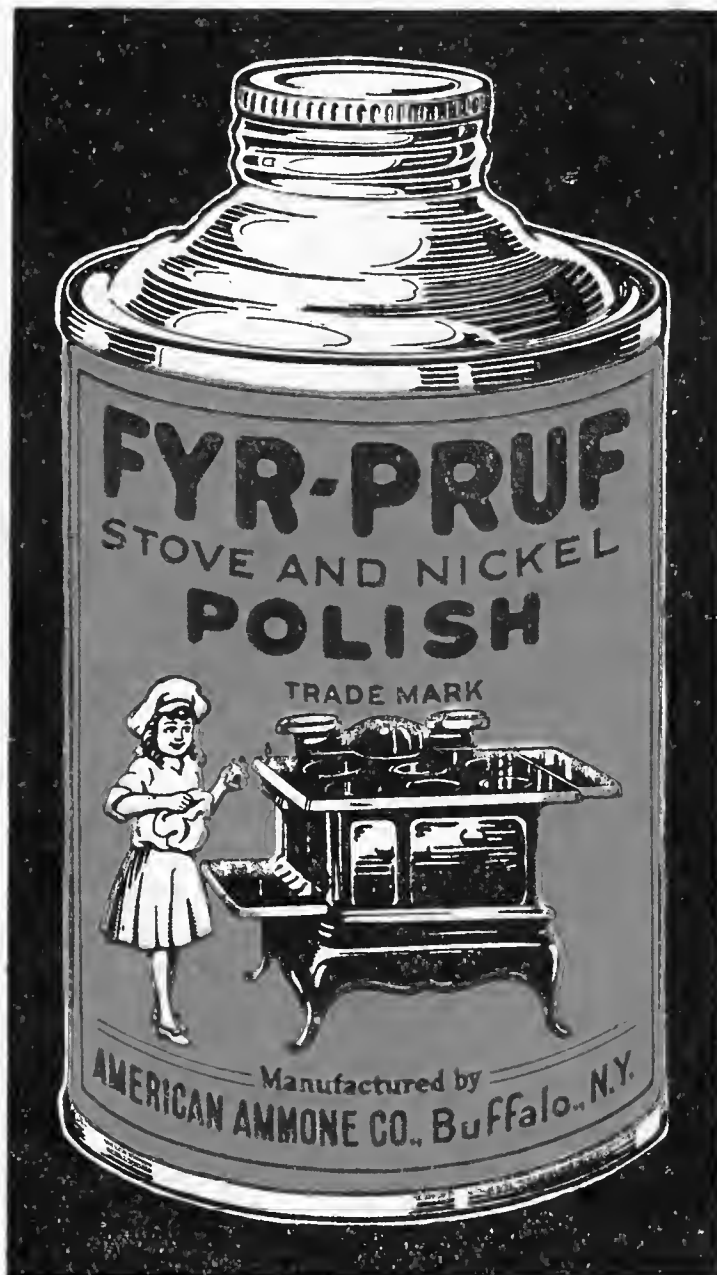
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Farm News from New York

President's Message to Congress Touches Many Agricultural Problems

IN HIS annual message which was delivered to Congress on December 3, President Hoover touches on a number of problems of particular importance to agriculture. Among the chief recommendations made by President Hoover were:

Adherence to the World Court.
Delegation to the President by Congress of power to reorganize government departments, with reservation of Congressional revisory power within a limited period.

Early construction work on an extended public buildings program throughout the country.

An increase from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000 in the next fiscal year to push the Mississippi flood control work, and more liberal appropriations for general river and harbor work.

Legislation to simplify and expedite consolidation of the railroads.

Investigation into the feasibility of amending national banking laws to permit chain banking in limited regions.

Creation of a full-time Federal Power Commission of three members.

Establishment of a permanent Federal Radio Commission along lines of the present temporary commission but with the removal of the requirement that commissioners must be chosen by zones.

Appointment of a special commission to negotiate contracts looking to the resumption of activities at the Muscle Shoals properties.

Congressional study of an immigration plan to meet, more fully, national necessities.

More liberal appropriations to strengthen the diplomatic and State Department services.

Return of most of the seized alien property within a year.

National Defense

In commenting on national defense, the President states that our army and navy are being maintained in a most efficient state under officers of high intelligence and zeal. He also mentions the growing cost of defense which was \$267,000,000 in 1914 and approximately \$730,000,000 in the current fiscal year. President Hoover says:

"I recommend that Congress give earn-

est consideration to the possibility of prudent action which will give relief from our continually mounting expenditures."

It is estimated that the government will close the fiscal year with a surplus of about \$225,000,000 and consequently, the message recommends a reduction in income tax rates.

The Agricultural Situation

The improved agricultural situation is mentioned by the President, who cites the increase in crop values for the current year which are estimated at \$12,650,000,000 as compared with \$12,500,000,000 last year and the fact that the number of farm bankruptcies is much lower than it has been in previous years. In commenting on federal farm relief legislation, the President says:

"The most extensive action for strengthening the agricultural industry ever taken by any government was inaugurated through the farm marketing act of June 15 last. Under its provisions the Federal Farm Board has been established, comprised of men long and widely experienced in agriculture and sponsored by the farm organizations of the country. During its short period of existence the board has taken definite steps toward a more efficient organization of agriculture, toward the elimination of waste in marketing and toward the upbuilding of farmers' marketing organizations on sounder and more efficient lines."

The Tariff

"An effective tariff upon agricultural products, that will compensate the farmer's higher costs and higher standards of living", says the President, "has a dual purpose. Such a tariff not only protects the farmer in our domestic market but it also stimulates him to diversify his crops and to grow products that he could not otherwise produce, and thus lessens his dependence upon exports to foreign markets."

"In considering the tariff for other industries than agriculture, we find that there have been economic shifts necessitating a readjustment of some of the tariff schedules."

"It would seem to me that the test of necessity for revision is, in the main, whether there has been a substantial

slackening of activity in an industry during the last few years and a consequent decrease of employment due to insurmountable competition in the products of that industry."

President Hoover also maintained that the flexible provision in the tariff should be retained. The President said:

"Injustices are bound to develop such as were experienced by dairymen, the flaxseed producers, glass industry and others under the 1922 rates. For this reason I have been most anxious that the broad principle of the flexible tariff as provided in the existing law should be preserved."

Highways

"There are more than 3,000,000 miles of legally established highways in the United States, of which about 10 per cent are included in the state highway systems, the remainder being county and other local roads. About 626,000 miles have been improved with some type of surfacing, comprising some 63 per cent of the state highway systems and 16 per cent of the local roads. Of the improved roads about 102,000 miles are hard surfaced, comprising about 22 per cent of the state highway systems and about 8 per cent of the local roads."

"Federal aid in the construction of the highway systems in conjunction with the states has proved to be beneficial and stimulating. We must ultimately give consideration to the increase of our contribution to these systems, particularly with a view to stimulating the improvement of farm-to-market roads."

Law Enforcement

President Hoover gave considerable space to recommendations concerning crime and law enforcement. He stated that our federal penal institutions are overcrowded and that this condition is steadily becoming worse.

"We need some new federal prisons", said the President, "and a reorganization of our probation and parole systems, and there should be established in the Department of Justice a bureau of prisons with a sufficient force to deal adequately with the growing activities of our prison institutions. Authorization for the improvements should be given speedily, with initial appropriations to allow the construction of the new institutions to be undertaken at once."

"Under the authority of Congress I have appointed a National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, for an exhaustive study of the entire problem of the enforcement of our laws and the improvement of our judicial system, including the special problems and abuses growing out of the prohibition laws."

"I am confident that as a result of its studies now being carried forward it will make a notable contribution to the solution of our pressing problems."

"Law cannot rise above its source in good citizenship—in what right-minded men most earnestly believe and desire. If the law is upheld only by government officials, then all law is at an end. Our laws are made by the people themselves; theirs is the right to work for their repeal; but until repeal it is an equal duty to observe them and demand their enforcement."

Prohibition

"The first duty of the President under his oath of office is to secure the enforce-

ment of the laws. The enforcement of the laws enacted to give effect to the Eighteenth Amendment is far from satisfactory, and this is in part due to the inadequate organization of the administrative agencies of the Federal government. I requested on June 6 last that Congress should appoint a joint committee to collaborate with executive agencies in preparation of legislation. It would be helpful if it could be so appointed. . . . The District of Columbia should be the model city law enforcement in the nation."

Gasoline Tax Used for Roads

ONE of the first recommendations made by Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, of which Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is chairman, was the enactment of a gasoline tax and the using of the returns for roads. A gasoline tax was passed and recently the sum of \$1,570,876.26 was distributed to 57 agricultural counties as their share of the tax collected during July, August and September. This sum is at the rate of approximately \$22. a mile for highways which are not in state and county road systems.

The State of New York received over \$3,000,000 from the gasoline tax which will also be used for roads.

Announcement was also recently made of the amount of federal aid money apportioned to the various states for the next fiscal year. The following are the amounts of federal aid for roads given to some of the eastern states: New York, \$3,605,965; New Jersey, \$936,234; Pennsylvania, \$3,314,707.

Master Farmer Banquet Will Be Broadcast

THE Master Farmer banquet which will be held at the Hotel Lincoln, New York City, on December 12, will be broadcast over radio station WNYC from 8:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt will be present and will personally confer the title of Master Farmer on the fourteen men chosen, Charles S. Wilson, a western New York fruit grower and member of the Federal Farm Board will also be present and speak.

Recommends "Plant Food Institute"

AT A recent meeting of the National Fertilizer Association, Mr. L. W. Rowell, president, advocated the creation of a "plant food institute", with an annual budget of a million dollars or more. Among the tasks which such an institute could undertake, would be a national educational advertising campaign and a research program in connection with experimental farms in various sections of the country. Mr. Rowell maintained that the fertilizer industry should contribute its share to agricultural research, experimentation and administration.

Milk Stabilization Committee Issues Warning

FOR the past eight months dairymen in New York state have been vitally interested in producing enough milk for New York City so that it would not be necessary to enlarge the present New York Milk Shed. Due to strenuous efforts of producers and others concerned with the success of the dairy industry, the 1929 fall shortage problem has been met. The danger of a shortage of milk for New York City has definitely been passed.

The problem still confronting the New York Milk Shed is that of continuing to adjust production to demand. There are now in the Milk Shed more than enough dairy heifers for normal replacement purposes. There is also an impending overproduction of dairy products in the whole United States. Cold storage holdings of butter in October and November 1929 were larger for these two months than for any year during the past ten years. Storage holdings of American cheese for the same months were also the largest for any years during the past ten years. Unsold stocks of condensed and evaporated milk for the past two months have been about 40 percent greater than a year ago. These large holdings have already resulted in a marked decline in the price of all manufactured dairy products and this decline is likely to be reflected in the farm price of fluid milk. Due to the low price of butter, cheese and condensed milk, western manufacturers are attempting to market their milk in eastern cities in the form of cream and are accepting very low prices on a market already adequately supplied. The manufacturers of condensed milk, ice cream and similar products are not in the market for any raw dairy products due to the excess stocks which they already have. Thus all surplus milk is forced into the butter and cheese markets.

This situation occurs at the time when

we are faced with the usual troublesome surplus in December, January, February and March. Unless prompt measures are adopted by New York Milk Shed dairymen, this situation will result in a winter surplus considerably beyond the consumptive capacity of the metropolitan market. This in turn would result in demoralization of the market and discouragement of producers to the extent that the entire program of a stabilized milk supply for the protection of the consuming public and producers alike, may be jeopardized.

The Stabilization Committee, after an analysis of the facts, wishes to call this situation to the attention of dairymen in order that their united effort will be brought to bear on the problem.

The Committee recommends that dairymen follow as many as possible of the following practices:

1. Sell old and low producing cows to the butcher.
2. Reduce the feed bill by buying 20 percent and 12 percent protein feeds in place of 24 percent, and balance the ration according to the quality of the roughage.
3. Dry off cows that have been milking over a long period.
4. Breed cows in December and January for next fall's production. Try to avoid breeding cows in March, April, May and June. These add to the troublesome winter surplus.
5. Veal more calves during winter surplus period of December, January, February and March.
6. Substitute whole milk for milk powder and calf meals in feeding calves.
7. Test herds now for tuberculosis because of the relatively high price for beef and because indemnities are satisfactory.
8. Dairymen delivering to independent milk plants in the territory should insist that their dealers keep their share of the surplus off of the fluid market, so that it will not be demoralized.
9. Raise heifer calves only from the best cows.

Chenango County Suggests Tax Reform

CHENANGO county supervisors have passed a resolution asking the legislature to change the law so that taxes returned will not have the two per cent collector's fees added as is now done. This is a step in the right direction but many think that taxes should be paid direct to the county treasurer in a manner similar to that in which automobile licenses are paid to the county clerk and thus eliminate all collector's fees.

Like all rural counties, this county has many tax sales. Farms are sold for the taxes in many cases. Frequently the farms are redeemed later but in some cases very good farms go to some buyer, either county or individual, for ridiculously low prices. This year in one small town there were 622 acres taken over by the county. Returned taxes have increased from \$10,650 to \$38,815 in six years.

The county supervisors voted to buy \$7,000 worth of snow fence to be distributed among the towns in proportion to road mileage. Towns have been buying snow fence for some time but this is the

first county purchase. These fences, properly placed, afford the best means of keeping open the roads where drifting is common.

The real estate assessment of this county is, in round numbers, \$31,500,000. This is considerably higher than in previous years because the one city has heretofore kept its assessment well down. It looks rather low still but is changed considerably. The total for the county now equals that formerly decided upon by the equalization committee. The committee now fixes the real value at \$36,949,626, the assessed value in various towns and the city ranging from 72 per cent to 99 per cent of the true value.

A decision of the Commissioner of Education relative to a school district in this county upholds the contention that school authorities must provide transportation for high school pupils if unable to furnish the higher education in the home district. This affects those districts that keep the local school open for the grades.—H. H. Lyon.

Grange Recommends Tax Reform

(Continued from Page 5)

policy of the Post Office Department designed to build up an increased volume of parcel post matter shipped thereby eliminating the deficit without an increase in parcel post rates, was approved.

For Increased Agricultural Research

A strong resolution was introduced by J. E. Abbott of Maine asking for increased agricultural research.

The Grange reaffirmed its position on the disposition of Muscle Shoals. This position, first taken at Portland, Maine in 1926, calls for continued government ownership, but lease to a private responsible company willing to guarantee full production of fertilizers on a profits limitation basis, supervised by a farm board. This resolution is in effect an endorsement of the Wright Bill embodying the offer of the American Cyanamid Company.

A special committee on the use of radio—G. A. Palmiter of Oregon, Chairman—reported that in its opinion the time is near when radio must be considered a public utility and regulated as such. The Committee asked for time to make a further study of the question.

Discuss National Headquarters Building

The Grange voted down a proposal to add an eighth degree but adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of Saunter's Day in the Grange in honor of the first National Master; a day to be observed by the planting of shrubbery and otherwise beautifying the home grounds. Two resolutions calling for a definite assessment from each member over a five year period to provide funds for the building of a National Grange Memorial Headquarters Building in Washington, D. C., were disapproved because the Grange is opposed to assessments of this kind. The idea of erecting such a building when the proper method of financing has been developed was approved.

A wide variety of other resolutions was adopted including the following: urging the Secretary of Agriculture to push Mediterranean fruit fly and plant quarantine work; urging Congress to provide more men and money to give protection against the foot-and-mouth disease and similar highly contagious animal and plant diseases; urging school boards to strongly discourage the use of cigarettes by teachers and teaching the effect of the use of alcohol in schools; urging President Hoover to include in the delegation to the Disarmament Conference at least one representative of Agriculture; urging the Senate to take early action toward voting adherence to the World Court with proper reservations.

The Grange after several years' discussion voted to increase by 50% the portion of the local dues which go to the National Grange. This amount is still very low, however, being 12c per member per year as compared with 8c heretofore. As a part of the new financial program of the Grange, it was voted to appropriate \$40,000 for extension of Grange organization work into new states and to assist in a few of the more backward states. South Carolina will be one of the new states to be organized during the coming year, it is understood.

Will Meet in New York in 1930

The decision to hold the next session in New York State was arrived at only after a spirited contest between Wisconsin and the Empire State. Mr. Fred J. Freestone, Master of the New York State Grange promised a 7th Degree Class of 10,000 or more next year. This proved to be the argument which turned the scale in favor of New York State. The city has not yet been definitely decided upon but it will probably be either Syracuse or Rochester.

Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio was re-elected National Master for the fourth consecutive term of two years



ONE QUART FREE!
from EVERY COW EVERY DAY

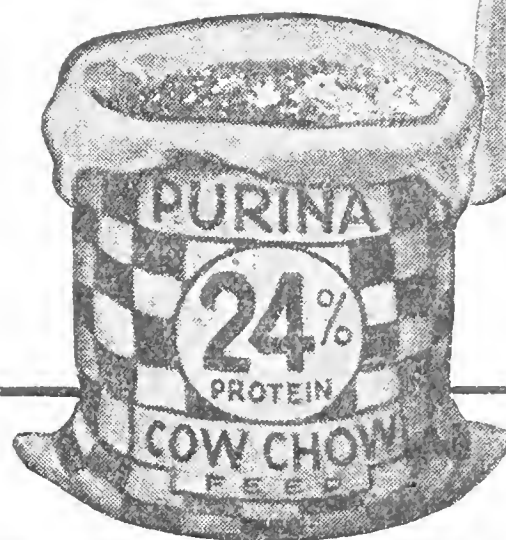
THINK OF IT! One quart free from every cow every day! Something worth reading again when you consider what it means and from where it comes. This statement is in the report of the national survey of 323,801 cows on the cost of making milk. These cows, fed on all kinds of feeds, reveal that Purina Cow Chow makes one extra quart per cow per day over all other feeds . . . and at no extra cost!

Not one penny extra! You'll be quick to see the reason why when you glance at today's Cow Chow price. It's low! Add to this the good news that cows actually eat less of Cow Chow in a year's time because it is *all* feed. And still they make those extra quarts of milk . . . quarts that are free . . . clear profit . . . to be had for the milking!

Make this survey mean more than interesting reading . . . make it mean more money in your pocket. The survey results are sound enough to take advantage of *now*! Put Purina Cow Chow before your cows and milk the free quarts. They are yours for the asking!

BARGAIN DAY!

The day the Checkerboard car rolls into town . . . that's bargain day! Save money by paying cash for your feed and by hauling it yourself . . . direct from the car.



each by the nearest unanimous vote that the Grange has ever given any National Master in the past twenty-five years. All of the old officials were re-elected with the exception of the substitution of Fred J. Freestone, Master of the New York State Grange, for Leslie R. Smith of Massachusetts for the three year term on the Executive Committee; and J. Curtis Hopkins, Master of the Rhode Island State Grange, as Assistant Steward replacing Ralph W. Smith of Iowa.

We hope you are not missing that fine series called "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home", broadcast over WGY, the station owned and operated by the General Electric Company at Schenectady, from 7:30 to 7:45 every Monday evening. You are also given the opportunity of sending in your favorite poem, and those receiving the most requests will be included in a later program.

Add \$4 a Ton to Your Corn Crop With

RIB-STONE SILOS

Every 100 tons of corn placed in a Rib-Stone Silo equals \$400. added feed value. Plan to have June grass succulence for your cows next winter!—They will average 150 gals. more milk—1500 gals. for 10 cows! 70 lbs. more butter per year.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

for Early Buying—for Early Erection

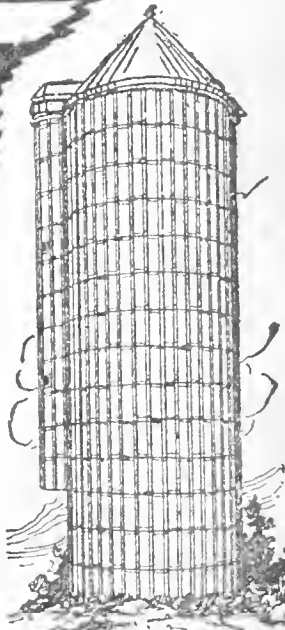
Arrange now to buy—for cash or on time. Let US donate your first payment! Rib-Stone Concrete Stave silos soon pay their cost. Erected complete by us and guaranteed unconditionally. Let us PROVE the money saving and exclusive features of Rib-Stone Silos.

Send for facts and discounts.

Rib-Stone Concrete Corporation

Box 402

Le Roy, New York



Concrete Stave
Tile — Metal
"Globe" Wood

"THEY HAVE NO SUPERIOR"

S. W. GILFILLAN
President of GILFILLAN
BROS., Inc., says:

"Our advice to all of our dealers is to recommend RCA Radiotrons for initial equipment and for replacement in all of our radio instruments. We do this because we use them for experiments and tests in the Gilfillan laboratories and find that they have no superior."

RADIOTRON DIVISION
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RCA RADIOTRON



A Special Mash for Breeding Stock!

Good breeders plus good health, plus proper feed means larger, fertile eggs and sturdier chicks. Breeders cannot give best results without good health—and good health is largely dependent on care and food.

Many hatcheries specify Beacon Breeders Mash for all their egg flocks. It contains concentrated cod liver oil (Columbia Univ. patents) also just the elements needed for high fertility—plenty of corn Germ meal, Pecos Valley (Irrigated) Alfalfa LEAF Meal, best grade Baker's dried milk, complete minerals and Protozyme, choice ground grains. No filler or weed seeds.

The result is plenty of vitamin-filled eggs of excellent size and shell texture. Flesh is built up—body kept at par—more and better chicks. Test this wonderful Breeders Mash. Most users report at least 10% increase in hatchability.

A trial will convince you.

Beacon Milling Co., Inc., Cayuga, N. Y.



Send for this Book
by PROF. C. E. LEE,
also name of
nearest
Beacon dealer



With the A. A.
Poultry Farmer



Pullets As Breeders

AS all well-informed poultrymen know, there are times and conditions when pullets make very satisfactory breeders. There is also a widespread feeling among those who buy chicks, that chicks from pullets are not desirable. While the prejudice, if it may be so-called, is justified as a rule, yet there is danger that it may be carried to the extreme of excluding all pullet chicks, and thus work a needless injury to both the chick producer and the buyer. It seems wise therefore to point out both sides of the argument so that a sensible middle course may be followed.

A pullet under modern conditions usually starts laying in the fall or early winter. At first her eggs are small. If they are incubated they will produce small chicks. Such chicks are usually lacking in vigor and heavy losses are sustained in the brooder. Therefore, almost no one ever attempts to incubate such eggs. However, the eggs gradually increase in size as the pullet continues to lay. As a matter of fact they do not reach their largest size until the bird is in her second year of laying. But if the pullets were well-grown and started laying fairly large eggs they will be two ounces or larger by hatching time in the spring. These eggs will produce full-sized chicks. There may be some questions as to the chick's vigor if the pullets have laid heavily for a long time. If, however, production has been moderate and if upon preliminary trials the eggs hatch well, and particularly if the pullets have gone through a fall or winter molt the chix will be both vigorous and of good size. Such chicks will make as rapid growth and will develop into as large and probably as good pullets as will the chicks from older hens.

Experience in New Hampshire

That this is true is proven by the results obtained by New Hampshire Red poultrymen who have a most unusual system of management. No bird is kept for more than one year. The chicks are hatched in January or February and from pullet eggs. These Reds have been specially selected and bred for early maturity. The chix that are started in February will be laying 50% in July. They are crowded for heavy production through the fall months when egg prices are high. Some of them molt in the late fall, which does not worry the owner. He wants hatching eggs again in January or February and if the birds molt and rest the eggs hatch better. Later on in the spring when the market price of fowls is at its highest the entire flock is sold for meat. Thus year after year pullets are hatched from pullets and yet they have not "run out" like seed potatoes.

By L. E. WEAVER

Several poultrymen in this state are following this system and are finding it profitable.

The strongest argument in favor of hatching only from hens a year old or older is the fact that such a flock has probably been culled the previous fall. We can be fairly certain therefore that all the chicks came from better-than-average hens. This cannot be true to anything like the same extent with pullets, since we can do but very little culling on them before the hatching season. But on a farm where breeding for high production has been in progress for many years, and particularly if trapnests have been used, the "average" pullet will be a better individual and more valuable than the "average" yearling or older hen on the average farm. To sum up then; where other things are equal it is best to get chicks from hens rather than pullets. But other things are not always equal, and it may very easily happen that chicks from well-matured pullets bred-to-lay will be a better investment than chicks from hens with only average rating.

How to Control Colds

AS IN the case of colds in man, there is no specific treatment or preventive for colds and kindred ills in poultry. Dry quarters, fresh air, sunlight, and protection from drafts and sudden low temperatures will help, but in our climate during fall and early winter it often seems impossible to maintain these favorable conditions. Once an epidemic of colds is under way there is little can be done other than to keep the flock well fed and comfortable and let the trouble run its course.

When trouble first appears, however, its spread may be limited by promptly removing ailing birds. In some cases it will be policy to confine sick birds in a hospital pen. Some may recover. The chances are that if birds have only a nominal value as egg producers it will be money saved to dispose of them at once.

Another safeguard is to use a suitable disinfectant in the drinking water, which often is a common means of spreading disease. Sick birds frequently do not eat, and so do not contaminate the food supply, nor is the mash hopper a very favorable place for the multiplication of infection. In most cases sick birds do drink—often they will spend all day standing in or on the water pan, and proper disinfection of the water reduces the chance of spreading infections.

One of the following antiseptics may be used: One of the sodium hypochlorite solutions, in dilution recommended.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease. Just now we are offering Special Prices on Reds and B. Rocks to broiler raisers, particularly attractive to large buyers; and for delivery previous to February 15th.

Hatches Every Week in the Year

HALL BROTHERS, BOX 59, WALLINGFORD, CONN.
Telephone 645-5 Wallingford

ROUP

Can be Prevented

Put Three Drops
McKEON'S
"Liquid Sulphur"
per gallon drinking water daily for entire flock. Bottle enough for 1,200 gallons—\$1.25. Send check, money order, stamps.
McKEON'S LIQUID SULPHUR, Box M, Greensburg, Pa.



Klines Barred Rocks

Healthy stock. Production bred. Egg contest records. Strong chicks. None better. 100 or 1,000 lots. Low Prices. Write NOW.
S. W. Kline, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

When writing advertisers be sure to say: "I saw it in American Agriculturist."



HUB—Mabel, have you swept out under this bed lately?—JUDGE.

ed by the makers; potassium permanganate, enough to color water deep pink; bichloride of mercury, one part to 6,000 of water.

Disinfecting the water is in no sense a "cure"; it is simply a protection. Medication strong enough to permeate the tissues and destroy the "bugs" would also kill the bird. But antiseptics used in the recommended dilutions will go far in preventing the spread of disease in a flock.

LOCKE JAMES

Alfalfa Hay for Winter Eggs

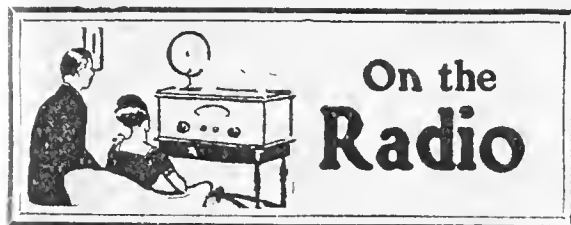
LEAFY alfalfa hay makes an excellent substitute for grass and other green poultry feeds during cold winter weather. Laying hens need some sort of green stuff in their ration, poultrymen find, and alfalfa is often the cheapest, most practical succulent feed for winter use.

Hay may be self fed to hens in racks made of poultry netting or it can be drenched in boiling water and fed hot. If it is chopped or ground before feeding there will be less waste and the hens will eat more. Hay can be economically chopped on the farm by running it through a roughage mill or an ensilage cutter.—N. A. F. E. M.

Disinfecting a Brooder House

Can you tell me the best way to clean a brooder house after a siege of coccidiosis? This house has a cement floor. What kind of disinfectant shall I use to kill the germs?—P. R. S., NEW YORK

A COMMON recommendation which is being followed by many poultrymen with apparently good results is to thoroughly clean the house with shovels and brooms until no dried material is left on the floor or side walls. A hot solution of concentrated lye and water is then used to thoroughly scrub both floor and walls. After the house dries, thoroughly disinfect with any of the coal tar disinfectants in a 5% solution. L. E. Weaver.



Trouble From Radio Fading

"I am having much trouble with my radio set with stations fading. If the trouble were only with the weaker stations, I would not mind; but such stations as WGY of Schenectady, WJZ and W E A F of New York all fade. They come back loud again, then fade out again, so that it spoils my enjoyment of the program. Is there any way I can stop this fading trouble? Have understood that nothing could be done, but would like your opinion."—J. J. K., Mass.

FIRST talk the matter over with a number of your neighbors and see if they have the same trouble with the same stations. If so, it is likely that the trouble is due to peculiar electrical or magnetic conditions in your own neighborhood, in the country between you and these stations, or around the stations themselves. This is what we usually mean when we speak of fading, and for this there is little or no remedy.

On the other hand, if you find that your neighbors are not generally having this same trouble with these stations, the trouble is in your own set, in the way your aerial is installed, or in some special local condition. If you have an all-electric set hooked up to a rural line, the trouble may be due to excessive drop in line voltage. If the lights seem to dim a little when the fading occurs, this is almost sure to be the trouble. If a battery set, it may be due to weak or overloaded B-batteries. Borrow a brand new set long enough to hook them up; and if it stops the fading, you have located the trouble. If not the batteries, borrow another receiving set and hook on to your aerial. If this stops it, the trouble is in the set. I would suspect the grid leak as being faulty, but it will take almost an expert to run down the trouble.—I W. D.



GENTLEMEN:

Some time ago I purchased a motor-driven No. 6 McCormick-Deering ball-bearing cream separator and to say that I am well pleased with it would be putting it mildly. It is without a doubt the smoothest-running, closest-skimming, and the easiest-to-wash cream separator I have ever used, and I have used several. This machine skims the milk from my herd of 25 pure bred Holsteins, of which Wincowis Mandy Homestead, World's Champion, is a part.

Wincowis Mandy Homestead is four years and two months old. During the 365 days just passed she has broken all world's records for her class, having given 20,114-2/10 pounds of milk. From this milk I skimmed with the McCormick-Deering cream separator 853-1/10 pounds of butter fat, which is also a world's record in the Junior four-year-old class of the yearly division.

Recently I had a test made of the skimmilk, and to my surprise found that there was less than 1/100th of 1 per cent of butter fat left in the skimmed milk after it had been run through the McCormick-Deering. This was certainly a remarkable test. In reality I have two champions on my farm: Wincowis Mandy Homestead and the McCormick-Deering—a combination hard to beat. To every breeder of fine dairy cows I recommend the McCormick-Deering.

Yours very truly,

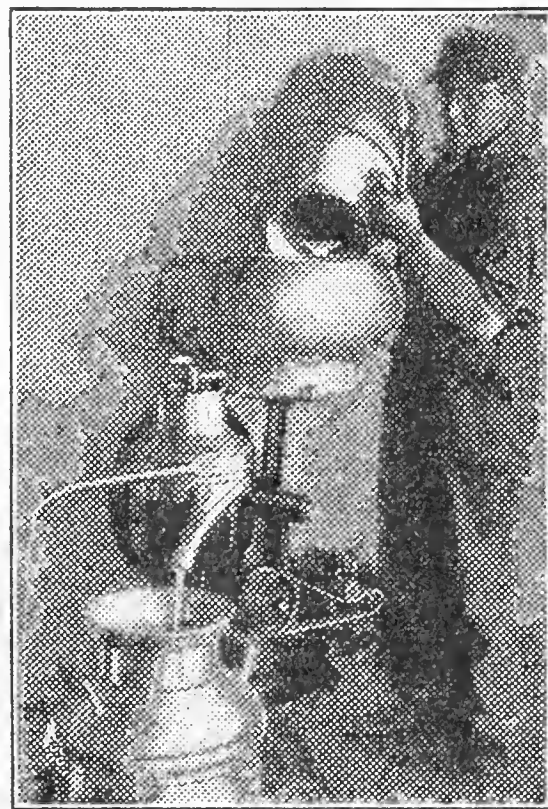
EARL HUGHES,

May 18, 1929 Wincowis Stock Farm, Neenah, Wis.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA
(Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.

McCORMICK-DEERING

He has two champions on his farm—Wincowis Mandy Homestead, and the McCormick-Deering Cream Separator. Mr. Hughes' letter makes good reading.



Study the McCormick-Deering at the dealer's store. Note the lasting quality, the ball bearings at all speed points, the simple efficient design, the heavy tinware, the automatic lubrication, and the dozens of other features. Six sizes—350 to 1500 pounds per hour. All sizes can be equipped with electric motor or power drive. Ask about the liberal time-payment plan.

9-8

GET
more
eggs

by feeding

PEARL GRIT



If your hens have everything else and lack lime, they can't lay eggs—just as your car having everything else, but lacking a spark, can't run. Give your hens Pearl Grit and they'll have lime in the purest, cleanest, most economical form. It will make the egg "buds" develop. And Pearl Grit has no odor or flavor to provoke overeating. It contains no harmful foreign elements to cause digestive troubles. It's the safe and natural form of lime for poultry.

Read this book. It's FREE

Get the facts about minerals for fowls. Ask us to send you our valuable book. It explains how Pearl Grit and Pearl Powdered Limestone keep poultry healthy; how these wonderful products prevent some of the worst poultry diseases; how they promote growth and egg production. This remarkable book is free, but it may be worth many dollars to you. Mail a postal or letter for it today. PEARL GRIT CORP., 217 Bridge St., Piqua, Ohio.



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"LIVE AND LAY"

THEY LIVE because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They LAY because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, etc. and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.

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S.C. White Leghorns

Valuable Text Book

FREE to Eastern Poultrymen Only

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are guaranteed to pay better than any other chicks, or we will refund the difference in price paid. Produced from breeders on our own farms.

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CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

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ALL FLOCKS STATE SUPERVISED

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When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to
Mention American Agriculturist

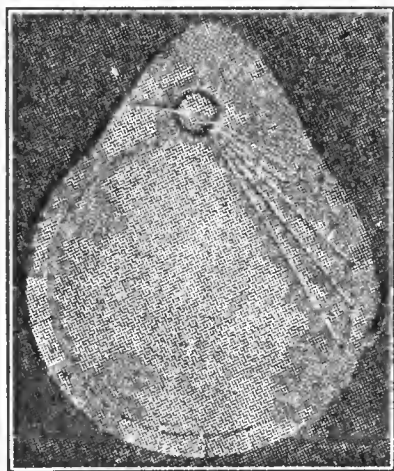
Shell Bag Makes Attractive Gift

Simple Weaving on a Cardboard "Loom" Produces This Charming Effect

A VERY attractive bag that would be greatly welcomed as a Christmas gift is the interesting new shell bag. It is a very convenient size to carry and would be a delightful gift.

It is made of crepe twist which comes in many colors such as jade green, flame red, French blue, violet, salmon, yellow, orange, as well as gray, black, and white. There are some lovely shades of wood browns that are very popular.

To make the handy little bag you will need three skeins of crepe twist,



Step I

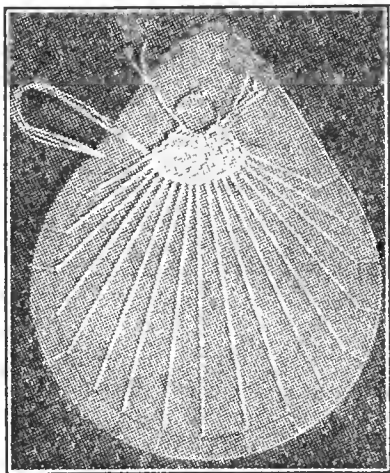
one hank of 1/16" crepe paper rope, two brass rings one inch in diameter, a tapestry needle and a piece of cardboard.

Take a piece of cardboard about 12" square and describe a circle in the center of it, 7" in diameter. Make a pencil mark anywhere on the circumference and make 16 other marks on the circumference line, each 1" apart, making a total of 17. Punch a hole through the cardboard at each of these marks and cut away the cardboard to within 1/2" of the circle on all sides, except the side that has no marks on the circle. Cut straight in from the edge to each of the holes. Mark a point on the circumference directly opposite the center hole and another 1" beyond this point. Place a brass ring on the cardboard between these two points, and sew the ring fast at the point nearest the edge of the cardboard. At the same time sew a second brass ring on the opposite side of the cardboard at exactly the same point. In fact the same thread sewed through the cardboard will fasten both rings. Cut away the surplus cardboard about 1" from

the ring, thereby making it easier to handle.

Now tie one end of the crepe paper rope to the ring, force the rope into the first hole at the left, drawing it in from the slit edge. (Step I) Bring it down on the opposite side of the cardboard under the brass ring and up through the next hole, down and under the ring on the front of the cardboard. Continue in this way until the crepe paper rope is laced through all the holes, both sides of the cardboard looking the same. (Step II) Then tie it securely to the ring on the opposite side from which the rope was tied at the beginning. There should be seventeen strips of crepe paper rope on each side of the cardboard, extending from the brass rings up to the points punched in the circle.

Now thread a tapestry needle with two strands of crepe twist. Double it, making four strands of ordinary sewing length. Beginning close to the ring, weave the needle and crepe twist under and over the strips of crepe paper rope, alternately, back and forth, row above row, keeping the crepe twist flat and the rows close together. When the weaving is finished up to the ends of the two shortest rope strands, end the row following on the next strands above and continue weaving as before with the second pair of rope strands as the outside strands. When the ends of these strands are reached, end the following row on the strands immediately above. Continue in this way until the whole surface is covered. Make the weaving strands continuous by tying the ends together. The knots should be placed under the rope so they may be hidden on the under side.



Step II

When the bottom of the bag is reached, take several invisible stitches and carry the thread up through the weaving to make a neat finish. Turn to the other side, and weave in exactly the same way.

After the weaving is finished, break the cardboard and remove it carefully from the bag. Paint or spray the bag inside and out with transparent amber sealing wax paint.

For the lining, cut two pieces the same shape as the bag, without considering the irregular corners. That is, the lining should not extend into the corners. It will, however, show through the side openings. Join the two lining pieces together with French seams, leaving the upper part loose. Turn a 1/4" hem around the upper part and sew the pieces separately in place from the uppermost pointed row to the rings, so that the bag will have a generous opening.

Make a tight braid 15" long of the crepe twist, using three pieces of crepe twist in each of the three braid strands. Turn under both ends of the braid and fasten neatly by winding a strand of crepe twist around two or three times. Cover one-third of the exposed ring with crepe twist using single crochet stitches. Continue along one side of the braid with the same stitch and around one-third of the other brass ring. Finish the opposite sides of the rings and braided handle in the same manner. In this way, the ends of the braided handle are securely fastened to the brass rings. Brush the handle with transparent amber sealing wax paint. If preferred, the rings may be

covered with single crochet, the handle slipped through the rings, and the ends joined neatly.—Dorothy Wright.

Say It With Aprons

APRONS are so pretty and attractive nowadays that any girl or woman would welcome one or more for Christmas.

A friend of mine, wanting to make a little extra money made up several aprons and went out to take orders for them. When I saw them my first thought was what attractive Christmas presents they would make.

They were all cut after the same pattern, one piece with the only seams on the shoulders but in several different materials and colors. One was a dainty affair with a lavender flower on a white ground bound with lavender bias binding. Another was green and white gingham with white binding. Others were of cretonne in different patterns with harmonizing bindings.

An attractive apron among a friend's gifts was of unbleached muslin bound in pink with a spray of embroidery above the pocket. It was cut after the fashion of the rubberized aprons that are so popular but the binding and embroidery gave it quite a dressy appearance. Another apron of unbleached muslin was trimmed with blue and white cretonne and one of pink and white cretonne was bound in black. Still another in which blue predominated was bound in blue.

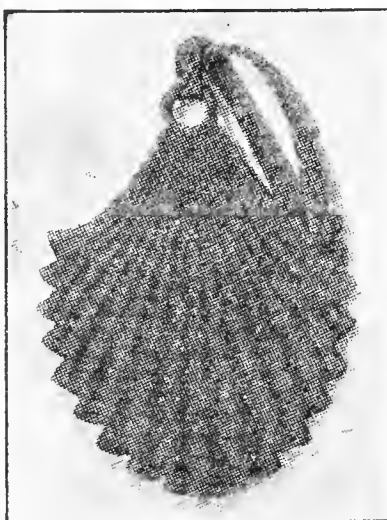
These last were cut in one piece with the exception of straps and strings and go well with the loose fitting one-piece dresses.

One can use the same pattern and with different materials and bindings make several combinations, any one of which could make a pretty and acceptable Christmas gift.—Mrs. E. N., New York.

Little Cooks Take Notice

WHEN Christmas vacation comes, Little Cooks will have just the opportunity they need to catch up with Betty's recipes. Lesson twelve will be published in January and this will complete the first half of the "course." We have already announced that Little Cooks who have completed satisfactorily every recipe in these first twelve lessons will get a lovely little award button with Betty's picture sketched on it. We are repeating the announcement here so vacation days will be used to the best possible advantage. All that is necessary for the Little Cook to do is to do every recipe herself until she has a satisfactory result, then get her mother or some other responsible adult to write to Betty, c/o American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City saying that So-and-So has completed the first twelve lessons and is therefore entitled to the award button.

When the whole "course" of twenty-four lessons have been done satisfactorily, then another statement will bring each little Cook an attractive little certificate with her name on it stating that she has earned it by her own efforts. Mothers can help make this course of real value to the little



Finished Bag

folks by encouraging them to improve their products. Of course, this has to be done tactfully or the little beginner may become too discouraged to try again. A word of praise at the right time is a wonderful stimulus to further effort.

Please Send Name

WILL our "Faithful Ten Subscribers" from Seneca Falls, N. Y. who wrote for instructions on making hooked rugs of yarn send the name and address of their chairman or of one of the individuals at least. Then we can ask some of the yarn companies who sell the yarn to send them instructions as full information would take more

Cape Collar Model



Dress pattern No. 3214 with its youthful cape collar is very smartly designed for the slender figure. Black canton or flat crepe with the collar of ecru Alençon lace would make a dress suitable for any daytime occasion. Faille crepe, sheer velvet, or crepe satin in the popular colors would make up handsomely in this pattern which comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. The medium size takes but 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 5/8 yard of 35-inch contrasting material for collar. Price 13c.

3214

Sateen Pillow or Scarf



Number M552 offers a very attractive sateen pillow. The flower basket design comes stamped in yellow on black sateen of best quality, 18 inches square, and there is also an 18-inch square furnished for the back. This design is easily embroidered in the old-fashioned stitches, chain, buttonhole, long and short, French knots, etc. The price is only 80 cents. An assortment of yarns to work this is only 40 cents. No. M552B. Wax transfer is No. M552C at 20 cents.

There is a scarf to match the pillow, and this comes stamped on both ends of a piece of black sateen 15 inches wide by 36 inches long. You will find that these two numbers work up beautifully and they are most easy to do. This is number M553 at 80 cents. Yarn for the scarf is No. M553B at 40 cents.

Order from Embroidery Dept., American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Clinics for Foot Sufferers

Gloversville, Dec. 11, Health Center, all day, Miss Kenny, nurse; Dr. Craig, physician.
Johnston, Dec. 12, 9-1, Miss Kenny, nurse; Dr. Craig, physician.
Hudson, Dec. 13, City Hall, 9-3, Miss Springer, nurse; Dr. Craig, physician.
Hornell, Dec. 16, Health Center, 9-3, Miss Williams, nurse; Dr. Allaben, physician.
Irondequoit, Dec. 17, Durand Eastman School, 1-5, Miss Mead, nurse; Dr. Cleary, physician.
Warwick, Dec. 17, Masonic Club, 10-3, Mrs. Regan, nurse; Dr. Carr, physician.
Cohoes, Dec. 18, Hospital, 9-3, Miss Trotter, nurse; Dr. Craig, physician.
Kingston, Dec. 19, City Hall, 10-3, Mrs. Regan, nurse; Dr. Craig, physician.
Auburn, Dec. 19, City Hospital, 10-3, Miss Hawkins, nurse; Dr. Severance, physician.
Norwich, Dec. 23, Elks Club, 10-3, Miss Davis, nurse; Dr. Allaben, physician.

The child who is tired, irritated or unhappy at meals cannot digest his food properly.

Make a Telephone Screen

The Clever Home Artist Can Improvise Beautiful and Useful Gifts

"DING A LING A LING!"

"There goes the telephone!"

"Where is it?"

"There behind that perfectly gorgeous screen that Mary gave me for Christmas!"

Yes, a telephone screen does make an appreciated gift! They are so lovely, and so inexpensive, when made at home, and so easy to make!

The two herein illustrated are made from real heavy cardboard. First, measure your cardboard and mark off at the width and height desired, and cut to size, using an old razor blade. Now fold down through the middle and outline the top in the desired shape, with pencil; cut along pencil line with the sections folded together, so that the tops will be exactly alike.

Give the whole thing a coat of shel-

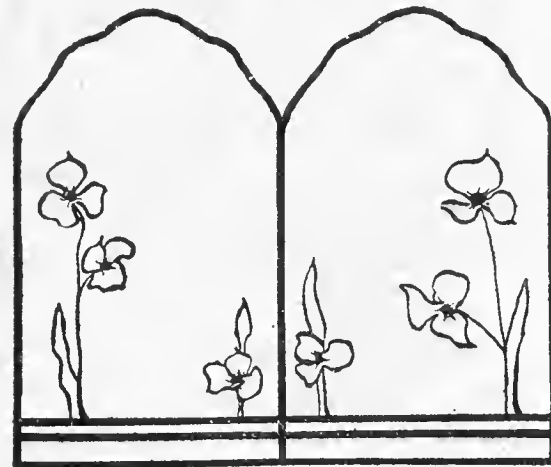


lac, both front and back, and set away to dry. When dry, the screen should be given a heavy coat of paint of the desired color. After this has dried thoroughly, the design itself is applied.

For the screen having the running design of leaves and berries, gilt paint, such as is used for radiators, was the foundation color. The leaves were done in bright green, the berries in scarlet. The edges of screen and straight lines were also done in the leaf green. The gay hues against the gold background were particularly pleasing and Christ-masy.

To apply the lines and designs lay your screen flat. Measure up from the bottom an equal distance on each of the two outer edges of the screen and put a pencil dot. Now lay a ruler across from dot to dot and draw the straight line lightly with pencil. Draw a second line, as shown in the illustration, in the same way.

Measure up from the last line an appropriate distance, and with a series of dots, in two parallel rows, locate the space for the vine design. Draw



Irene Curtis Wallace

the vine design free-hand, outlining lightly with pencil both berries and leaves.

When the vine is completed fill in berries and leaves in scarlet and green, using a small camel's hair brush to apply the lacquer. Care must be taken, not to have the brush too full of paint. Also it will facilitate matters, if the brush is pointed on the edge of the can each time it is dipped.

In the illustration, the first screen is shown as it looks hiding the telephone. In the second illustration, the screen is shown flat, the design just having been completed. To make this screen you proceed exactly as with the first.

For the ground color, silver was used. The screen edges and the straight lines are done in shiny black lacquer. The flowers, leaves and stems

are all outlined clearly, with this same lacquer, which is also used for the flower centers. The stems and leaves are filled in with soft green. The flower petals are done in Corn Flower Blue, and when this has dried they are touched with the faintest blush of palest pink on the rolling part of each petal.

Using the illustration as guide, first outline your design free-hand in pencil, before attempting to outline it with lacquer.

If you will remember the advice, in regard to not having your brush overloaded with paint, you will have much better success, particularly when outlining.

Work carefully and accurately and your finished screen will repay you for this added time and effort. You can get much helpful advice about suitable paints at any paint dealers' or art store.

After making the two screens described, if you still have other friends you wish to make screens for, you will find it an easy matter to invent screens of new shape; select different color schemes; and even invent original designs of your own, for decorating them.—Irene Curtis Wallace.

Christmas Gifts

RIGHT after Christmas last year a friend I visited was showing me her gifts and the two most appreciated ones were simple home-made articles.

One of these was a set of six "holders," exactly alike, with a brass ring on a corner of each. A smooth, varnished board with six brass hooks for the holders and two brass rings for hanging completed the gift and it was very attractive as well as useful.

The other gift was a pair of "every-day" pillow-cases, trimmed with colored ric-rac braid which was set in at the hems of the cases. These, too, were pretty and valued out of all proportion

Very French and Chic



Underware pattern No. 3199 shows a fitted combination which would make up nicely in crepe de chine, flat crepe, radium, voile or batiste for gift uses or for oneself. The new close fitting styles require well fitted under-clothing of which this design is an excellent example. It cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 1 1/4 yards of 35-inch material with 5/8 yard of 5/12 inch lace and 1 1/4 yards of 2-inch lace and 3 yards of 2 1/2 inch lace. Price 13c.

3199

to their cost in time and money.

After all, it isn't the cost of a gift that counts, always. It is the usefulness, the appropriateness, the loving thought that accompanies it.—MABELLE ROBERT.

A Rainbow for the Table

"Not much time, not much money, Christmas coming soon, so it isn't very funny!"

But a few yards of cotton crepe solved the gifts problem very satisfactorily for a number of young married friends, to whom I wished to send an inexpensive remembrance.

I bought cotton crepe of six gay col-

Charming Misses' Style



Dress pattern No. 3217 is a delightful adaptation of the season's styles for the girl of 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Light weight woolen cloth is desirable such as covert, jersey or challis and so are the heavier cottons such as broadcloth, the prints and sports linens. Size 8 requires 2 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/2 yard of 32-inch contrasting. Price 13c.

3217

TO ORDER Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and enclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Add 12c. for our fashion catalogue and send to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

ors, a yard of each. Each length was cut into nine napkins, one of each color, and from these I made nine "rainbow sets", of half a dozen each. The napkins were fringed to the depth of one inch, and finished with a black running stitch, an inch inside of the fringe. The black stitching, which was very simple, set off the gay color of the doily surprisingly. With each set was enclosed a card, on which was written the following rhyme:—

Fruit is apt to make some stains,
Which don't come out with ease,
Save your damask napkins, dear,
Instead of them, use these!

—A. B. S.

About Betty's Scrapbook

AS ANNOUNCED, beginning with a November 1st, the Recipe Scrapbook for little cooks will have to be sold for twenty-five cents. Although the price has been ten cents per copy, it has cost the A. A. more than twice as much to provide them at that price. But even at 25c per copy, the price is intended merely to cover printing and mailing costs in the future. Order from Betty, c/o American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Save . . . this very week . . .

Save yourself!

When washday comes around again, it's up to you to decide. Will you save a few pennies? Or will you save yourself! Fels-Naptha gives, not more soap, but more help. The extra help of two active cleaners in one golden bar. Naptha, the dirt-loosener (smell it!) and good golden soap, the dirt-remover. Together they make your washing easier . . . and make Fels-Naptha a real bargain among washday values. They save you. Buy Fels-Naptha today . . . at your grocer's.

Nothing can take the place of

FELS-NAPTHA



[FREE—Write Dept. Z. 1-21, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for a handy device to aid you with the washing. It's yours for the asking.]



Cold in Head, Chest or Throat?

RUB Musterole well into your chest and throat—almost instantly you feel easier. Repeat the Musterole-rub *once an hour for five hours* . . . what a glorious relief!

Those good old-fashioned cold remedies—oil of mustard, menthol, camphor—are mixed with other valuable ingredients in Musterole.

It penetrates and stimulates blood circulation and helps to draw out infection and pain. Used by millions for 20 years. Recommended by many doctors and nurses. Keep Musterole handy—jars, tubes.

To Mothers—Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.



Extra Profits—No Outlay

Would you like to have dealer's profit on your garden produce, fruits, eggs, chickens, flowers, etc? You can. Thousands of farmers, with no extra investment, are adding \$500 to \$1,500 to their income. We have studied their methods. They have told us the secrets of their success. There is a profitable method for every farmer within 50 miles of a good town. 10 different methods. The road stand method, the wagon method, call at farm method, etc., etc. We explain how to make these pay—how to increase YOUR profits.

Free To those sending NOW, we will include, absolutely FREE, a booklet for the farmers' wife explaining how she can earn \$100 to \$500 a year extra, with no investment, by selling certain baked and cooked foods by a very simple method that has proven profitable to other farm women.

You can pay postman \$1. plus postal charges, or send \$1 and everything will be sent POSTPAID. We have only a limited supply, so send today—NOW. MODERN-FARM CLUB, 1136 Main St., Racine, Wis.

Protect your skin, scalp and hair from infection and assist the pores in the elimination of waste by daily use of

Cuticura Soap

25c. Everywhere

YARN COLORED WOOL for R.R. Knitting yarn at bargain. See H. Bartlett, (Mfr.), Box R.

When Writing Advertisers Mention American A

The Plains of Abraham—By James Oliver Curwood

That this God who had seen New France sink into ruin had guided their own destinies with a beneficent hand Jeems devoutly believed when Toinette told him what had befallen her after the flight from Chenufsio. They were alone in her room. It was the eleventh of December, and the afternoon sun shone from a sky filled with the smiling warmth of autumn rather than the chill of winter. A few hundred yards away, General Murry was holding a review of the regiments which were soon to face Levis in his attempt to retake the city. The sound of martial music came to them faintly, and with it the distinct but softer tolling of a bell which marked an hour of prayer, and to this appeal Toinette bowed her head and murmured words of adoration taught her by the white-robed Sisterhood of Christ. Three years had changed her. Not time alone, but motherhood and the grief of hopeless waiting had made her more a woman and less a girl. At last she had believed Jeems was dead, and now that she had him again, an indescribable beauty suffused her face and eyes with its radiance as the mystery of the years was unveiled.

She told of Hepsibah's capture by the Mohawks in Forbidden Valley, of his escape, his recapture later by the Senecas, and of her appeals to Shindas and Tiaoga and of her failure to inspire their mercy when, blinded, he was brought to Chenufsio.

"Only God could have directed me after that," she said, "for I was so desperate that I scarcely know how events shaped themselves as they did. I feared what your action might be when you returned and found your uncle had been blinded and killed, and not until I entered Ah De Bah's tepee did it strike me as an answer to my prayers that a hunting knife should be dangling by its cord in the opening. With this knife I freed Hepsibah and cut a hole in the skin tent through which we crept to the canoes, after I had given Wood Pigeon my message to you. When we were pursued and overtaken my hope died, but the depth of my despair was no greater than the joyous shock which overcame me when I heard Tiaoga's voice telling us not to be afraid but to go ashore quietly and that no harm would befall us. Shindas explained what they were about to do, for as soon as we were ashore, Tiaoga went off alone into the darkness. He told us that three days before reaching Chenufsio they had learned, through facts which Hepsibah related, that their prisoner, already blinded, was your uncle and my own dear friend. It was too late for them to save him, for the warriors were in bad humour and demanded the sacrifice at the stake of the one who had killed several of their number. Shindas came ahead so you would not be in the village when the prisoner arrived. As Shindas talked to us I learned that hearts as kind as any in this world beat in savage breasts, for these three men had turned traitors to the Senecas that we might live. In the light of a torch, Shindas disclosed a long braid of hair which looked horridly like my own, and drenched its scalp in fresh blood which he drew from his breast. It was a scalp Tiaoga had taken from a French Indian he had killed, and I fainted faint when I saw it gleaming in the flare of the pitch pine. Then Shindas and I went on in the canoe. Later, Shindas rejoined us and Tiaoga had danced with the Senecas his people and that they were dead. Shindas stayed with us until we came upon French Fort Frontenac, and each of them had a wound in his breast."

She paused, as if revisioning what had passed, then said:

"There were a few moments with Tiaoga—alone—that night we stood on the shore, while Shindas took the blood from his wound. God must have made Tiaoga love me, Jeems, almost as he had loved the one whose place I had taken. When I found him, he was so cold and still in the darkness that he might have been stone instead of flesh. But he promised to make it possible for you to come to me as soon as he could do so without arousing the suspicions of his people. And then he touched me for the first time as he must have caressed Silver Heels. He

transformed New France into Canada.

In the spring of 1761 Jeems returned to the Richelieu. Madame Tonteur, her spirit subdued and her malice chastened, placed into his hands and those of her daughter the broad domain of Tonteur Manor which it was her desire never to see again. That the home of their future was to be built amid the scenes of a tragedy which had brought them together, and where they would feel the presence of loved ones who had found happiness there as well as death, brought to Toinette and Jeems a joy which only they could understand. For the charred ruins of Tonteur Manor and of Forbidden Valley were home,

fighting which preceded the American war for independence, Tiaoga returned often to the valley of the Richelieu, and as time went on, the pack of soft skins and bright feathers he brought with him grew larger, for another boy was given to Toinette, and then a girl, so that, with three children always watching and hoping for his arrival, the warrior was kept busy accumulating treasures for them. Once each year Mary and Shindas visited Tonteur Manor, and with them came their children when they grew old enough to travel through the wilderness. Wood Pigeon did not return to Chenufsio. Tokana, her crippled father, had given up his valiant struggle the preceding winter and had died. She lived with Toinette and Jeems until she was nineteen, when she married a young French landowner named De Poncy, whose descendants are still to be found in the valley of the Richelieu.

From one of a sheaf of yellow letters may be read these lines, dated June 14, 1767, written to Nancy Lotbiniere-Gagnon by Marie Antoinette Bulain.

My own Dear Nancy:

Sadness has fallen over us here at Tonteur Manor. Odd is dead. I no longer have a doubt that God has given souls to the beasts, for wherever we look we miss him, and a fortnight has passed since we buried him close to the chapel yard. It is like missing a child who loved us, or, more than that, one who guarded us as he loved. Even last night little Marie Antoinette sobbed herself to sleep because he cannot come when she calls him. I cannot keep tears from my own eyes when I think of him, and even Jeems, strong as he is, turns from me when we pass the chapel yard, ashamed of what I might see in his face. Odd was all we had left to us of other days—he and Hepsibah. And it is Hepsibah for whom my heart aches most. For years dear old Odd has guided him in his blindness, with a cord attached to his neck, and I believe they knew how to talk to each other.

Hepsibah now sits alone so much, keeping away from others, and every evening we see him groping about the gate to the chapel yard as if hoping to find someone there. Oh, what a terrible thing is death, which rends us all with its grief in time! But I must not moralize or unburden my gloom or you will wish I had remained silent another month.

It is a glorious June here. The roses.

One wonders if the misty spots on the yellow page are tears.

THE END

Bringing the Story Up to Date

JEEMS BULAIN with his French father and his English mother lived in colonial times near the border between Canada and the English colonies. Their neighbor, Tonteur, is their friend but Madam Tonteur hates Catherine Bulain because of her beauty and her English blood and tries in every possible way to teach her daughter Toinette to hate Jeems Bulain.

Toinette leaves to attend school at Quebec and is gone two years. During this time the cloud of war draws nearer and Jeems develops into a strong, resourceful youth. Toinette returns home but refuses to speak to Jeems. Friction between the French and English grows steadily worse and there are rumors of war and massacre. One day Jeems takes a trip to Lussan's and as he returns just at dusk he finds his home on fire.

Jeems finds his father and mother dead and scalped by Indians and later finds Tonteur Manor also burned. He finds Toinette unharmed by the raiders. Later they are captured by a band of Senecas. Through his skill with the bow and arrow, Jeems gains the admiration of the Seneca chief Tiaoga, who takes Jeems as one of them. He also takes Toinette as his daughter to take the place of his own dead child Silver Heels. The Indians take Jeems and Toinette to their home, Chenufsio, the mysterious *Hidden Town*, the secret place of the Seneca Nation. There Jeems and Toinette are married. Their happiness is interrupted when Jeems is sent to another tribe with a message. While he is gone Tiaoga returns with a prisoner who is to be burned at the stake. Toinette is horrified to learn it is Hepsibah Adams, Jeems' uncle. That night she aids Hepsibah to escape. Tiaoga follows. When he returns he tells his people he has killed both. Jeems learns of this and returning at night, shoots an arrow into Tiaoga's breast. He then flees eastward and joins the French Army that is to meet the British at Quebec on the Plains of Abraham. Jeems is severely wounded in the Battle of Quebec. It is after he is discharged from the hospital, that fate leads him to Toinette.

held my braid in his hand and spoke her name in a way I had never heard him speak it before. I kissed him. I put my arms around his neck and kissed him, and it seemed that even my lips touched stone. Yet he loved me, and because of that I have wondered—through all these years—why he did not send you to me."

Jeems could not tell her it was because he had killed Tiaoga.

As the melody of the bell had fallen like a benediction over the Plains of Abraham, so peace and happiness followed in the footsteps of the conquerors of New France. At the stroke of a pen, half a continent changed hands, and from the pulpits of the Canadas as well as from those of the English Colonies voices were raised in gratitude to God that the conflict was ended. Even the beaten rejoiced, for during the months of its final agony the heart of the nation had been sapped by corruption and dishonesty until faith had crumbled in men's souls and British presence came to be regarded as a guarantee of liberty and not as the calamity of defeat. "At last there is an end to war on this continent," preached Thomas Foxcroft, pastor of the Old Church in Boston, for like a million others of his countrymen he did not foresee the still greater conflict for American independence less than fifteen years ahead. And the echo was repeated—"At last there is an end to war." Again the sun was golden in its promise. Men called the days their own, the frontiers slumbered, the most vengeful of the savages retreated to their fastnesses, women sang and children played with new visions in their eyes. These were the days of a nation's birth, when the Briton mingled with those whom he had defeated, and

even to Hepsibah Adams; and when Jeems reached the hallowed ground he had left five years before, he wrote Toinette, who waited in Quebec, telling her how the hills smiled their welcome, how green the abandoned meadows were, and that everywhere flowers had come to bless the solitude and the resting places of their dead. Then he set to work with the men who had come with him, and in the golden flush of September he went for Toinette and his boy. A haze of smoke drifted once more from the chimneys of cottages in the valley lands, and with another summer the lowing of cattle and the bleating of sheep rose at evening time, and the old mill wheel turned again, and often Toinette rode beside Jeems toward Forbidden Valley, sometimes with her hair in curls, with a ribbon streaming from them.

It was in this second year, when the chestnut burrs were green on the ridges, that strangers came down the trail from Tonteur Hill one evening, two men and a woman and a girl. The men were Senecas, and the miller, who met them first, eyed them with suspicion as well as wonder, for while the girl was pretty and the woman white, the men who accompanied them were fierce and tall and marked by battle. They were also extremely proud, and passed the miller without heeding his command to make themselves known, stalking to the front of the big house, followed by the woman and the girl, where Toinette saw them and gave such a cry that the miller ran back for his gun. In this way Tiaoga came to Tonteur Manor to show Jeems the scar his arrow had made, and with him were Wood Pigeon and Shindas and Mary Daghlen. For many years after this, until he was killed in the frontier

Forestville "Ag" Boys Win Contest

ANATIONAL contest for high school vocational departments of agriculture has been conducted by the Farm Journal and an organization of high school agricultural students known as "The Future Farmers of America." Second place in this national contest was awarded to the "Young Farmers' Association" of the Forestville High School in Chautauqua County, New York.

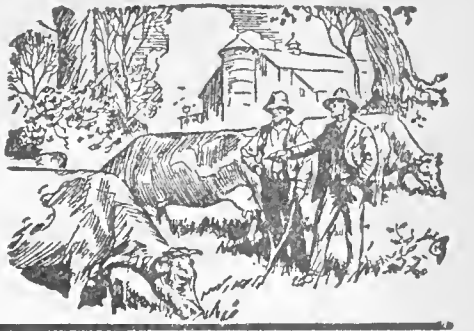
The prizes were awarded on the basis of the variety of activities conducted by members of the high school department, together, of course, with the success which they attained in these activities. Among these which counted toward the prize was the fact that George Press of Forestville was elected president of the state association of young farmers' clubs and in 1927 he also won the state speaking contest for vocational agricultural students at the State Fair. Smith Parkman of Forestville, is vice-president of the state association and Merton Dawley won the Empire Farmers degree awarded by the association. In addition, the school has been successful in a number of judging contests and other activities.



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COLLIE PUPPIES, cow driving parents. Bred females sold on time, continuous advertiser Agriculturist. PAINE, South Royalton, Vt.

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PURE CHINCHILLA RABBITS—Flemish Giants, very reasonable. S. J. ROLAND, Sodus, N. Y.

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PULLETS, HENS, COCKERELS. Pure bred. Big type Leghorns. Trapped tested foundation stock. 200 to 291 egg bred blood lines. Shipped C.O.D. to your express station on approval. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich. Box 5.

CHICK PRICES CUT 7½ cents if ordered now for spring shipment. Best egg strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs. Pay when you get them. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Low prices on pullets, hens, cockerels, hatching eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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REAL QUALITY LIGHT Brahmas and Wyckoff single comb. White Leghorn cockerels. Single comb Red cockerels and fifty pullets. Brown China geese. KAUYAHOORA FARM, R. D. Barneveld, N. Y.

COCKERELS: S. C. White Leghorns, Golden Dollar breed, from stock with 200 or better egg records, trapped 12 years. Large healthy birds, \$5. each, special price on three or more. Delivered. JUSTLAID EGG FACTORY, Hardwick, Vt.

EARLY SPRING BROILER chicks. Butchers, market men pay extra prices for your purebred Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Descriptive picture catalog free, showing best varieties money making market chickens. FARM SERVICE, Route A-1, Tyrone, Pa.

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HOLLYWOOD S.C.W. leghorn cockerels. Parent stock, high record trap-nest birds, direct from the Hollywood Poultry Farm. Price, \$3-\$5 each. Illustrated folder. WILLOW BROOK EGG FARM, West Berne, N. Y.

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TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, Guineas. Special Fall prices. Write your wants. Catalog. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

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POULTRY

Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

GOLD COIN MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys. Some of America's best. Reasonable. MRS. S. GWEN, Seville, Ohio.

TURKEYS MAMMOTH BRONZE for breeding. Well marked, pure bred, ready for shipment. Hens \$8—toms \$12. MRS. LEON WOOD, Copenhagen, N. Y.

PURE-BRED GIANT mammoth bronze toms, fall price \$12.00. ADA PETRIE, R. 2, Adams, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Purebred Narragansett turkeys. Healthy birds. Prices reasonable. ROY E. HILTS, Gouverneur, N. Y.

HEALTHY EXTRAORDINARY PUREBRED Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Exceptional markings and plumage. Prize winners. MRS. SPENCER LANE, Lowville, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS for sale \$7. each. O. L. MILKS, Ellicottville, N. Y.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, Toms and hens, selected stock. Satisfaction assured. FRANCIS LEE, Lowville, N. Y. Route 1.

TURKEYS—Large, purebred, Mammoth Bronze, vigorous, healthy birds, highest quality, splendid markings, satisfaction guaranteed. CLIFTON LEE, Lowville, N. Y.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys for breeding. Gold Bank strain. Toms \$10, hens \$6 until Dec. 20. MRS. ELMER A. SNELL, La Fargeville, N. Y., R. 3.

CHAMPION NARRAGANSETT'S won first prize Madison Square Garden, New York, Maryland State fairs, Canadian Royal. Superior quality toms \$10 up. Hens \$8 up. MRS. W. H. ARMSTRONG, Lisbon, N. Y.

BRONZE TURKEYS. Sired by \$50 toms. Prices: Toms, \$15, \$20, \$25. Hens, \$10, \$12, \$15. Write your needs. We satisfy or do not ship. Money refunded and transportation paid if not satisfied. DUANE LAKE TURKEY FARM, Duaneburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y.

COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth promoting food. Five gallons \$6.75. 10 gallons \$13. at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLIPPING MACHINES

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk. Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Carloads. Pay highest market prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade. Highest prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

MINK & RED FOX furs wanted at highest prices. EVERETT SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

WE WANT YOUR FURS, Wool and Hides. Top market prices. Free price list. Write today. HOWE FUR COMPANY, Coopers Mills, Maine.

WANTED—Mink, Coon, Foxes, Rats, Skunk. Ship to headquarters save middle man's profits, place your own honest valuation and ship at once. Write for free price list, etc. O. FERRIS & CO., Chatham, N. Y.

HIDES, WOOL & FURS is our specialty. Write for reliable market prices. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Buyers, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

OLD PRINTS and engravings. Look in the garret. L. McCLUNG, Grand Gardens, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5.00; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Yellow Delicious and Blood Red Delicious apples. In small or large lots. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines, evergreens, shrubs. Free catalog. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

SACKED PER 100 pounds—Carrots, Cabbage, Rutabagas \$2.00. Onions, Potatoes \$3.00. PATTINGTONS, Merrifield, N. Y.

TWO CARLOADS VERMONT Certified seed potatoes. Will sell in small lots for spring shipment. JOHN ALEXANDER, South Royalton, Vt.

BEES AND HONEY

BUCKWHEAT HONEY, cans, pails, wholesale, retail. Get our prices. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

THREE TONS BUCKWHEAT honey in five lb. pails. 7½c per lb., 5 lbs. third zone \$1.00. HOMER VAN SCOY, Cander, N. Y.

BEST CLOVER COMB honey \$5.00, 24 sections. No. 2 quality \$4.00 mixed goldenrod \$4.50 Clover extra. 60 lbs., can \$7.20 not prepaid. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING, 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Mills, Mass.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ½x4—\$17.00 per M; ½x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNs, WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

Additional Classified Advertising On Page 22

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Make an Ice Well

By Ray Inman

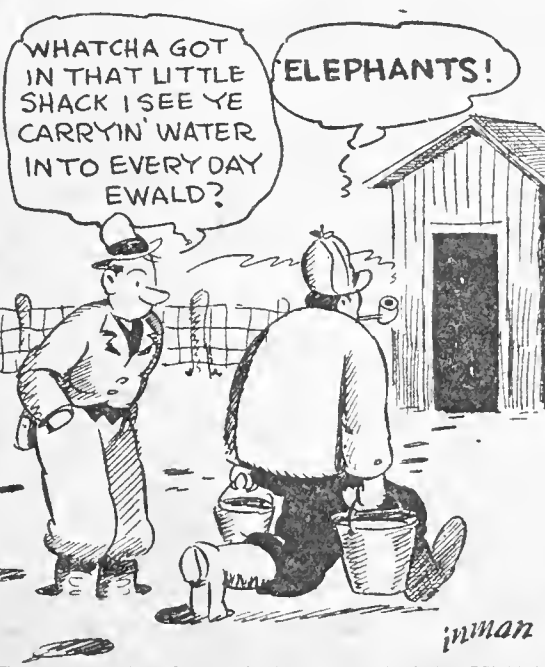
Make yourself an "Ice-well":
① DIG A PIT 8' SQUARE X 9' DEEP ON WELL DRAINED GROUND. ② BOARD UP SIDES WITH CHEAP LUMBER; COVER THE BOTTOM WITH 1½ OF COARSE GRAVEL.



③ ERECT SMALL HOUSE OVER PIT WITH FLOOR 2 LAYERS OF PLANKING WITH BUILDING PAPER BETWEEN. ④ MAKE FLOOR IN 2 SECTIONS TO PERMIT EASY REMOVAL.



⑤ WHEN FREEZING WEATHER SETS IN POUR 2 TO 4 GALS. WATER A DAY INTO PIT LEAVING PIT AND HOUSE WIDE OPEN



⑥ BY END OF FREEZING SEASON THERE SHOULD BE A LARGE CAKE OF ICE IN THE PIT. ⑦ REPLACE FLOOR, CLOSE HOUSE UP TIGHT. ⑧ YOU CAN LOWER MILK, VEGETABLES, MEAT ETC. INTO THIS "ICE-WELL" ALL SUMMER.



Livestock Breeders

CATTLE

HEREFORD STOCKERS AND FEEDERS FOR SALE. Calves, yearlings, and two's. Uniform in size. Choice quality. Tested cows and heifers. Many cars. Few cars of Shorthorn and Angus.
JOHN CARROW, Box 193, OTTUMWA, IOWA

Purebred Guernseys For Sale
Large imported cows, heifers bred and open, young bulls of service age, also bull and heifer calves out of imported cows. Herd accredited and blood tested. Write for prices and pedigree.
WM. A. DERSTINE, SELLERSVILLE, PA.

PURE BRED REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL,
Armour strain, one year old. Exceptionally fine animal, priced to sell.
SETH BUSH, MORTON, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Prize-winning Guernsey heifer, born Oct. 21, 1928. Also registered Hampshire ram lamb. Prize-winners at the recent N. Y. State Fair. Lester H. Gunsalus, Skaneateles, N.Y.

3 Holstein Cows

They are young, pure bred, just fresh, or about to freshen, and in good shape.

For prices, pedigrees, particulars, etc., write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
461-4th Ave. New York City

Don't Delay Your Bid

in the

CHINESE AUCTION

of

Fishkill Maid Hengerveld

Born June 6, 1928

His dam is a daughter of the great Dutchland Sir Inka, out of a daughter of Rag Apple Colantha Korndyke 14th.

His sire is Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKor, whose dam is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, a full brother to the famous King Segis Pontiac Count. His sire is out of a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, she having a record of over 30 lb. in 7 days as a four year old.

We will drop the price of this bull \$50 the first of each month until sold.

His price is **\$300.**
NOW

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at face value in payment for this animal.

For pedigrees, terms of sale, etc., write

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
461-4th Ave. New York City

FISHKILL FARMS

offer the following

Yearling Bulls

FISHKILL HENGerveld PIEBE—A son of the noted show bull KING PIEBE 19TH, whose dam, SOLDENE BEETS DEKOL, has a record of 33.43 lbs. butter in 7 days and 1,113.83 lbs. butter in 365 days as a five year old. On the dam's side this young bull traces back to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA, one of the best sons of that greatest of all milk sires, COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD. A great combination of producing families.
Born Sept. 15, 1928

FISHKILL PIEBE BEAUTY—a son of the great KING PIEBE 19TH, a great show bull and a son of a 33 lb. cow and a grandson of ROSE DEKOL WAYNE BUTTER BOY, who holds a 365 day record of 1,213.81 lbs. butter in 365 days, being the only cow to hold such a record and at the same time have four daughters that have produced over 1,000 lbs. of butter in a year. This young bull's dam traces twice to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA.
Born Oct. 15, 1928

FISHKILL PIEBE INKA—The dam of this young bull made a record of 12,500 lbs. milk in 365 days on twice a day milking. She traces twice to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA. This young bull's sire is the famous KING PIEBE 19TH, whose entire pedigree is rich in blood lines of high producers and comes from a family of show ring ribbon winners.
Born Oct. 25, 1928

FISHKILL FANNIE INKA DEKOL PIEBE—A son of the great proven show bull KING PIEBE 19TH, who combines the blood of two famous animals—ROSE DEKOL WAYNE BUTTER BOY the only 1,200 lb. cow that has four 1,000 lb. daughters, and KING PIETRTJE ORMSBY PIEBE, whose get have won more grand championships and first prizes at the greatest shows of the country than the get of any other sire that ever lived. This young bull's dam is from a line of high producers tracing twice to COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD.
Born Nov. 9, 1928

Dairymen's League Certificates accepted in part or full payment for any animal.

For pedigrees, prices, terms, etc., write

FISHKILL FARMS

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner

461 Fourth Avenue

SWINE

BIG TYPE PIGS OLD RELIABLE STOCK

Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed. Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old \$3.25 each. Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old, \$5.00 each. We ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

ED. COLLINS, 35 Waltham Street, LEXINGTON, MASS. Tel. 0839-R

PIGS READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

When starting to raise a hog, why not send to a place where quality is selected first. To start with, they are good blocky pigs. The kind that grow fast.

Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire Cross

8 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.00 EACH

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.25 EACH

Will ship any number C.O.D. Keep them 10 days and if in any way dissatisfied, return pigs at my expense and your money will be refunded. No charges for crating.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 00866

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
7 to 8 weeks old.....\$3.00
8 to 10 weeks old.....\$3.25

Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$4.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415

YOUNG SHOATS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross, or Chester and Yorkshire cross. Our pigs are from registered boars and high grade sows. These pigs are large, growthy and blocky and will make large hogs.

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.00

Will ship in small or large lots C.O.D. or send check or money order to MISHAWUN STOCK FARM, Mishawun Road, Woburn, Mass. (Crating Free).

PIGS FOR SALE

CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSSED.

BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSSED.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA AND YORKSHIRE.

Two Months old, \$3.00 each; 10 weeks old, \$3.50. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. Easy feeders, fast growers. They will give satisfaction. Ship 1 to 100 C.O.D. on approval. Pay your expressman on arrival if satisfactory; if not, return at my expense. No charge for crating. Give me a trial. Complete satisfaction assured you.

DAILEY FARM, LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. 1085

FOR SALE: REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
service. Gilts bred or open. Also some fine fall pigs.
Jesse A. Hamilton, Newton, N. J.

Best Grade, Chester, Berkshire and Poland China pigs, 6-8 weeks old, \$7.00 each. 3 months old, \$12.00 each. Express Paid! Bred Sows and Boars. C. E. Bosserman, York Springs, Pa.

GOATS

Goats Heavy milkers, bred, registered. Purchased Swiss, Toggenburg, Saanans, Nubians, soon fresh, prolific. Splendid breeding buck, Pairs, Trios, Herds. GOLDSBOROUGH GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

Sheep Help to Make the Farm Pay

(Continued from Page 3)

I do not think we should lament the passing of that vast horde of sheep which, true to tradition, preceded the plow and civilization—just a passing economic incident in the settlement and development of the country. It is a fact that the 40,000 head of sheep now in Ontario County or in Livingston County bring in more money to the farmers than the over 100,000 head reported in each of those counties in 1850. Over in Litchfield County, Connecticut, a sheepman by the name of John Ward was reputed to have had 700 Saxon sheep in 1846 and they really averaged two and one-half pounds of wool. Our modern-mutton sheep were unknown in this country in 1850. The American Shropshire Society was not organized until 1884. Statistics are misleading and should always be taken *cum grane salis*. Great progress has been made in the development of our modern sheep since 1850 with special reference to their productive capacity. State shearing averages today are as high as eight pounds and approximately seven pounds in New York. It is income per ewe that counts.

The New York milk shed comprises a crescent-shaped area of territory in eastern and central New York but New York has thousands of farms not concerned with it—general farms where the sheep fits in well and where the cost outlay for wintering ewes is not excessive. There are regions in the west where lambs are trailed seventy-five miles before being loaded for market, perhaps Chicago 2,000 miles away. Here there is a truck at your door to take them to the consuming city and the lambs are weighed at home with no shrink.

During the "more sheep-more wool" movement a few years ago a public-spirited business man up in Maine used the slogan "Bring back the sheep to the hills of old Bowdoinham." It is easy to see why this man who was interested in the prosperity of the region wanted to see the herbage growing on thousands of acres of non-productive land converted into new wealth in the form of wool and lambs. Such a conversion would help the land owners, the merchants, and business in general.

My point is that thrifty flocks of well-cared-for sheep help to shorten the list of tax sale farms.

"To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield" is the honest purpose of good citizens throughout the country and the "golden hoof" otherwise known as the "rent payer" has always been a help in accomplishing this end.

Worms Cause Pigs To Cough

We bought two July pigs and in a short time one of them began to cough. We notice it mostly nights when it is still. She is much smaller than her mate, though they were of equal size when we bought them. She seems to be easy quite a spell and then coughs several times right along without stopping. Can you suggest a reason and a remedy.—E.V.N.

THE meager symptoms which you gave indicate very strongly that your pig has reached the lung stage of the ordinary round worm of hogs. This is a parasite which infests hogs of all ages but is particularly severe with young pigs.

Prevention consists in rotation of pastures and frequent cleaning and disinfection of quarters. Treatment consists in giving the small pigs about two grains of Santonin each. This is a very powerful drug and should be carefully used. It can be purchased at any drug store.

The pigs are usually taken off feed about eighteen hours before the treatment is to be given. The medicine may be given direct to the pig in the mouth or be mixed thoroughly with a small amount of water and the pig allowed to drink the powder in this form. In about twelve hours you should see worms in the droppings lying around the pen.

It is very necessary that the hogs be given their exact proportion of this drug and also that the treatment be preceded by a fast.—R. B. HINMAN.

Additional Classified Advertising

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Near high school, railroad station, houses, ten room house, running water, barn, hen houses, 2 acres land, fruit, poultry. BOX 10 AGRICULTURIST.

AGENTS WANTED

ARE YOU MAKING enough money? Greening's will help you increase your income. Let us show you how to do as others have done for us. Our men make big money. Our good workers make \$5000 or better per year. In one week recently Johnston made \$157.13, Geo. Smith, \$147.01; Hale, \$58.10; Chamberlain, \$67.64, etc. Experience not necessary. We tell you how and back you with the right kind of service and the best stock. Write today—it will mean money for you. THE GREENING NURSEY CO., 201 Monroe St., Monroe, Mich.

MEN ALL AGES wanted to book orders for nursery stock and appoint sub agents. Free replacements. Pay weekly. Apply KNIGHT & BOSTWICK, Newark, N. Y.

CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable man to take orders this winter in his vicinity for its "first-prize winning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees, etc. Free two year replacement guarantee. Free outfit. No experience or investment necessary. Part or full time. Pay weekly. Write today.

\$15 DAILY easy demonstrating amazing combination Handyman tool. 101 uses. Pulls posts, roots, small stumps; jacks up trucks, tractors, wagons; lifts buildings; stretches fences; splices wire; makes cider press; dandy iron tool; etc. Lifts, pulls, pushes with 3 ton power. New plan. HARRAH CO., Dept. ZC-100, Bloomfield, Ind.

HELP WANTED

SALESMEN TO SELL our high grade garden and field seed direct to planters. A good position with big income. Experience unnecessary. COBB COMPANY, Franklin, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT LIFE EXPERIENCED dairyman, general farmer, Scot, 42. Two sons, capable milkers, etc., 19 and 17 for February 1st. Excellent references. State wages. S. SMITH, P. O. Box 337, Clinton, Ontario, Canada.

FUR DYERS

J. D. WILLIAMS, INC., 2941 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. America's oldest fur dressers and dyers. In business since 1817 desires to serve you. Send them your furs to be tanned and dyed. Specialize in foxes; mink; raccoon; skunk and other New York State furs. Also muskrat made into Hudson seal. Write for price lists.

WOMEN'S WANTS

DRY GOODS 20 yards percales, ginghams, sheetings, etc. Our best quality and newest patterns. Pay postman \$1.95 plus postage. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

6 PIECE COTTAGE SETS Snow white voile 50c set. Cotton Batts 72x90, 98c. 3 lbs. plaid blankets \$1.00. 3 lbs. woolens \$1.00. Patchwork 7 lbs. percales \$1.00. 3 lbs. silks \$1.00. Woolen Jersey 58 inches wide \$1.00 yard. Cheese cloth 20 yards \$1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Large Package Silks or velvets 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

SWITCHES, ETC. Booklet. Agents sell Cosmetics. Good pay. EVA MACK, Box 298, Ithaca, N. Y.

RUSH YOUR ORDERS now for fresh balsam pillows. They make excellent Xmas gifts \$1.50 postpaid. These pillows can be purchased here at any time of the year. WONDER GIFT SHOP, Newcomb, N. Y. Box 24.

INSTRUCTION

LEARN AUCTIONEERING at home. Every student successful. School, BOX 707, Davenport, Iowa.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO: Good sweet chewing, three pounds, 90c; five, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; smoking three pounds 60c; 5, 90c; 10, \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

CIGARS from factory, trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid. \$1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed best quality. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50, 10 pounds, \$2.50. Smoking, 10 pounds, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps before 1871 bought. Old inlaid mahogany furniture bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30, 6 1/4 in. \$1.50 postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

HAND SELECTED PEANUTS 10 pounds 93c. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

RADIO. Five tube battery set cheap. G. SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Westinghouse electric lighting plant, 110-volt. Priced to sell. The plant is in first class condition and can be seen working at Spinnerville Farm, Ilion, R.D. No. 2. Address, CHARLES S. HEMENWAY, Spinnerville Farm, Ilion, R. D. No. 2, N. Y.



A Warning to Crooks

"I believe your Service Sign on my big horse-chestnut tree at the entrance to my drive saved me from some scheme. I was on the porch when an auto slowed up and stopped. A pair of well dressed strangers were in the car. One got out, stepped to the back of the car and took out an official looking leather bag. As he started for the house he glanced at the sign, hesitated and then walked back to the car, said something to the other man and then slowly came towards the porch where I was. He acted very strangely. He wanted to know where the menfolk were, I told him in the dining-room and showed him the way. Arriving there he seemed at a loss what to do or say. Finally he asked where the nearest garage was, but instead of following our directions they turned the car around and went back the same way they came.

I feel quite safe with your sign on our sentinel tree."

NATURALLY we appreciate letters such as the one we are printing above. The American Agriculturist Service Bureau sign is a warning to crooks and fakers that the owner of the sign is a member of the American Agriculturist Service Bureau and en-

In Time of Need

I WISH to acknowledge the receipt of your letter containing the bank draft for one thousand dollars (\$1,000). I wish to thank you and also express my appreciation for the promptness with which you made the payment.

Mrs. Nora R. Abbott,
Campbell, N. Y.

titled to all the protection and help of the Service Bureau.

This help is entirely without charge to our subscribers, and we are more than glad to investigate the standing of any concern whose agents act in a manner to arouse the suspicions of a subscriber. Where our investigation uncovers some fraud we plan to publish the story so that other subscribers may be looking out for the concern.

Any subscriber who has a Service Bureau sign posted is also entitled to our assistance in straightening out any difficulties with commission men or other commercial firms. In fact we are ready to do our best to straighten out any difficulty so far as we may be able or to give our personal suggestions on any problem which a reader may have.

We are proud to know that the Service Bureau sign found on thousands and thousands of farms is recognized and feared by crooks and sharpers.

Pays Fee in Advance—Property Still Unsold

We paid an agent of the Empire Brokers of 152 West 42 Street, New York City, \$75.00 over a year ago as an advance fee for selling our property. They have not been here since and all the word we can get is that they have advertised our place for sale in over 60 papers and that they will continue to do their best to get a buyer. Can we collect this \$75.00 from them, inasmuch as they have not made a sale?

THE American Agriculturist Service Bureau has consistently advised against paying an agent an advance fee for the sale of property.

So far as we know, the Empire Brokers have fulfilled their part of the

contract which is to advertise the place for sale and we doubt if our subscriber could legally collect the \$75.00 advance fee. It is clear that our subscriber as yet has received absolutely nothing tangible in return for the \$75.00. Judging from past experiences, we would not count very heavily on selling property in this way. We repeat that we consider it inadvisable to give any firm an advance fee for the sale of any property. There are plenty of firms who are glad to sell property and get their pay when it is sold.

Injunction Secured Against Washington Automobile Owners

IN a recent issue we told of the raiding of the officers of the Washington Automobile Service Corporation in New Jersey.

We have just been informed that an injunction was recently obtained in New York State restraining this company from continuing business in the State of New York. If any subscriber has been sold a so-called membership agreement since September 28, 1929, we will be glad to have them write us giving us full details.

Misleading Puzzle Schemes

WE ARE receiving letters from subscribers inquiring as to the reliability of various companies offering automobiles or other prizes for solution of puzzles. The National Better Business Bureau is advising publishers of periodicals that the Federal Trade Commission strongly disapproves of "So-called puzzle advertisements that offer as 'Bait' automobiles or other valuable inducements."

Even though a concern may give one automobile, we consider that such advertising is distinctly misleading. Every effort is made to convince everyone who answers the advertisement that they have an excellent chance of winning the car, whereas, as a matter of fact, the chances are negligible.

Home Work Done—No Pay Received

Some time ago I saw an advertisement in the name of Philip Cohen of New York City, who wanted persons for crocheting beads. I answered the ad and received bags to bead for which he was supposed to pay me 90c each, or a total of \$5.40. I did the work and sent them to him by insured mail, but never received any money.

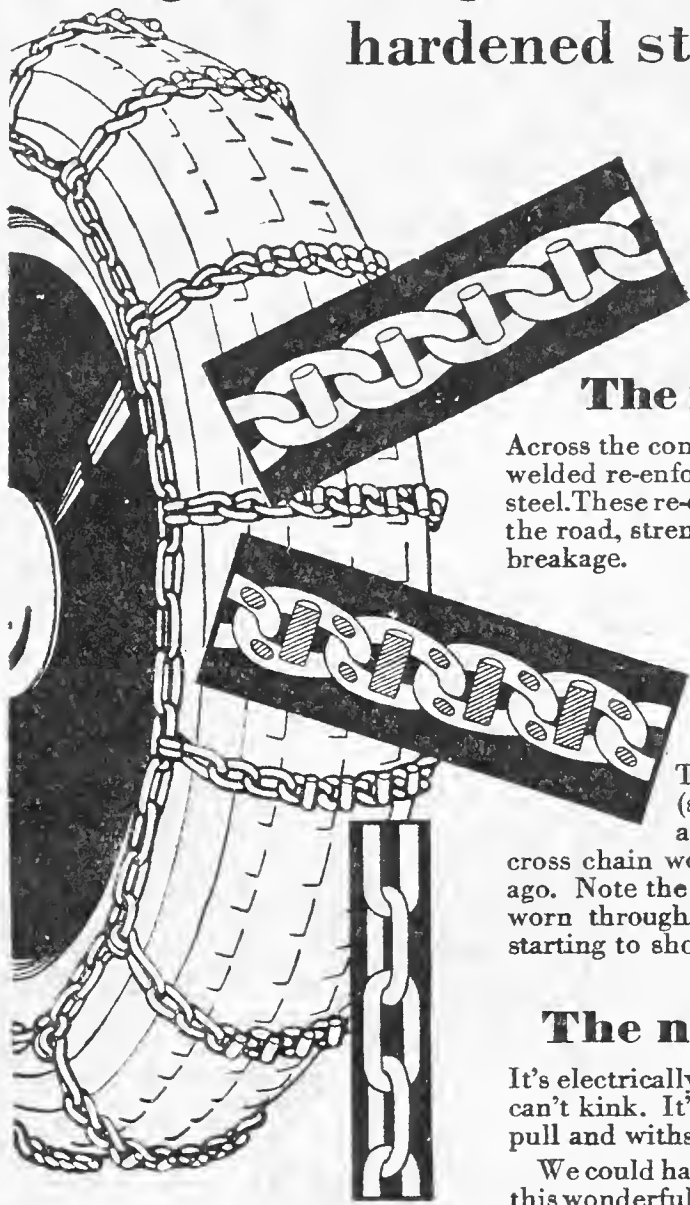
ALTHOUGH we have written to Mr. Cohen, calling his attention to the claim of our subscriber, he up to date has not answered our letter. Complaints like this are just one reason why we are so persistent in stating that we cannot recommend any firm advertising work to be done at home.

Taylor, Alias Foster, in Jail

I read with interest your report in October issue about Mr. Foster or Mr. Taylor as he was sometimes called. We paid a Mr. Foster some money for a tombstone which was never delivered. How can we learn where he is? I believe that he will have many charges against him when people learn where he is. He moved from Kittanning just about the time we entered a charge of fraud against him.

WE HAVE learned that Mr. A. T. Foster whose real name we understand is Ward W. Taylor is now in the Lawrence County Jail at New Castle, Pa. where he is being held for trial. Any subscriber who has charges against Mr. Taylor should write, giving details, to the Chief of Police at New Castle.

Science has produced a longer-wearing, all electrically welded hardened steel tire chain—



*It's the new
**WEED
AMERICAN***

The new cross chain

Across the contact links we have electrically welded re-enforcing bars, of 9/32" hardened steel. These re-enforcing bars, besides gripping the road, strengthen the chain against early breakage.

When the cross chain wears

The cross chain shown at left (see inset) has already traveled a great many miles. An ordinary cross chain would have worn through long ago. Note the re-enforcing bar is only partly worn through, and the link proper is just starting to show wear.

The new side chain

It's electrically welded. It has more links. It can't kink. It's tougher. It's stronger in the pull and withstands the roughest ruts.

We could have told you two years ago about this wonderful new tire chain—but we decided to give it the most brutal tests that chains could be put to. In fact, because this new tire chain of ours seemed too good to be true, we abused it, misused it, and tried it out on every sort of street and road and testing ground.

It has more than proved its advantages. So now we are telling you about it. It doubles the wear you expect after using ordinary tire chains. The traction it gives greatly increases the margin of safety.

Dealers say the new Weed American is worth two pairs of ordinary chains. Your Weed Chain dealer will be proud to show you their exclusive advantages. Get Weed Americans. Made by the American Chain Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. World's Largest Manufacturer of Welded and Weldless Chain for all Purposes. The name WEED is stamped on every hook.



WEED AMERICAN

for longer wear, better traction, greater safety

Enjoy the Weed Tire Chain Radio programs over WHEC Wednesday evenings at 7:30; WMCA Friday evenings at 8:00; KDKA Saturday evenings at 7:30

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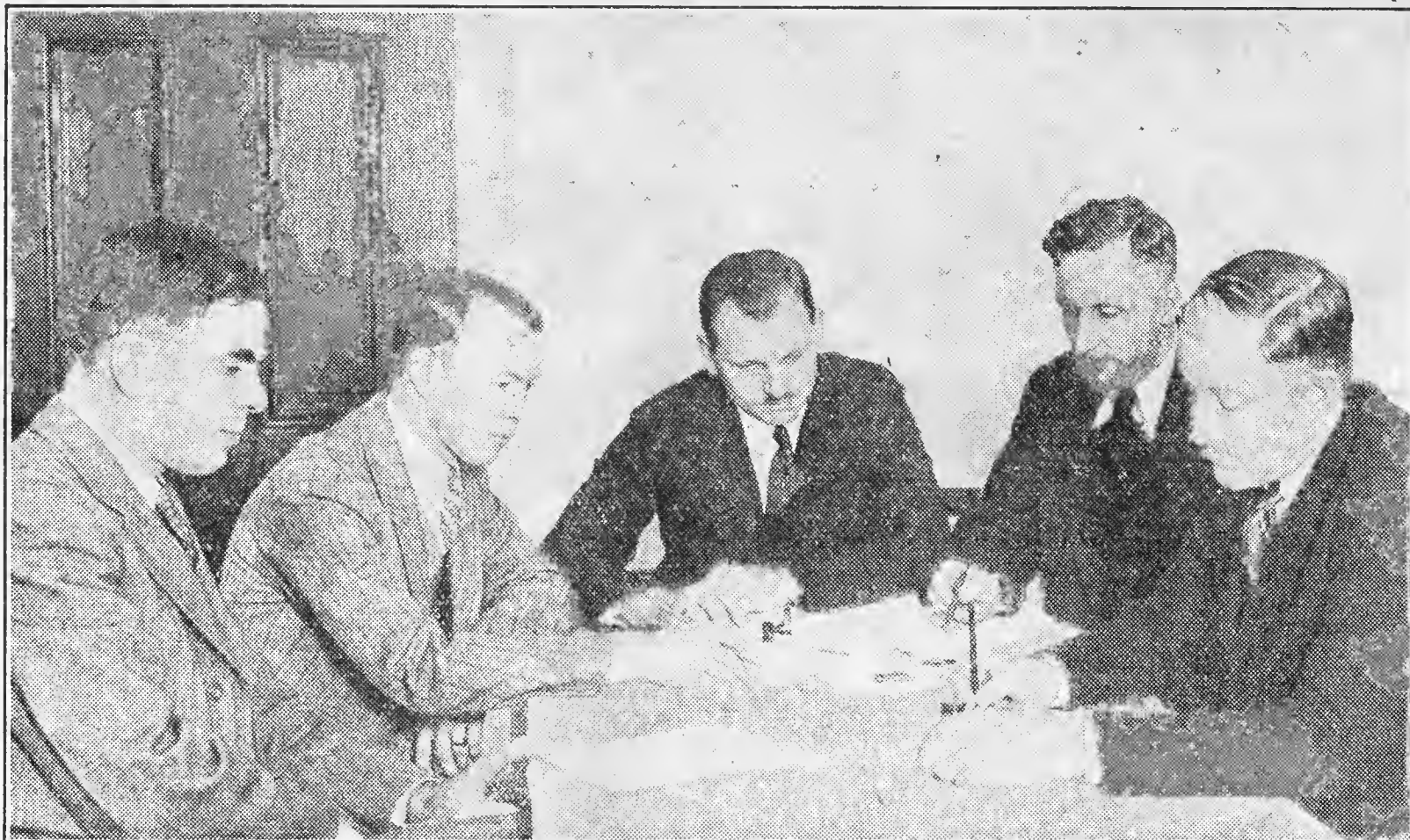
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Poultry Feed Conference Board representing the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia. Left to right: Professors L. C. Norris, New York State College of Agriculture, R. L. Bryant, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, G. F. Heuser, New York State College of Agriculture, H. C. Kandel, Pennsylvania State College, W. C. Thompson, New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

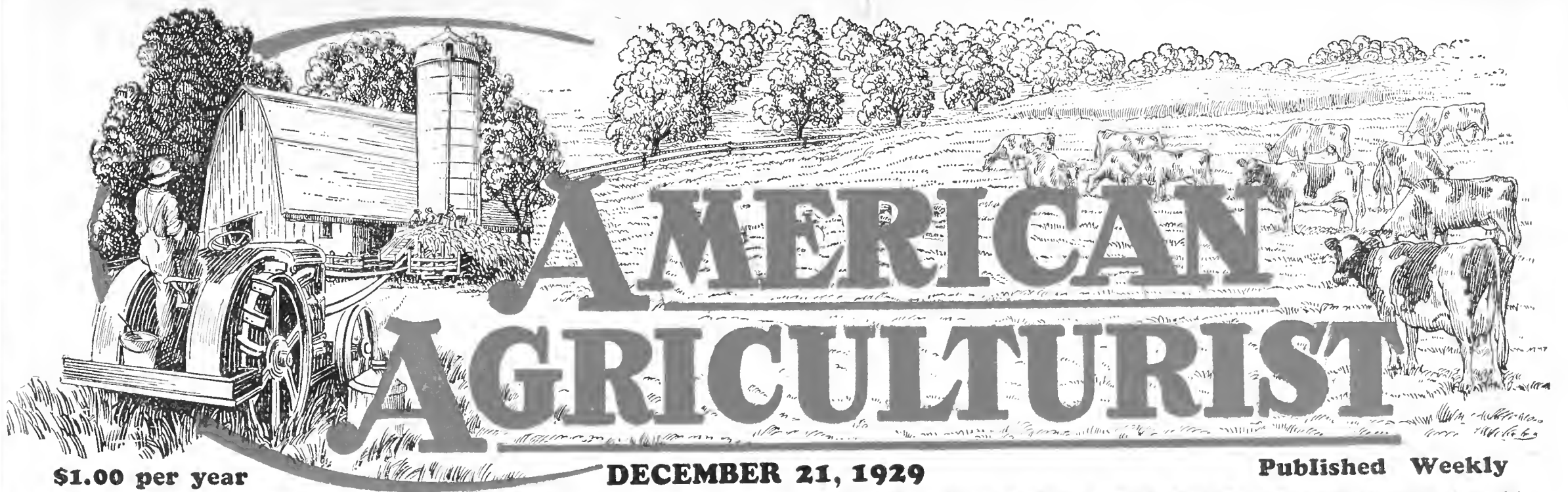
An Important Announcement

ON NOVEMBER 2nd, 1929, the Poultry Feed Conference Board representing the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, met in the Hotel McAlpin, New York City, at the request of the G. L. F., representing thousands of users of Public Formula Poultry Feeds. At this meeting the Board was asked to make its annual review of its Public Formulas and to make its recommendations for 1930.

As a result of scientific studies and *because reliable supplies of quality fish meal are now available in quantity*, the Board recommended mash formulas containing fish meal and biologically tested cod liver oil. These new formulas will be available through G. L. F. Agent Buyers by January 1930. Early in December, G. L. F. Patrons will receive a circular describing them in detail. Present formulas, however, will be continued as long as patrons want them.

THE COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.

The **G. L. F.**



The Spirit of Christmas

THERE was once a small farm boy who was paid the whole sum of one dollar by his father for doing extra jobs and chores about the farm for a month. Now a dollar a month may not seem very large, but it was good wages for small boys on farms forty years ago.

The dollar was Christmas money. What a Christmas that was! Never will that boy forget the fun of going from store to store in the country village to find something nice for Father, Mother and the three brothers, all of which could be paid for with one dollar. Never will he forget how hard it was to wait until Christmas morning, not for the joy of getting presents, but to give those which he had bought with his own money.

Since that Christmas Day, Time and Change have been busy. Grey hair sprinkles the temples of that boy. The old family is broken. New ones are formed. Prosperity is abroad in the land and even farm boys have dollars where they once had pennies. Yes, there is more money to spend for Christmas now, and there are more presents, but not any better Christmas—maybe not as good—for in that meager Christmas of long ago were all the makings of true happiness, which is the true meaning and purpose not only of Christmas but of Life itself.

A lot of money to spend does not make a Christmas, nor do a lot of presents and post cards received. The spirit of Christmas and of happiness itself will be better realized when we replace some of our worldliness with more simplicity, and, like the small farm boy, make a little go a long ways when accompanied by real Love and Friendship.

Little Recipes for Little Cooks

by *Betty*

LESSON NUMBER 11.

Here are some candies
and other goodies that
mother will let you
make for Christmas time



Betty has made
a pan of fudge,
with a big nut on
each square.
Doesn't it look
good?

DEAR LITTLE COOKS:

I really haven't time to write much this month; I'm too excited about Santa and Christmas trees, filling Christmas boxes and making delicious candies.

We have to send my Uncle Will's box this week to be sure it gets to him by Christmas. We fill that all full of goodies because he is a bachelor and hasn't any little cook to fix up good things for him. It always makes Christmas seem quite near when you send the first box, I think, and when boxes begin to come in the mail, isn't it fun?

I am going to send some candy recipes just as I promised last month that I would. I hope you like them.

O yes, it is kind of early but I do want to wish every little cook a MERRY, MERRY CHRISTMAS!

BETTY.

Stuffed Dates

For these I take as many dates as I think I will want (or as mother will let me have) and wipe them gently and carefully with a clean cloth which has been dipped in hot water. With a sharp paring knife I cut a slit in one side of each date and take out the stone.

After I have the dates all stoned, I stuff them. Into part of them I tuck a few shelled peanuts to fill the hole where the stone had been. Then I pinch the edges of the date together around the nuts. When the dates are all stuffed, I like to roll them in powdered sugar (or granulated) before I place them neatly on a clean plate ready to serve.

Almost any kind of nuts make a good filling for dates. Another nice filling, the one I like best, I think, is made of powdered sugar. I put a little powdered sugar in a small bowl and add just enough thin cream or egg white so that it can be made into little rolls, a little larger than the date stones. I make up quite a few of these rolls and tuck one in each date, leaving the edges open so that the white shows a little. A walnut stuck in the top makes them look and taste even better.

Stuffed Prunes

Prunes are very good and very wholesome, too, as I guess everybody knows. These should be washed and then soaked over night in water. Take from the water and drain and dry gently in a clean cloth. Then take out the pits as you did with the dates. Large, meaty prunes are best to use.

Fruit Balls

Everyone at our house likes fruit balls and this is how I make them: Take about equal

amounts of several fruits such as dates, raisins, apricots, figs, prunes, and after cleaning and taking out seeds or pits put them all through the food chopper. Then I make this mixture into balls as big as a large marble.

When the balls are all made I roll them in sugar or in finely ground nuts and they are ready to eat.

Another way is to add some of the same powdered sugar mixture that we used for stuffing dates to the ground fruit and make it all into balls and roll in ground nuts. These keep a long time if the boys in the family do not find your hiding place.

Just one of these ways will be enough to try at once if you are a beginner, mother says.

Grape Acorns

These are dandy to put on top of a box of Christmas candy. They are so pretty and so good and, best of all, mother will let us eat more of them than she will of the very sweet kinds. For grape acorns, get the largest, prettiest, plumpest grapes you can find. White or pink ones are the right kind. I wash them and pick them from the bunch very gently. I let them drain and dry off and while they are doing this I put a square or two of baking chocolate to melt in a cup set in hot water.

I take a grape in my fingers and dip it carefully into the hot chocolate. I am ever so careful to dip only one end in the chocolate so that about one-half of the grape is covered, then before the chocolate on the grape has time to harden I dip the same end in fine granulated sugar. That makes the grape look like an acorn. Place these acorns on a waxed paper or pack in a candy box and keep in a cool place.

If you learn to do these nicely, your mother will want you to fix some for one of her company dinners. They go so well with salted nuts at the end of the dinner.

A copy of the Scrapbook of Little Recipes for Little Cooks is an ideal Christmas remembrance for the small girl—or boy, for that matter. Twenty-five cents will bring the latest printing of the scrapbook which contains the first eleven lessons. Then you can put in the other lessons as they appear in the American Agriculturist each month. Enclose 25 cents and address Betty, care American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Fudge

I guess every girl likes to make fudge and every boy likes to eat it, at least the ones I know do. You know how it is on a cold Sunday afternoon when it's too stormy to be out, there doesn't seem to be anything to do until mother asks, "Would you girls like to make a little fudge?" We certainly would!

We choose a pan plenty big enough so our fudge won't boil over and into it we put:

2 cups of sugar.
2 squares of chocolate cut fine.
1 cup of rich milk or thin cream.
1 tablespoonful of corn syrup or honey.
A pinch of salt, very small.
1 teaspoonful of vanilla is added when fudge is cooked.

We cook this rather slowly and stir only enough to keep it from sticking to the bottom of the pan. When it begins to look quite thick, it is time to test the candy. One way is to drop a spoonful into a cup of very cold water. If a soft ball forms so that you can take it out between the thumb and finger, it is done; if not, cook it some more. Another way to test is to drop a spoonful on a saucer and stir briskly. If it stiffens so it will hold its shape, it is done; but if it runs over the plate in a syrupy way, it isn't.

Of course, using a candy thermometer is the surest test. Fudge should test 238 to be done. But I think it is best to know the other tests, too.

After the fudge gives the right test, we take it from the stove and let it get quite cool before beating it. Beating fudge while hot is very apt to make it grainy or "sandy," as the boys say.

When it is cool, add the vanilla and beat hard until it seems just ready to stiffen, then pour it quickly on a buttered plate. Mark off in squares when hard.

The first time I tried fudge I made a real small batch:

1 cup sugar.
1 square chocolate.
1/2 tablespoonful corn syrup.
1/2 teaspoonful vanilla.
1/2 cup milk.

It turned out pretty well, but if it hadn't mother would not have cared quite so much because I used such a small amount of sugar. Nuts and raisins can be added just before pouring candy on the plate.

Some Questions About Electricity

It Will Do Housework, Heat Water, Cool Milk and Turn the Grindstone

"What is the reasonable equipment that I should figure in for the first year after getting electric power, and how much electricity would be used per month? There are four in my family, and I have twelve head of stock and about sixty fowls."

THIS question cannot be answered definitely since reasonable equipment will depend upon the family tastes and upon the budget, while the energy used will depend both upon quantity of equipment and hours of use.

First comes the matter of lights. There should be about eighteen fixed lights installed in the house and about eight utility outlets for portable lamps and various plug-in devices. The out-buildings and yard should have eight fixed lights and four outlets for portable devices.

To Lighten Housework

The home should certainly have an electric iron, a vacuum cleaner, a washing machine and two portable lamps. An electric pump and pressure tank will be needed for supplying water to the house and barn.

For the barns and stables the equipment will depend somewhat on what the twelve head of stock include, but we will assume eight cows. There would then be recommended a two-cow portable milking machine and a motor-driven cream separator unless the milk is sold. A 5-horsepower portable motor could be used for grinding feed, for hoisting and elevating, wood sawing, silo filling, and odd jobs in general.

The house, yard and barn lights

By R. H. ROGERS

should average thirty kilowatt-hours per month, winter and summer. The electric iron and vacuum cleaner will account for six kilowatt-hours, the washing machine three kilowatt-hours, and the pump will take five units for the house and ten for the barn. The portable motor should be used to the extent of fifty kilowatt-hours per month in order to save labor and time. The milking machine and separator would take about twenty-eight kilowatt-hours per month. This makes a total of one hundred thirty-two kilowatt-hours per month. This, under normal conditions, should cost from six to seven dollars

per month. The expenditures necessary for wiring the farmstead and for purchasing the equipment that I have outlined should approximate eight hundred dollars.

* * *

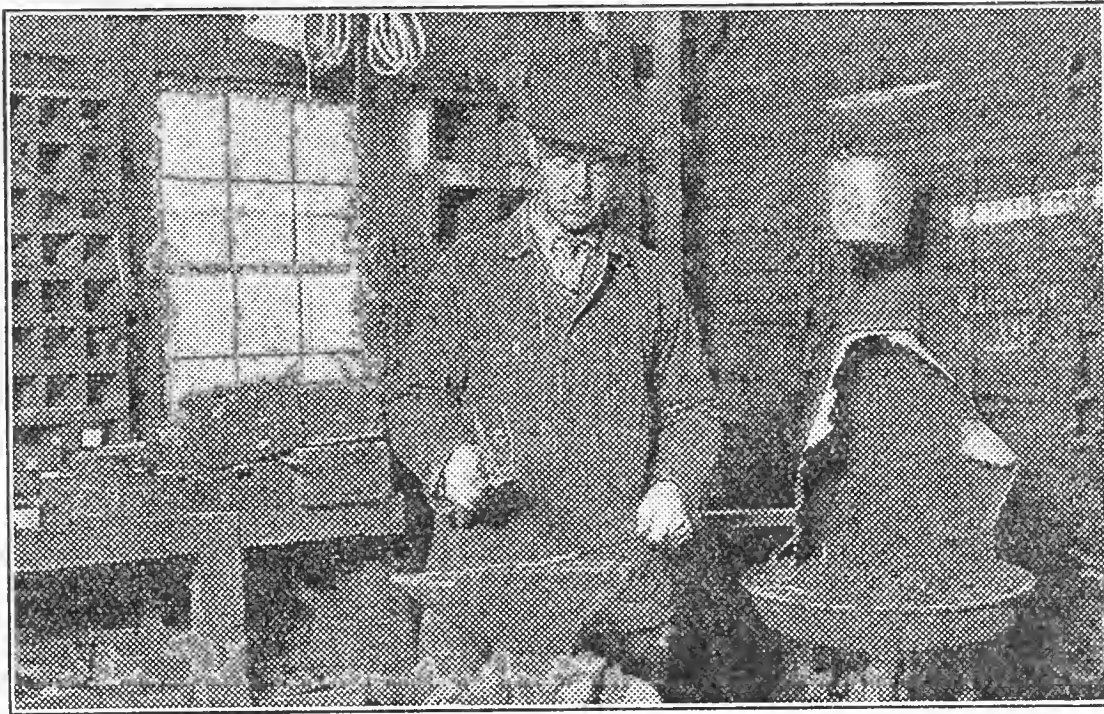
Motor for Repair Shop

"What size motor is suitable for a farm repair shop, and what can be done with it?"

A QUARTER horsepower motor will answer for all ordinary cases. The farm repair work is a one-man job and hence only one device is likely to be in use at a time. This fact makes it possible to arrange the driving mechanisms for the various machines so that the motor can be taken from one to another as they are used.

The quarter horsepower motor can be mounted on a short board so that it can be belted directly to any of the working machines, with the assurance that most all the power shown at the meter is going into useful work. Many things can be done in the way of repairs and construction with such a motor. It will drive a high speed emery wheel and a large grindstone for sharpening all kinds of edged tools. This same quarter horsepower motor will drive a drill-press, a lathe, a bench saw or a blacksmith forge blower. Being portable, the motor is available for other jobs within its range outside the shop. A lathe for metal turning and wood turning is a very useful tool. Any number of things can be turned from wood, such as

(Continued on Page 13)



A well arranged farm shop. The addition of a quarter horsepower portable motor would increase the number of repair jobs that could be quickly and profitably done and a good electric light bulb would save eye strain on stormy days.

Why Cream Tests Vary

Figures Obtained by Creameries Are Usually Accurate

By E. S. GUTHRIE

Department of Dairy Industry, New York State College of Agriculture

A FEW weeks ago a dairyman who sells cream to a butter factory, told me that he could not understand why the test of his cream varied so much. He said that it ranged between thirty and forty per cent fat. He stated that the cream screw, which regulates the richness of the cream, had not been changed and it was apparent that he doubted the accuracy of the tests at the creamery.

Of course, I realized that it was possible for the creamery to make an error in sampling the cream and in testing it. I knew from observation, however, that most creameries are conscientious in ascertaining the fat content of the cream that they purchase. I knew also, that many operators of the modern cream separator were not fully aware of the effect of a variation in the methods of caring for and of handling such a delicate machine.

So I made a few inquiries as to how he operated his separator. I found that it was five years old and that it seemed to be in good running order. He commented, however, that it turned a little hard. It was hand driven and the very fact that it was not running freely and easily, indicated to me that it probably was not being turned uniformly, at the regulation speed. This man also told me that a part of the time his son, a lad of fifteen years, operated the separator. So you see that he was not only handicapped by using a separator that turned with a little difficulty, but the driving power was variable because two operators were taking turns in running it.

It was apparent that he did not

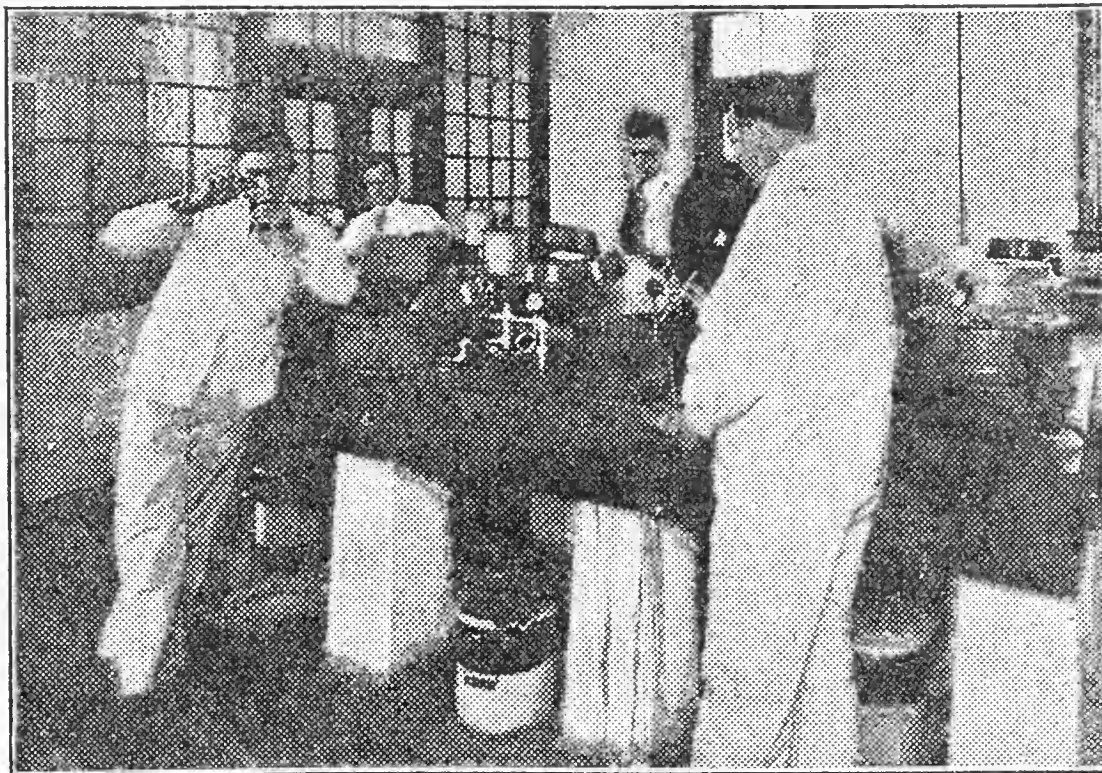
appreciate that a few turns of the crank less per minute would make an appreciable difference in the test of the cream and the skimmilk. So I called his attention to some studies on this problem which were reported in Cornell University Extension Bulletin Number 151. This report shows that under carefully controlled conditions, the variation from approximately 27.5 per cent fat down to about 24 per cent fat, was due directly to dropping the speed only ten turns of the crank. On the other hand, the test of the skimmilk

increased slightly under this condition. After this statement, the dairyman volunteered the remark that neither he nor his son knew the effect of variation in speed on the percentage of fat in the cream and skimmilk, and that probably the speed of their separator had often been ten or fifteen revolutions of the crank below normal.

It was apparent to me that changes in speed with their consequent effect on the centrifugal force was responsible in some measure for the varying percentages of fat in this cream and skimmilk.

The dairyman then asked if there might not be some other suggestions for improvement. So I inquired "How about the temperature of your whole milk when it is put into the separator?" "Well", came the response, "I don't really know, most of the time I separate it as soon as I am through milking, but occasionally I am so blamed busy that I don't put it through the machine right away." Then I knew that on some days the milk was warm and that at other times of separation it may have been fairly cold, at which temperature it would flow through the separator more slowly and the cream would be richer in fat. I told Mr. Dairyman that, according to our researches as reported in the Cornell University Extension Bulletin, Number 151, which I mentioned a moment ago, some makes of separators might give an increase in fat in the cream of 10 or 12 per cent, when the temperature was varied from 90 degrees down to 70 degrees F. The lower temperatures also cause a

(Continued on Page 16)



These short course students in the New Jersey State College of Agriculture are learning how to test milk and cream by the Babcock test.

Wall Street Did Not Hurt Main Street

Country Bankers Agree Farmers Have a Good Year Ahead

SO FAR as this particular community is concerned, there is nothing in the present outlook to cause pessimism. Our deposits are holding their own and we are experiencing no unusual difficulty on loans when they mature.

Of course there are some individuals who have lost money but the money represented by these losses would, in all probability, not be in trade.—H. B. CASEY, *President, Bank of Bethlehem, Delmar, N. Y.*

* * * *

Cannot Continue to Break Records

I BELIEVE the prospects for 1930 seem to be about normal. We do not feel that the Country has been injured in any way and if the psychology of the people is one of constructive effort and normal expenditures, we should not look for any business depression.

However, we do not think that America or this Section can continually go on and break records.

Some day the farmer, merchant and business man will have to accept a reasonable profit on money invested and not expect, as they have for some time, an unreasonable profit on invested capital.—THOMAS A. WILSON, *President, Peoples Trust Company, Binghamton, N. Y.*

* * * *

Good Outlook for 1930

IN MY opinion no effect to speak of. Good outlook for 1930.—H. M. Krampf, *President, First National Bank, Alleghany, N. Y.*

* * * *

When Farmers Prosper, All Others Do

WE ARE located in one of the great West milk producing sections of the State. Therefore, we are not affected by the Wall Street crash. The amount paid to farmers here this year will exceed that of 1928 which was \$1,600,000.00. There seems to be a slight slowing up in some lines. If the milk prices are shot in New York City, we certainly will feel the effect and naturally will lay it to Wall Street.—F. W. BAUDER, *President, Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Fort Plain.*

* * * *

Prosperity Depends On Milk

WE ARE of the opinion that the recent crash in Wall Street will not seriously affect the business of our local farmers particularly in view of the fact that this is primarily a dairying section and the milk is shipped to New York City. Naturally this business would not be seriously affected unless the demand for milk in New York City should be adversely affected.

In addition to dairying our farmers raise some occasional crops principally peas, cabbage and some potatoes for the large markets. We doubt very much if the demand for these particular products will be seriously affected by the recent action of the stock market. It is our belief that the farm conditions in our community will remain normal during the coming year.—J. J. FEELEY, *Cashier, The National Hamilton Bank, Hamilton.*

* * * *

Taxes a Problem

IN THIS immediate locality the leading agricultural product is raw liquid milk, shipped largely to the New York Market. The present price which the dairymen are receiving for their milk is about the same as last year and that of the previous year. Of

course, they still feel that this price is under that which their milk should bring but there are many who think it a fair price. The great problems which confront our farmers are first, the high price of western cattle feed, and secondly, the steadily rising trend of local taxes, particularly school taxes. The great majority of farmers are clamoring more for a decrease in these two items than for an augmented price for their milk.

As far as we can observe locally, the recent flurry in Wall Street had little or no effect upon the average milk producer. These people are producing a commodity which is absolutely essential to life, particularly infants and children and the decreased buying power of the public because of the crash should have little or no effect upon their sale of milk. As a matter of fact, we noted with some interest that the average farmer paid small attention to the Wall Street "debacle", except as it might effect the price of grain for his cows. Personally I

eyes like they did in the recent crash, it is very liable to take some of the optimism in business out of them.

5. Prosperity and good business are to a large extent conditions of mind.

6. Commodity prices generally took a slump shortly after the Wall Street crash.

7. Business and farming are so closely hooked up that one can not suffer without the other.

8. Establish a feeling of optimism in Wall Street and it is reflected in Main Street the next day; create a feeling of pessimism in Wall Street and it is also reflected in Main Street next day.—C. D. MUNSIL, *President, State Bank, Ellenburg.*

* * * *

Dependent On One Another

THE fact of the matter is that the economic conditions are so entwined that it would be impossible for the merchants to say to the farmers that I have no need of thee, or vice versa. My thought is however that the farmers will be affected the least of any class of business. After we have adjusted ourselves and get into the right mental attitude I believe the country will realize that gambling is the poorest business that the American people can engage in and unless they are so inoculated with the gambling spirit that they try to recuperate their losses in the stock market by the purchase of stocks—money will go back into business where it belongs.

My prediction is that six months from now we will have pretty well forgotten the crash and the country will be moving along on a sounder basis than ever.—O. N. REYNOLDS, *President, First National Bank and Trust Company, Elmira.*

* * * *

Farmers Not Interested in Wall Street

IT IS my opinion that the recent crash in Wall Street will have no effect, whatsoever, on the farmer's business in our locality.

The farmers and most of the business men in our section know but little about Wall Street of New York. Should anyone talk with the majority of the people, throughout our section, about the Market, most of them would think that they were talking about some place, where vegetables are sold.

Business, in general, throughout our section is running along about the same that it has been for the last year or two. Labor is well employed and there have been no failures that I know of.

Regarding the situation with the farmers, throughout our vicinity, the principal item of revenue for our farmers, comes from dairy products. The price of milk has been very good all through the present year—and, I would consider that all of our progressive farmers are in good financial condition. Our farmers have had an exceptionally good potato year and most of them are holding their crops for better prices. With this one big cash crop, when the potatoes are finally marketed, it ought to place the majority of our farmers in a strong financial situation.

Generally speaking, business conditions here are very good and with favorable weather conditions, throughout the coming year, the farmers' prosperity will continue to improve.—F. C. SHERWOOD, *President, The First State Bank, Canisteo.*

* * * *

What Will Farm Produce Bring?

WHAT effect the recent crash in Wall Street will have on farmer's business appears to us to depend largely on its effect on big business, and in turn on prices offered for farm produce.

In this section a large part of bean, cabbage and potato crops is still being held, and its financial outcome must to a large extent be reflected in the merchant's sales and the farmer's prospects for 1930.

In our opinion good, practical farmers have a brighter outlook for 1930 than for the last year.—HERBERT T. BOOTH, *President, Bank of Batavia, Batavia.*

* * * *

Will Continue On Even Keel

IT IS our impression that the severe decline in the securities market will react much less on agriculture and the industries depending upon agricultural conditions than on any other basic industry. As far as we are able to observe, there is no inflation in prices of farm commodities and there is, therefore,

(Continued on Opposite Page)

What Country Bankers Think About Farm Conditions

PROBABLY no one in a farm community knows as much about local prosperity, or the lack of it, as does the banker.

He has confidential financial information about local business and individuals that no one else can get. American Agriculturist has maintained emphatically that the recent crash in Wall Street would have little or no effect on farm business. People must still eat. Farmers have had hard times for years and now are beginning to face the other way.

To prove whether we were right or wrong, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of American Agriculturist, wrote to two hundred country bankers scattered throughout New York State, and asked them to state financial conditions in their own locality and what effect, if any, the Wall Street crash had on farm conditions in their section.

We wish you could see the replies. There were only four or five that were pessimistic about the farm outlook, but taken all together they were the most encouraging evidence that we have seen that there are at least fair times ahead for good farmers and that Wall Street conditions will have little or no effect upon agriculture. Some of the letters are on this page. If you are farming or interested in farm success you will want to read them.—The Editors.

am of the opinion that local business is upon a sound basis because of the stable and essential nature of the leading product and that the average farmer and his creditor, the local merchant, face the future with the same stoical optimism which they have shown in the past.—THARRATT G. BEST, *President, First National Bank, Boonville.*

* * * *

Farm Organizations Help

IN MY opinion the recent events in Wall Street will have very little effect on agricultural conditions in our neighborhood.

So far as prospects for 1930 are concerned I believe that the efficient and careful farmer in Madison County, New York, will have a satisfactory year. There is a growing appreciation on the part of the farmers of this County for the benefits that may be obtained by supporting the farm organizations and there is an increased interest in the support of the Farm Bureau which seems to promise well for a greater unity of producers.

From a banking standpoint it seems to me that conditions in agriculture in Madison County are extremely sound and I am firmly of the opinion that the marketing program of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc. together with the fact that almost all dairymen in our County are members of the League has been a large factor in bringing about this stability.—HENRY BURDEN, *President, The Cazenovia National Bank, Cazenovia.*

* * * *

On the Other Side

MY experience as a country merchant, a farmer, and president of a country bank leads me to form the following conclusions:

1. Main Street is not nearly so far away from Wall Street as it used to be.

2. Every rural community, no matter how small, has one or more persons that do a little trading in Wall Street.

3. The persons, who do the trading in Wall Street, are generally the people who are the makers of public opinion in their community.

4. When these traders get a blow between the

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Wall Street and the Farmer

Probable Effects of Present Business Conditions on Agriculture

By G. F. WARREN and F. A. PEARSON
*Agricultural Economists, New York State College
of Agriculture*

THE wildest boom that ever occurred in prices of stocks came in the last two years. When stocks began to rise in price, it was because the yields were high. After prices had been rising for a considerable time, a multitude of people bought, not because of dividends, but because prices had risen. Prices rose because they were rising. Prices finally rose so high that even in this period of great business prosperity, most stocks were yielding only 3 to 4 per cent. When the break came, it was the most violent that had ever occurred. Multitudes of persons have lost their property. Even many of those who had stocks half paid for, lost them.

Such a violent collapse has far-reaching effects on business and agriculture. One of the questions most frequently asked is, what effect will this collapse have on agriculture?

A stock market boom calls for a constantly increasing supply of money. Before the Federal Reserve System was established, the end of such a period would have been a financial panic. Last summer money became scarce, and interest rates were high, but no financial panic occurred. One of the important effects of the crash in prices will be lower interest rates. After adjustment has occurred, this will be a help to farmers and to business.

Many county banks accommodated agriculture and local business at regular rates all through the boom period. But some banks required that deposits be kept, or raised interest rates in some other manner. Some county banks had lost interest in financing farmers because of the phenomenal return they could get on call loans. There was also a great demand for money to lend on stocks as collateral security to persons who were buying stocks. Loans on such security were considered very desirable because they could be collected at any time, whereas loans to farmers are considered to be very slow and are often classed as slow by bank examiners. Loans to farmers are now more attractive.

Many persons who live in rural communities, who ordinarily invested money in farm mortgages, have been investing or speculating in stocks. Good farm security will again look well to such persons—if they have any money left.

Until business is readjusted, labor will be more available for farm work. This will make some decline in labor costs even if wages do not decline, because a better man at the old wages results in a reduced cost. Lumber and other costs of building will be somewhat reduced. Very little building or repair work on farms has been done in the last nine years, and there is now a large amount of work to be done. For the farmer who has money available so that he can pay cash for building repairs, the next few years will be a good time to make the necessary improvements.

Conditions of the last 14 years are more like previous periods of violent inflation and deflation than they are like ordinary business cycles. In the United States there have been two similar periods, one following the War of 1812 and one following the Civil War. In each case, the first effect of deflation was a violent drop in prices of commodities and in prices of farm land. In each case, an agricultural depression and city prosperity followed. In each case, the final end was wild speculation followed by a crash.

Such a situation usually lowers costs of production of food more than it lowers prices of food. During the period of readjustments in cities, cotton and wool are likely to be depressed in price because of reduced buying, but food consumption goes on much as usual. Food requires only a small portion of the income. The reduced expenditures are primarily for other things.

The position of livestock products is particularly strong. In periods of inflation, grain products are generally higher than livestock products, but in periods of deflation, livestock products are generally higher than grain. This is illustrated for prices paid to New York farmers in the past nine years. Corn, oats, wheat, barley, and buckwheat averaged 124 per cent above pre-war, whereas milk, butter, eggs, poultry, and hogs averaged 153 per cent above pre-war.

Prices of wool and cotton are likely to be adversely affected and some of the very special foods may be somewhat reduced in price.

It is to be expected that the regular cycles of over-and-under-production will continue. Hogs generally rise in price for about two years, and fall

for about two years. Cattle usually rise in price for about eight years and usually fall for the same length of time.

While it is not to be expected that any great rise in prices of farms will occur, some persons who have previously left farms for city work now desire to return, and farms are a little more saleable than they were.

No group in the population can permanently prosper at the expense of other groups, but conditions that are helpful to one group may be detrimental to another and may continue for a number of years. The cheap food that farmers have been sending to cities for the past nine years has been of so much

Like a Teeter-Board

THE relations of farm and city prosperity are something like a teeter-board. When one end is up the other is down. Every stock market crash in American history shows that while stocks and city prosperity are going up farmers suffer, and vice versa. Agricultural prosperity is often best when hard times prevail in the city.

As you know, the stock market has just been through the greatest crash in its history. We do not believe that this is going to affect prosperity seriously anywhere and we are absolutely certain that it will have little or no effect upon farm business.

Ever since it occurred we have been asking Doctors Warren and Pearson of the New York State College of Agriculture to tell us what effects the stock market crash might have on farm business. Both of these men are well known, not only in New York State but in America and in the world, for their knowledge on the economic problems of agriculture. On this page we are giving you an article which they have prepared, which analyzes the present farm situation, and which on the whole should be encouraging to every man who has his farm organized on a good business basis.

On the opposite page there are letters, selected from dozens received from country bankers from all over New York State, giving their opinion on the present agricultural situation. In these two articles you have information which you could not obtain elsewhere, and which should enable you to start off the new year with confidence that it may be as good a one as you have had in a long time.

benefit to cities that it has more than offset the reduced buying power of farmers, for it has greatly increased the buying power of city consumers. The only reason why city persons need worry about cheap food is because it may reduce future production. In the past nine years, some adjustments have been made on farms, and farmers will now be benefited by reduced prices for some of the products which they buy.

In previous periods of inflation and deflation, prices have returned to a pre-war basis. If this should occur in the next ten years, it would be injurious to agriculture, but the immediate outlook for food producers, as a result of the present business depression, is improved rather than injured. The long time outlook is a question of the relation of the world's supply of money to the volume of business. There is serious danger that the world's gold supply is going to be so short that gold will rise in value; that is that prices of other things will fall.

Wall Street Did Not Hurt Main Street

(Continued from Opposite Page)

no possibility of a deflation in farm commodities. Furthermore there is no evidence that this has come to our attention to lead us to believe that the deflation of the stock market will cause a recession in business severe enough and far reaching enough to make any serious inroads in the price level of farm products.

These facts, then, would lead to the conclusion that the farming industry will continue on pretty nearly an even keel for 1930, which is another way of saying that the farm implement business can proceed with confidence. The slowing up of some particular lines of business, particularly the building industry, might possibly become critical enough

to affect demand and, consequently, the price level of farm products. In view, however, of the aggressive policy of President Hoover and the sound position of banks throughout the country, we are led to conclude that economic adjustments will come about which should make for industries of your type a prosperous 1930.—R. B. PORTER, Vice-President, Bank of East Syracuse.

* * * *

From a Fruit Section

OUR section in Niagara County here close to Lake Ontario is devoted principally to fruit, and we have had three or four rather unprofitable years, yet 1929 proved to give better results, as most growers had a fair crop and prices were fairly good, even to the cider apples that other years had gone to waste.

I am no pessimist, but a good many of our farms are untenanted and a few being auctioned off by the Land Banks, and while it does look somewhat gloomy for the farmer, yet I believe that better times are ahead of us and that in two or three years we will reach a paying basis in operating our farms.

The farmer of to-day must take his lesson in what is going on around him in the industries, they are organized for their own convenience and good, and the farmer must do the same as near as he can in the marketing and growing of his products.—JOHN O'MALLEY President, The Somerset National Bank, Barker.

* * * *

Outlook Better

WE DO not feel that the recent crash in Wall Street and in stock markets will have a bad effect on the farmer and the merchant who deals with the farmer.

In fact we would not be surprised if it turned out to be beneficial and we are anticipating that 1930 will be a successful year for farmers and other business interests of all kinds in our locality.—J. R. KILBORN, President, Citizens Bank of Cape Vincent.

* * * *

Farming Has Good Future

OUR bank was organized in 1856 and being in a rural community has through these years, had, as a majority of its patrons, men who depended on agriculture for their survival. I doubt if there is a bank in our vicinity which finances farmers to a greater extent than the Bank of Attica, size of course to be taken into consideration.

Therefore anything concerning the farmer is vitally interesting to us.

The writer personally feels that the recent Wall Street episode will have but little effect on the farmer.

While the farmers in our vicinity have had a number of successive bad years due to a great extent on account of the weather, we believe the hard-working, progressive farmer, who has watched his overhead and has attempted to run his farm on a more business like basis, finds himself in better shape this year than in any of the four or five preceding years.

Our farmers have been expanding more of late in the dairy department which to our mind will be productive of increased farm revenues.

Even though many of the young men are constantly leaving the farms from which their early training should qualify them as good farmers of the future, we still believe farming can be made a profitable vocation and we refuse to lose our faith in the future of this industry.—The Bank of Attica.

* * * *

Better Business Ahead

WE DON'T think the recent crash in Wall Street will have much effect on farmers and merchants in this section. If any change I shall look for better business during the coming year.—H. C. FINCH, President, Broadalbin Bank.

* * * *

No Cancellations of Farm Orders

WE FAIL to see where the stock market will have any effect on the local farmers. Local manufacturers report very few cancellations so far.—W. J. MAXWELL, President, Camillus Bank.

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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



The National Cooperative Council

THE freeze-up and the clean-up of fall work at home has brought a breathing spell and liberty to give attention to other important interests and problems. So the end of the first

By M. C. BURRITT

mediate Farm Loan Board whose

functions bring them into contact with cooperatives.

Some of its members are The National Milk Producers' Federation, of which our own Dairymen's League is a prominent member, the American Cotton Exchange, composed of many cotton cooperatives, the American Wool Growers' Association, the California Fruit Growers' Association, the Pacific Egg Producers' Association, the American Cranberry Exchange and the Federation of Cooperative Purchasing Associations of which our own Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange is a member. New York is thus represented by the membership of its two largest and most successful organizations.

It has been some half dozen years since I have attended a meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. It is now a well established organization, a very well recognized spokesman for American agriculture and performing many other useful services to farmers. It is generally well organized and quite representative. Its close connection with the county agents and extension service generally, have made it primarily educational in character. Not the least of the services is the large part it has had in bringing our people to understand agriculture and its problems. One of its great opportunities is to help work out a tax program that is fair to American agriculture.

Commercial Activities

While the National Federation has a fairly clear record and present policy as to keeping out of business, many of the mid-western and southern state federations are either in trouble over their commercial activities or very much exercised over their relationships to cooperative marketing and purchasing. As perhaps some of my readers know, in the mid-west and south most of the state federations have divisions or departments of marketing and purchasing. These departments function to actually buy and sell for their members. It is as if the Dairymen's League and the G.L.F., for example, were milk marketing and purchasing departments of the New York Farm Bureau Federation, except that operations are on a much smaller scale. Many difficulties arise out of this plan because the organic structure of the farm bureau is not adapted to buying and selling because control by directors is not directly vested in the producers of the commodity, because it tends to minimize and overshadow the educational program of the farm bureau and disturbs membership relations.

Some Fundamental Principles

The New York plan which has avoided all of these difficulties rests upon a few sound principles laid down ten years ago and now in complete and satisfactory practice. These are:

1. The two principal objectives of farm bureaus are an adequate net farm income and a reasonably better standard of living. On these there is little or no difference of opinion.
2. The farm bureau is primarily if not exclusively, an educational agency. It is founded on and owes its great success chiefly to the county agent system and its close cooperation with extension service. This educational function should extend to the economic problems of buying and selling to a much greater degree than has been the case.
3. Actual cooperative buying and selling enterprises should be organically independent of the farm bureau which may have helped to teach the need of them and how to set them up; because they will be stronger if they stand on their own feet; because the farm bureau is not organically properly set up to handle commercial activities and



M. C. Burritt

I think I have reported to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST readers already, there has been organized during the past year what is to be known as the National Cooperative Council. This is an association of cooperatives and federations of cooperatives throughout the United States, organized to protect and promote the common interests of cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations through conferences and representation in a common council and officers. It takes action only on matters which are of such common interest that unanimous agreement can be had concerning what should be done about them. It will function chiefly in relation to national legislation affecting cooperative organization and with agencies of the government like the Federal Farm Board and the Inter-



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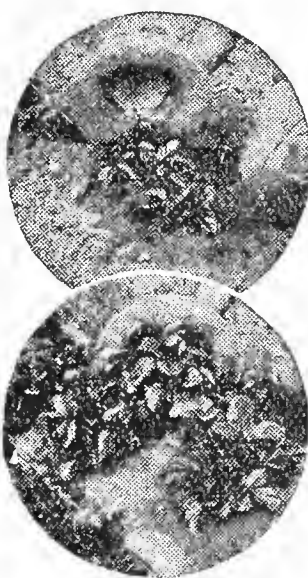
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because to do so would interfere with its essential educational functions.

The best measures of soundness and workability of this policy are the results of its practical operation as compared with a contrary policy. Under it, New York has developed the largest and most successful milk marketing and supply buying organizations in the country, with the finest relationships and cooperation. Moreover, while many states fear that they cannot maintain their farm bureau membership without direct commercial activities, New York's farm bureaus have shown consistent growth based on local programs of work and this year will probably be one of a very few states to reach President Thompson's ideal of a twenty-five per cent increase in membership. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.—Enroute, December 8, 1929.

Protecting Trees Against Mice and Rabbits

What are the most effective measures to prevent injury to small trees from mice?

MICE seldom do damage except in sod. Therefore, one way to stop them is to put a mound of clean soil around the base of the tree. This, however, will not protect against rabbits and it is just as well to do the job all at once. Usually some material is wrapped around the tree and shoved down into the soil.

Tar paper is one such material, although it must be removed every spring as there is some evidence that it injures the bark where it is allowed to remain. Wood veneer strips are sometimes used or even newspapers or building paper. Probably the most satisfactory material is hardware cloth, having from two to four meshes per inch. This usually comes in rolls thirty-six inches wide and can be cut through the center making each strip eighteen inches wide. These are then cut into pieces at fourteen inch intervals making each piece 14 x 18 inches. Each piece is placed around the tree with the long way up and down the front and with a wire twisted around the middle to hold it together.

It is not necessary to remove this wire cloth and it will protect the trees for several years. The first cost is rather high, but it is usually the cheapest in the long run. It is also possible to control mice by poisoning. Complete information was given on page 6 of the November 19, 1929 issue of American Agriculturist.

Removing Spray Residue

I recently read a reference to the removal of spray residue. Why is this necessary and how is it done?—R.F., New York.

THE reason for removing spray residue is primarily that some foreign countries, notably Great Britain, forbid the importation of fruit which contains more than 1/100 of a grain of arsenious oxide per pound of fruit. The same regulation applies in the United States for interstate or foreign shipment. Tests show that a lot of fruit which has been heavily sprayed contains more than this amount of arsenious oxide.

The most effective method of removing this spray residue yet found, is to wash the fruit with a dilute solution of hydrochloric acid containing about one-half of one per cent of acid. The fruit is washed and then rinsed and dried. Several companies have put out machines for removing spray residue and some large orchardists have built home-made machines.

According to the United States department of agriculture, no sure remedies are known for contagious abortion in cattle, hog cholera; influenza of hogs, horses, and other animals; tuberculosis of cattle and poultry; distemper of dogs, cats and foxes; heaves of horses; bacillary white diarrhea, fowl cholera, roup or diphtheria, and chicken pox of chickens, and blackhead of turkeys. These diseases must be conquered by methods of prevention.

The Question Box



Some Roofing Questions

"In reshingling a roof would it be best to remove the old shingles or to lay the new ones right over them? Does dipping new shingles in thinned paint give as good or better results than painting after the shingles are laid? I believe it is easier to dip than to paint if the heating equipment is available. Would sheet metal or heavy roofing paper be more satisfactory for roofing temporary and movable buildings?"

IT IS becoming standard practice now to lay the asbestos cement shingles and the heavier asphalt shingles right over the old wooden shingles, where these are in reasonably good condition as to curling. This not only saves considerable labor and muss in tearing off the old shingles, but makes a roof which is warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Where the old shingles are very much curled and rough, they should be removed and the cracks in the sheathing filled in before the asphalt shingles are laid. New wooden shingles are seldom laid over the old shingles and I do not believe it would make a satisfactory job to do it that way.

Dipping wooden shingles before laying is considered very much more satisfactory than painting the roof after it is laid. By dipping the butt eight or ten inches, two thicknesses of the shingles will be protected and water cannot blow up under the shingle far enough to wet an unpainted part. Where the shingles are painted after laying, however, it is impossible to get the paint up under the shingles as far as water is likely to be driven, and also a ridge of paint is left which prevents such water from running out easily. I believe you are mistaken about it being easier to dip than to paint, as it usually means tearing the bundles apart and then packing the dipped shingles up in a basket. I have helped lay dipped shingles in hot weather, and it surely is a dirty, sticky job. It is considered better to dip the shingles into creosote instead of thinned paint, and then every few years to give the roof a good coat of creosote to make up for what evaporation takes place. Such a wooden shingle roof is a little more expensive but will last almost indefinitely.

In general sheet metal roofing would be preferable for temporary and portable buildings, since it could be put on such temporary buildings without having to use any sheathing, by using a little care in driving and pulling the nails could be removed and used again, and would stand more moving without being damaged. When not needed for buildings it could be used for other purposes around the farm.—I. W. Dickerson.

Charging Radio Batteries from 32 Volt Plant

I am charging radio batteries with a bank of bulbs. As I have several batteries to keep charged up I wish you would advise me if I could do this work cheaper and faster by buying a charger made for this purpose. I have the 32 volt farm lighting plant current.—W.B.C., New York.

IN REPLY to your inquiry to the American Agriculturist as to how you can charge radio batteries from your 32-volt farm light plant more cheaply than through a bank of light bulbs, would say that if you are charging these for hire the best way would be to have certain days on which this work would be done and try to get your customers to bring them in only on those days, so that you could hook four or five batteries up in series and thus require little or no resistance in your bank of light bulbs. Instead of your light bulbs, you should get two or three of the special resistance coils to screw into a lamp socket and designed for just this sort of work. Your lighting plant firm can furnish you with these resistance coils or can tell you where to get them.

The only other way I know of for

you to charge these batteries would be through a small 6-8 volt charging generator off a discarded automobile and operated off the flywheel of a gas engine which you are using for pumping water, running a feed grinder or for other work, using the hook up of which I am sending you a diagram. Instead of driving this from a gas engine, you could drive it with about a 1/6 H. P. motor run from your battery. There would be some loss from this, but not so much as with the resistance method. I would say that you should try to get four or five batteries to hook in series and charge from plant by your present method using a resistance coil if necessary to hold down the current, which you probably would not find necessary; and then to have the motor driven 6-8 volt generator for emergency use on single batteries.—I. W. D.

Range Paralysis

"My White Rock chicks five months old are sick. First their large toe turns crooked and soon the leg turns most around; then the other will go out back full length. What is it and the cause? What can be done?"—MRS. G. E. M., New York.

YOUR description of the sickness among your pullets sounds suspiciously like "range paralysis".

This trouble seems to be more common than usual this fall. The cause is either an infestation of the chronic coccidiosis or of microscopic tape worms, sometimes of both. There seems to be no cure for the paralyzed birds. They usually linger on for a while, gradually becoming weaker and thinner, although they eat well.

The food does them but little good because the inside of the intestine is practically destroyed by the parasites and cannot assimilate the food. Occasionally recovery is reported. The only thing to be done is to check the spread of the trouble to the other birds as far as is possible. To that end, remove all lame birds as soon as they are noticed. It is best to kill and bury or burn them.

Treatment with iodine vermicide has also been reported effective where the trouble is due to the microscopic tape worms.—Prof. L. E. Weaver.

Hogs Have Bull Nose

I have a hog that is developing a growth at its mouth. It is not sore but is getting larger. It doesn't seem to hinder its eating. Could you give me some idea what is best for me to do? The growth began where the tusk is and now is as large as an egg.—J. J. H.

THE symptoms which you give suggest that it is what is known as "bull-nose." This is caused by an infection gaining access to the lips or mucous lining about the mouth and often follows after the black teeth have been removed from small pigs. The condition is apparently quite infectious and often runs through an entire litter.

The affected area should be well cleansed and can be painted with any kind of good disinfectant, such as iodine. In severe cases in which a cure does not result you may have to call in your local veterinarian and have some of the area cut away.—R. B. HINMAN.

Advantages of a Spray Gun

What are the advantages of spray guns over a nozzle?—F.G., New York.

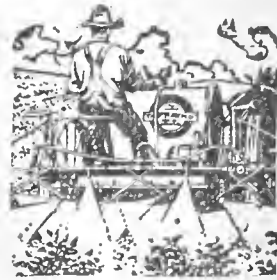
THE principal advantage claimed for the spray gun is that a larger quantity of spray may be applied in a given time. In order to get good results a pressure of 300 pounds is required. Some poor spraying has been done with a spray gun perhaps because too much has been expected of it. It is important that sufficient pressure be used and that care is taken to completely cover the foliage of the tree

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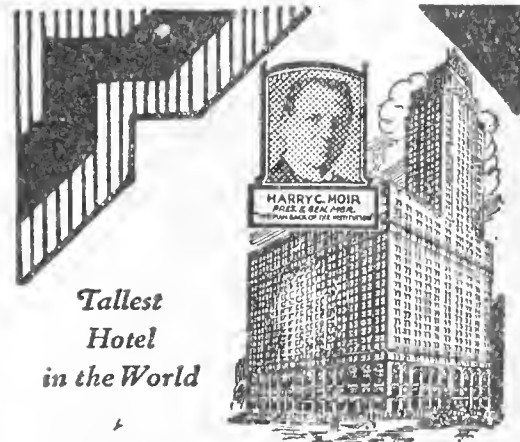
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Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

December Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.42	3.22
2 Fluid Cream		2.10
2A Fluid Cream	2.26	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.51	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.35	2.10
4 Butter and American Cheese. Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for December 1928 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

November Prices Announced

The Dairymen's League announces the following pool prices for October for 3.5% milk.

Gross	\$3.03
Expenses	.06
Net Pool	2.97
Certificates of Indebtedness	.15
Net Cash Price to Farmers	2.82

November 1928, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.98
November 1928, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$3.03
November 1927, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.92
November 1927, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$3.02
November 1926, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.62
November 1926, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.72
November 1925, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.31
November 1925, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.41
November 1924, Net CASH Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.16
November 1924, Net POOL Price, 3.5% milk	\$2.26

The Sheffield Producers announce the cash price to producers for 3% milk in the 201-210 mile zone, as \$2.83½ per hundred, (\$3.03½ for 3.5% milk).

November 1928, 3% milk	\$2.93	3.5% milk	\$3.13
November 1927, 3% milk	\$2.98	3.5% milk	\$3.18
November 1926, 3% milk	\$2.67	3.5% milk	\$2.87
November 1925, 3% milk	\$2.63	3.5% milk	\$2.83
November 1924, 3% milk	\$2.69	3.5% milk	\$2.89

Butter in Buyers' Favor

CREAMERY	Dec. 11, 1929	Dec. 4, 1929	Last Year
SALTED			
Higher than extra	42 -42½	44 -44½	51 -51½
Extra (92sc)	41½	43½	50½
U-91 score	32 -40½	33 -42½	44½-50
Lower G'ds	30 -31½	31 -32	43 -44

The butter market turned weaker on December 6 following more liberal receipts. This was more expected because a number of large cargos have been delayed in transit due to the severe storms on the Great Lakes. In spite of this however, the supply of the fancier grades of creamery butter are none too plentiful. However, buyers have exhibited extreme caution and are most conservative in their purchases, taking on only sufficient stock to meet their daily requirements. Fortunately New York consumers are not using a vast quantity of butter and the out of storage movement has shown a very satisfactory balance on the whole. Receivers have been free sellers and the market is moving along on the distributing end in a very satisfactory manner. Other markets do not report conditions quite as satisfactory. From all corners come the reports of excessive cold storage holdings, particularly of the lower

medium grades. If the butter market could only shake off the terrific pressure that is being exerted by those heavy supplies things would be better. However, there is too much of this medium grade butter for the market to handle and we have simply got to pay the fiddler. Rather than use medium grade fresh butter many buyers prefer to take fancier grades out of storage, which simply means that our cold storage holdings are continually mounting.

Cheese Prices Lower

STATE FLATS	Dec. 11, 1929	Dec. 4, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	-23	24 -24½	25½-27
Fresh Av'go	-22	23	
Held Fancy	26 -26½	26 -26½	27½-29
Held Av'go	23½-24½	23½-24½	

Cheese prices have taken a drop since our last report. The market is weaker and more or less unsettled by reports of expected heavier production in New York State. A number of up-state factories are reported ready to open to take care of the surplus of market milk. Wisconsin prices on fresh cheese have not changed but it is reported that there is little or no active demand and indications are for an easier trend.

Reports from the ten cities making daily reports state that the cold storage holdings are just a shade larger than they were a year ago. There is a little comfort in the one fact however, that the out of storage movement is about four times as heavy as it was a year ago.

Egg Market Unsettled

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 11, 1929	Dec. 4, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	58-60	61-63	50-51
Average Extras	-57	59-	48-49
Extra Firsts	52-56	52-58	45-47
Firsts	48-50	48-50	33-45
Undergrades	42-46	42-46	32-33
Pullets	43-45	39-45	35-42
Pewees			30-34
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	61-64	65-67	52-53
Gathered	56-60	57-64	32-51

The egg market is rather unsettled. Recent reports from the four leading markets indicate that the out of storage movement is lagging and these reports have had the effect of unsettling the entire egg market. Trade seems to be highly sensitive and sentiment has been playing a big part. It has been rather difficult to follow the market from day to day for sentiment has been so fickle that a report on one day would be directly opposite to the report on the following. During the past week there were times when all lines were very sluggish only to find the very opposite true on the following day. As we go to press the market closes this week with eggs selling well, browns being particularly well off. There is just a slight pressure to sell Pacific Coast refrigerator whites which have been less active. Receivers are free sellers. Where the market is going next week nobody knows.

Live Poultry Quiet

FOWLS	Dec. 11, 1929	Dec. 4, 1929	Last Year
Colored	24-30	29-33	29-33
Leghorn	23-26	23-27	25-27
CHICKENS			
Colored	23-26	25-27	26-29
Leghorn	16-20	21-23	23-25
BROILERS			
Colored	20-33	28-35	34-35
Leghorn	-30	-30	25-28
OLD ROOSTERS			
JAPONS	32-35	30-35	38-42
TURKEYS	27-32	30-37	40-42
DUCKS, Nearby	23-27	21-26	26-31
GESE	23-30	21-22	25-30

The live poultry market is a quiet affair this week. Heavy supplies via freight have made the market top heavy and irregular. This holds true for fowls as well as chickens. Strictly fancy fowls are working out fairly well, but ordinary stuff in some cases is a give away. Many receivers are glad to let chickens go at a cent or two cent concession. Ducks and geese are favoring the man who has them to sell, while turkeys are moving slowly. Farm fattened geese are about the most fortunate commodity on the market, for they are selling at 30c.

Hay Market Steady

Hay has been meeting a good demand where quality is high. Most of

the receipts which have been more or less liberal are just the opposite however being of very poor quality. These are moving slowly to say the least. Prices range from \$14 to \$25, depending on grade and mixture. Mixed hay is selling within \$1 of straight timothy.

Potatoes Show Signs of Life

The potato market is beginning to show a little more life of late. A lot of the junk has cleared up and now things look a little more promising. Sack goods are bringing from \$3.85 to

Pyrke Revokes License of Joseph C. Berman

IN A recent issue we called attention to the fact that we were no longer carrying the advertising of Joseph C. Berman of Washington Market, New York City.

On December 12th Commissioner Pyrke revoked Joseph C. Berman's license as a commission man as a result of a hearing which was held at the New York Office of the Department of Agriculture & Markets on Monday, December 9th.

Those who have not received payment for goods consigned to Berman should ask the Department of Agriculture & Markets at Albany or American Agriculturist for a form on which claim may be made. When these claims are all presented the bond filed by Berman with the Department will be used to satisfy these claims.

\$4.25 for Maines while Long Islands bring \$4.75 to \$5.25. A top price is extreme but they are paying it where real quality is questioned. Bulk goods from Maine bring \$4.50 to \$5. while Long Islands bring \$6 to \$6.25.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Dec. 11, 1929	Dec. 4, 1929	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Mar.)	1.27½	1.29½	1.18½
Corn (Mar.)	.94	.90½	.86½
Oats (Mar.)	.48½	.47½	.48
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.41¼	1.49	1.58½
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	1.06	1.09½	1.05½
Oats, No. 2	.56½	.58½	.57½
FEEDS			
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	36.00	35.50	37.00
Sp'g Bran	32.50	31.00	36.00
H'd Bran	34.00	32.50	38.00
Stand'd Mids.	33.50	31.50	36.00
Soft W. Mids.	37.00	37.50	43.00
Flour Mids.	35.50	35.00	40.50
Red Dog	39.00	39.00	42.00
Wh. Hominy	40.00	40.00	41.00
Yel. Hominy	38.50	39.00	41.00
Corn Meal	40.00	40.00	38.50
Gluten Feed	42.00	42.00	46.50
Gluten Meal	56.39	54.00	55.38
36% C. S. Meal	40.00	40.00	46.50
41% C. S. Meal	43.50	43.50	51.50
43% C. S. Meal	46.00	45.50	53.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	55.00	54.00	59.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Meats and Livestock

STEERS—slow, week to 50c lower, mostly 25c lower. Medium steers \$10.-50-12.20; Cows in moderate supply, fairly active, steady, mostly of New York origin. Common to medium 6.25-8.25. Low cutters and cutters 3.00-6.00.

BULLS—Scarce, irregular. Common to medium \$7.50-9.00.

VEALERS and CALVES—Market receipts 320 head; directs 1320 head.

VEALERS—In light supply, slow, weak to 50c lower. Good to choice, New York Vealers \$15.50-17.50; medium \$12.00-15.00. Cull and common \$8.00-11.00. No calves offered.

HOGS—Market receipts none; Direct 3080 head. None on sale.

SHEEP—Market receipts 330 head; directs 5720 head. Lambs scarce, fairly active, steady, quality considered; good 100 lb. New York lambs \$13.25; medium \$11.50-13.00. Few common \$10.50. Ewes scarce, steady. Good to choice

\$4.50-6.00. Cull and common \$2.00-4.00.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Fresh receipts light, trade slow. A few extra fancy brought premiums. Market dull, weak and lower. Per pound; Choice 21-22c; fair to good 17-20c; common 14-16c; small to medium 14-17c; lightweights 13c.

COUNTRY DRESSED PIGS—Fresh receipts light, trading slow with prices unchanged. Per pound; roasting size 10-12 pounds 23c; 13-16 pounds 21-22c; 18-25 pounds 15-20c.

HOT HOUSE LAMBS—Fresh receipts light, demand very slow and limited; carryovers, liberal and market weak and irregular. Each, fancy, over 30 pounds \$10.00-12.00; 30 pounds and under \$7.00-9.00; imitations \$3.00-5.00.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts light but carryovers still liberal; demand slow and market weak. Per pound, by the coop, average run 15-20c.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts of all poultry liberal, trading rather slow. Market weak.

Where New York City's Milk Supply Comes From

ACCORDING to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, 78% of the milk received in the New York market by railroad came, in 1928, from New York State, 13% came from Pennsylvania, 5% from New Jersey, and 3% from Vermont. The remaining 1% was scattered among the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Maryland. This territory then is the New York milk shed; and one of the things for which the dairymen have themselves to thank is the fact that owing to their own good cooperation it was not necessary to enlarge the New York milk shed in order to meet the demands of the City market this fall.

"Marginal and submarginal lands, whose yield is so low and cost of production so high as to make profitable farming impossible, ought not to be farmed. They produce in the aggregate millions of bushels of farm products, but at a prohibitive cost." Secretary Hyde.

for Sprains and Bruises

ABSORBINE reduces thickened, swollen tissues, softens curbs, filled tendons, soreness from bruises or strains. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Horse book 1-B free. Write for it today.

Read this: "Horse had large swelling just below knee. Now gone; has not reappeared. Horse good as ever. Have used Absorbine for years with great success."

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 579 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

SHIP YOUR EGGS

Large and Small

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883. offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.

Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission
West Washington Market, N. Y. City Merchant

FARMS FOR SALE

\$1000 Takes 117 Acres, 3 Horses

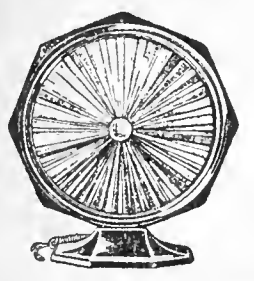
Colt, 8 cows, 3 heifers, bull, brood sow, 100 hens, some furniture, mower, buzz saw, grain & corn binders, corn planters, sulky plows, other implements, harnesses, vehicles, est. 30 tons hay, 200 bu. oats, 200 hickwheat, 150 corn, 100 potatoes, 50 rye, fruit and vegetables included; good 8-room house & 60 ft. basement barn, mile depot, 6 miles city; 80 acres tillable, spring water, valuable wood, fruit. Chance of lifetime, \$4000 complete, fourth cash. Picture pg 51 Free catalog 1000 bargains. STROUT AGENCY, 255-B Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

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Neat, compact, remarkable tone quality. Operate on both battery and electric sets.

Only \$9.50 nationally advertised for **\$25**

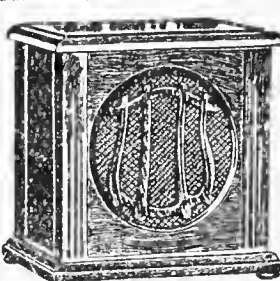


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Quality built. Beautifully designed. The sensation wherever seen or heard. Volume and tone unsurpassed.

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A typical Sonochorde Speaker, beautiful in design, unusual in quality, remarkable tonal reproduction.

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Farm News from New York

Senator Claims Pressure Against Grain Corporation---County Notes

REPORTS from Washington indicate that there is to be a clash between Julius H. Barnes, the head of President Hoover's business revival move and Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, over the activities of the twenty million dollar grain corporation set up under the provisions of the Federal Farm Marketing Act.

The Senate Lobby Investigating Committee has summoned Mr. Barnes to appear before it. Senator Carroway of Arkansas has announced that he would question Mr. Barnes "about restraining the Federal Farm Board." Senator Nye of North Dakota, has charged that grain commission men and representatives of grain exchanges have been in Washington consulting with Mr. Barnes relative to alleged opposition to the work of the Federal Farm Board in setting up machinery to eliminate the middleman in the handling of grain. It is also indicated that Mr. Legge may be asked to testify before the same committee. It is strongly intimated that President Hoover will not interfere with Mr. Legge in his administration of the Federal Farm Board.

The Senate has adopted a resolution authorizing an appropriation of \$400,000 to be loaned to farmers of the Rio Grande valley whose lands were flooded several months ago. The proposition will go to the House for their action.

Representative Dickinson of Iowa has introduced a bill proposing the abolition of the Federal Farm Loan Board and the transfer of its function to the Federal Farm Board. This would give the Federal Farm Board full authority to administer the Federal Farm Loan Act.

4-H Club Member Wins at Chicago

THOMAS HOLIER of Skaneateles, Onondaga County, won second prize with his Chester white barrow and his animal was judged the reserve grand champion at the International Livestock Show at Chicago. This is a significant feat, when it is considered that New York is not an important hog-producing state.

Holier exhibited this same pig at the New York State Fair this year where it won the grand championship of New York State. He has been a 4-H pig club member for several years and received his training from F. E. Heinzelman, county club agent of Onondaga County and J. P. Willman of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Twelve outstanding New York 4-H club members attended the International Livestock Show and the National 4-H Club Congress which meets each year at Chicago in connection with the Livestock show. The money donated by the New York Central railroad to help pay the expenses of a club member to the International Show was awarded to Holier as a result of his state fair success.

Pennsylvania Herds Produce Heavily

SEVENTY-TWO dairy improvement associations in Pennsylvania tested 25,760 cows during the month of October. Practically ten per cent of these animals produced more than forty pounds of butter fat during the month. Fitzgerald Brothers of the Ulster association in Bradford County, had the best milker, a registered Holstein which produced 3026 pounds and the best butterfat record of 127.1 pounds.

A World Wide Census of Agriculture

THE first world-wide census of agriculture will be taken soon. Under the direction of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, seventy countries have set up machinery to do this work. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has loaned Mr. Leon Estabrook to the Institute to organize this census. It is planned that the results of this world-wide census will begin to be available in

about a year, and that this census will be repeated every ten years.

Recommend Cooperation Between Commission Men and Truckers

FOLLOWING the strike of market truckmen last fall several meetings of a committee were held to discuss possible methods of reducing waste in the market section in order that the reloading rule as applied to farmers' trucks, which was temporarily suspended following vigorous protest by producers of fruits and vegetables, might be permanently eliminated.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Publisher of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and chairman of

recent recommendations of a committee appointed to suggest a permanent solution to the problem.

The principal recommendations of this committee suggested the relief of congestion by limiting the parking time of trucks in front of commission houses, the levying of demurrage charges on produce dealers who kept trucks waiting before unloading and the exclusion of trucks larger than a certain size, during a portion of the year.

New York County Notes

Chautauqua County—Poultry is 28c per pound, live. There is a foot of snow on level ground and more in some places. The dirt roads are drifted and the snow plow is busy night and day on the state

New Serial Story Begins January 4

BEGINNING with the first issue in January you will have the first installment of our new serial, "The Indian Drum", by William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer. The Indian Drum is a mystery story and concerns the country surrounding Lake Michigan. The hero, Alan Conrad, works to unravel the mystery surrounding his parents in spite of danger and the fact that success may result in the loss of the girl he loves.

But we must not tell you too much about the story. In the issue of January 4 you will have the first installment and may judge for yourself whether or not we are too enthusiastic about it. Do not miss this story.

Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission, presided at a meeting on December 6, under the auspices of the New York Food Marketing Research Council, at the offices of the Port of New York Authority. This meeting was attended by representatives of all interests in the market section. As a result of this meeting cooperation between produce dealers and trucking firms was advocated as the only means of carrying out the

roads. There was a large amount of plowing done in this vicinity last fall. There were very few apples and on many trees there were none. A Parent-Teachers' Association was organized in Forestville, December 3.

Genesee County—This county has been having very cold weather for this time of the year. The past week was the coldest on record but not very much snow.

WANTED!

A GOOD farm home for an injured carpenter.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt has asked me to try to locate a good home for a man sixty years old who fell four stories and suffered an injury from which he is recovering with difficulty.

This man has a real love for animals and, if given an opportunity, could more than earn his board and would be entitled to a small salary at the start. In time and with the proper encouragement, this same man, who is a Swede, will be able to do carpenter work around the farm.

I feel confident that among our many readers there will be an opportunity for this man to rehabilitate himself.

Henry Morgenthau Jr.

This county is represented by Frank Randall, a Corfu boy who raised the grand champion of the 4-H herd of baby beef at the National 4-H Congress in Chicago at this time. Millers are paying \$1.25 per bushel for wheat. Potatoes \$1.40 per bushel, cabbage \$20 per ton, hay \$7 to \$10 per ton. Eggs are 50c a dozen, chickens 20c to 26c, pork, dressed, 13c, calves, dressed, 23c.—J.C.

Rensselaer County—Much work was done on the farms during the long mild autumn days which continued until December came. Now, winter seems to have set in in earnest. Brooks and streams are running low and many are quite dry. In some localities water is being drawn from the Hudson River for cattle. H. E. Bryan has installed drinking cups for his cows. The Rensselaer County Fair Association is having its annual meeting. They re-elected all the officers.—E.S.R.

Sullivan County—The snow which fell on December 2 is mostly all gone and it is much warmer. Pullets are laying very well on the average but many report losing a great number. Feed is selling at the following prices: Corn \$2.35, bran \$2.05, mash \$2.60. Eggs are from 50c to 70c a dozen. The post offices are beginning to feel the rush of the holiday season. Farmers are busy getting out their winter wood.—MRS. P.E.R.

Columbia County—Sleighting in Ausertlitz with snow five inches deep. The supervisors will appoint two county nurses for rural sections. There are 519 members in 4-H Clubs in county. A new troop was installed in Canaan school. Elizaville School pupils gave a play about the first Thanksgiving. Old Chatham Grange conferred the third and fourth degrees on a class of candidates recently. Thirty thousand dollars was voted for removal of snow in the county. Over 400 ate a turkey dinner at the Lutheran Church dinner in Germantown. Clermont hunters went bear hunting but didn't find tracks of bear until starting for home. Cattle in the county have all been tested twice. The Columbia County Farm Bureau Association in their annual report to the Board of Supervisors asked for \$3300 for Bureau, \$4400 for the cattle T.B. test and \$2500 for Junior Extension Work.—MRS. C.V.H.

If you want your children to appreciate good poetry, have them tune in on "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home" which is broadcast every Monday evening from 7:30 to 7:45 over WGY, the General Electric Company's radio station. This is a fine course in American poetry, given in an interesting and entertaining way.

Pennsylvania is preparing for its State Farm Products Show, which will be held at Harrisburg January 21 to 24. More than fifteen thousand copies of the premium list have been mailed out to farmers and other interested parties.

GIVING HIM HIS CHOICE



Copyright, 1929, New York Tribune Inc.

—DARLING in the Herald-Tribune

Mrs. Young Will Go to Vienna

Retiring President of State Home Bureau Federation Will Represent Rural Women

MRS. Edward Young of Milton, N. Y., retiring president of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, will be honored by the Federation which is sending her to the Quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women at Vienna, in May, 1930. At the Federation's recent annual meeting in Syracuse it was voted that as a token of appreciation of Mrs. Young's four years of service as president each home bureau unit throughout the state would contribute one dollar towards sending her to this great meeting of women which last year for the first time had a group of rural women as one of its organized sections.

It will be remembered that at the London meeting last year Mrs. A. E. Brigden and Mrs. G. T. Powell represented the New York Federation of Home Bureaus. Mrs. Brigden is America's representative on the Liaison Committee of the Rural Women's Organizations arranging for representation at the Vienna meeting. Other members of the committee are Mrs. Godfrey Drage, England; Mrs. J. H. Fairfax, Australia; Mrs. Anstruther Gray, Scotland; Lady Gunson, New Zealand; Grafene Margarete Keyserlingk, Germany; Fru Michelet, Norway; Mme. Mrskosova, Czecho-Slovakia; Lady Tata, India; Mrs. Alfred Watt is chairman and Miss E. M. Zimmermann, Hon. secretary.

It is a very fitting tribute to Mrs. Young's able service as the federation's president that this action was taken towards recognizing that fact in a material way.



Mrs. Edward Young, Milton, N. Y.

piece of yarn to tie around neck of doll which helps to shape face. I always paint the features in India ink (ordinary ink will do but is not as lasting). If one wishes to spend more time, the features may be drawn in pencil and embroidered. A touch of rouge on each cheek makes dolly's face very bright and attractive. Yarn pompons on the cap, arms, legs and down the front of the "sweater" add the "touch final."

Last Christmas I made and sold over one hundred of these dolls. The local department stores near where I live handled them for me at a few cents per doll and many I sold at home. This summer, I placed several in Adirondack gift shops and had no difficulty in selling them at one dollar each.

My friends suggested that I label each doll with a name to give them an individual touch. Several dolls I sold in pairs, labeling them "The Skating Twins" and "The Sweater Twins." To make such labels I embroider the letters in red on a white background and stitch to the doll just under the chin.

I am sure you will enjoy making a doll and your young friends will be delighted with a "Soxie."—P. M. W., New York.

Favorite Holiday Candies

Cherry Creams

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1 cup rich milk | 1 tablespoon butter |
| 1 cup white sugar | 2 1/2 ounce bottle of maraschino cherries |
| 1 cup brown sugar | |

Boil the sugar, milk and butter to soft ball stage, then add the cherries (cut in pieces) and let cook until it again forms a soft ball in cold water. Beat until creamy, then pour into a buttered tin and when cool, mark in squares.

All white sugar may be used if the

best color combination is expected. The contrast between the red cherries and pure white background is more marked than when brown sugar is used.

Marshmallows

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 2 tablespoons gelatine | Pinch salt |
| 2 cups white sugar | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| 1 1/2 cups water | |

Soak the gelatine in 3/4 cup of water for 5 minutes. Dissolve the sugar in 3/4 cup of water and boil until it spins a thread. Remove from fire, add the gelatine and stir until entirely dissolved, then cool. When nearly cold add the salt and vanilla and beat with a large egg beater until thick and pure white. Pour into a pan dusted with powdered sugar. When firm, cut into squares and dust on all sides with powdered sugar.

Carrot Caramels

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 cup sugar | 1 tablespoon butter |
| 1 cup cream | 3/4 cup cooked carrots |
| 1/2 cup white syrup | 1/2 teaspoon vanilla |
| Pinch salt | |

Boil the sugar, syrup, cream and butter until it forms a hard ball. Remove from fire, beat in the salt, carrots and vanilla, pour into buttered tin and cut when cool.

The lowly carrot appears in a surprising role and adds wholesomeness to a sweet which would otherwise be rather too sweet.

Uncooked Cocoa Candy

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 4 tablespoons confectioner's sugar | 4 tablespoons cocoa |
| 2 tablespoons hot water | 1/2 teaspoon vanilla |

Stir sugar and water until smooth, then add cocoa and vanilla and mix well. Dust hands with the fine sugar, dip out 1/2 teaspoonful of the mixture and lay on a sugared plate or waxed paper for a few hours before eating. A nut meat may be pressed into the top of each.

By pouring the hot water on to the cocoa it partially cooks the mixture. A bit of butter stirred in enriches the flavor.

Date Delight

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 cup white sugar | 2 tablespoons butter |
| 2 cups brown sugar | 1 cup chopped dates |
| 1 cup milk | 1 teaspoon vanilla |

Let the sugar and milk come to a boil, then add the butter. Boil until it forms a soft ball in cold water, remove from fire, beat in the dates and flavoring and pour into a large buttered pan. When cool mark in squares, then set in a cool place for a week before eating. This will keep delicious

for a long time. I use scissors for cutting up the dates.

The testing kitchen reports that a week's ripening was not necessary to make this candy very acceptable indeed.

Peach Creams

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 lb. peach pulp (Made by draining canned peaches, pressing through a sieve and then draining a second time). | 1 1/2 cups white sugar |
| | 1 teaspoon vanilla or almond extract |

Cool pulp and sugar slowly, stirring constantly until it forms a stiff ball when dropped onto a plate and cooled. Let cool, beat in the extract, then drop by spoonfuls on a buttered platter.

Walnut Crisps

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 cup brown sugar | 1 cup slightly salted walnuts |
| 1 egg white | |

Beat the egg white very stiff, then slowly mix in the sugar and then the nuts. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a but-



Two-colored combination APRON NO. C2363 comes partly made up ready to embroider on fast color prints with patches of solid color fabric. The design is to be cut out leaving the printed color to show through the solid color producing a very unique and attractive apron. Print on material is a dainty green and white check and green patches are used for design and pockets. Price of this apron postpaid to any address is 75c. Fast color embroidery floss for completely finishing same only 5c extra. Order from Embroidery Dept. American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

tered and floured pan and bake until a delicate brown.

Thorough baking is necessary; otherwise the crisps collapse.

Cider Squares

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 2 tablespoons butter | 2 cups brown sugar |
| 1/2 cup chopped nuts | 1 cup sweet cider |

Boil cider, sugar and butter to soft ball stage. Add nuts and beat until cool, then pour into buttered tin and mark in squares.—L.A.C., N.Y.

The cider gives this candy a very pleasant flavor, different from the usual candy made with water or milk.

Pink Crackerjack That Pays

Two cupfuls of dark brown sugar, six tablespoonfuls of New Orleans molasses, one teaspoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; one cupful of water, pinch of soda just before removing from the fire. Cook till a stiff hair will spin from the syrup. Color pink with fruit coloring.

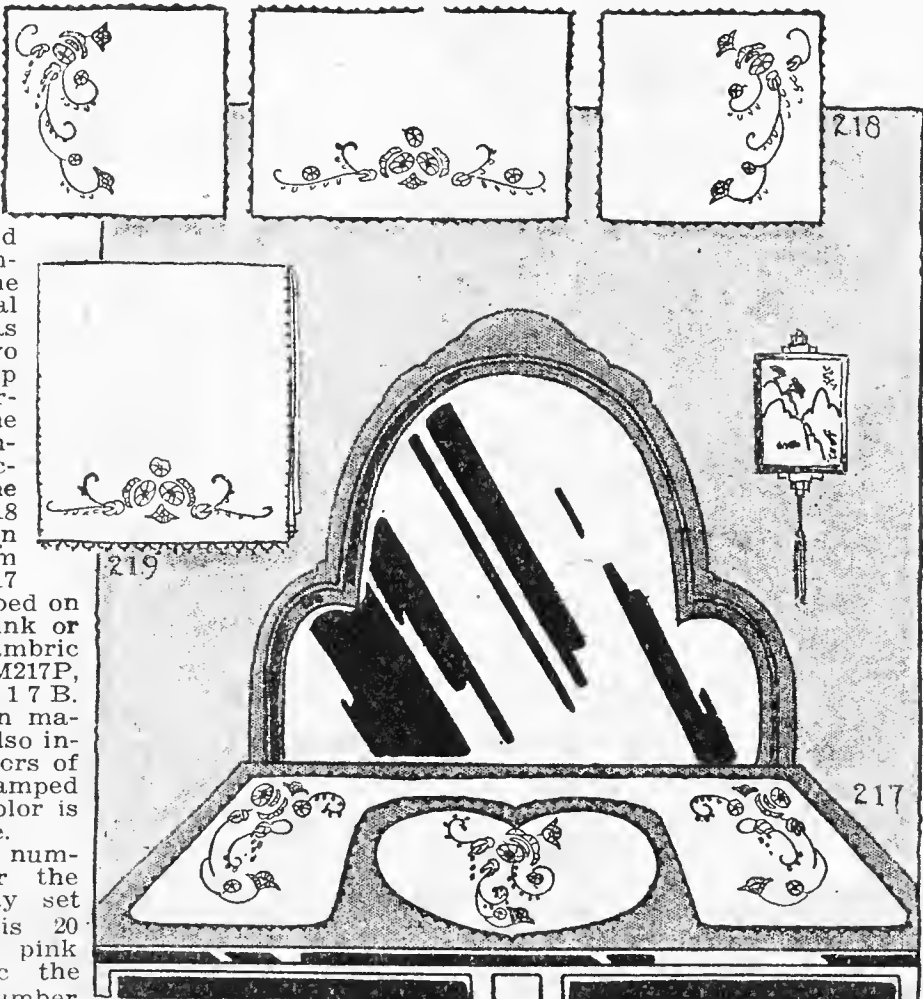
Pour the syrup over a dish pan of popped corn to which a cup of parched and crushed groundpeas (peanuts) have been added. Mix thoroughly with a large spoon and drop on waxed paper. This cracker jack sells well in public school districts at five cents for a small bagful. Workmen are very fond of this candy and buy it whenever they can. Hope this will give some other seeker of extra money an idea.—A. T., Alabama.

Be sure to take advantage of the opportunity offered to you by station WGY of the General Electric Company at Schenectady to have your favorite poem broadcast. "Visits with the Poets of the Farm and Home" is the title of a series prepared by E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, which is given over WGY every Monday evening, from 7:30 to 7:45. If you have not been listening to this program, you are missing a real treat.

DRESSER SETS OF UNUSUAL DESIGN

We offer a brand-new cut in dresser scarfs as well as the standard vanity set and one-piece scarf, all to be daintily embroidered in three values of pink with blue, orchid and white. Number M217 is the new and unusual one designed as shown, in two pieces, a plump little heart surrounded by the other which conforms to the structural lines of the dresser. Size is 18 by 36 inches. In wax transfer form it is number M217 at 20 cents. Stamped on fine, fast color pink or white or blue cambric is number M217P, M217W, or M217B. When stamped on material the order also includes the six colors of thread. The stamped number in any color is 55 cents complete.

Wax transfer number M218 is for the three-piece vanity set and scarf. It is 20 cents. On white, pink or blue cambric the vanity set is number M218W, M218P or M218B at 45 cents including the six needed colors. Sizes are 10 by 10 inches and 10 by 16 inches. The matching scarf (18 by 45 inches) M219W, M219B or M219P comes at 45 cents. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.



Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

"God Bless Us, Every One!" Is Our Wish to All Our Readers

CHRISTMAS, the season of peace and good-will towards men, the day of joy and gladness, the time above all others when self-seeking is most out of place, gives us all a chance to "be ourselves." The best form of Christmas giving is that which expects no return gift, for when the element of exchange enters in, the true Christmas spirit is

more than one small person in the family it is best to embroider each washcloth in a distinctive color so that each will know his own and there will be no quarrels.—MRS. T.T.

Decorating the Christmas Cake

THE decoration looked really quite elaborate, but was extremely easy to do. The cake had been thickly iced with boiled icing, and while the frosting was still moist, little star shaped cookies had been placed around the edge as a border, with another star in the centre. These cookies, pink-iced, are always obtainable in the grocery stores at the Christmas season, and with their help a very elaborate decoration can be easily achieved.—E.D.Y., Cal.

Are Little Cooks Cooking?

DEAR BETTY:—The very first thing I made was popovers. I was so surprised to see them pop over the tin so much. When I looked in the oven I thought they were having a fit. We had so much fun eating them. They all liked them very much and I had no trouble getting rid of them. Now I can learn to cook before I get in high school. Anyhow, I think I will have very much fun cooking with the course. Your friend (little cook),—M.E.W., Vt.

DEAR BETTY:—I received your cook book and it is very nice. I have made a great many things out of it. I made a cake for

daddy's birthday, and put thirty-three candles on it. Mother and daddy think I do well. We have been able to eat all I have cooked. They liked the fudge very well. I have had the chicken-pox so I have had lots of time to try the cook-book.—From one of your little cooks, C.P., N.Y.

Little cooks will surely want to do the candy recipes on pages 2 and 10 of this issue. And now while there is time to do some cooking at home during the holidays all will have a chance to catch up to date making all the recipes. Lesson twelve will appear in January and as soon after that as Little Cooks can send a true statement from their mothers, or

Dainty and Sweet



3208

DRESS PATTERN No. 3208 is very French in its effect with its tiny caps at the shoulders. Made up in printed silk, voile, crepe de chine, dimity or organdie, this little frock is ideal for the tiny girl's "dress-up" affairs. It cuts in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 27 or 35-inch material with 2¾ yards of ruffling and 1¼ yards of 1-inch ribbon for bow and ends. PRICE 13c.

other responsible adults saying that the little cook herself has completed the twelve lessons satisfactorily, then she will be entitled to receive one of our very attractive award buttons with a picture of Betty sketched on it. Meanwhile there are still some recipe scrapbooks with eleven lessons printed in them which may be had by sending 25c to Betty, c/o AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Potted Plants Must Be Fed

IT IS essential that the potted plants receive an occasional feeding if you wish to keep them in a growing and thriving condition.

Just ordinary ammonia is a very good and easily used food for house or potted plants, though great care should be exercised in using it, for if applied too liberally it is most certain to mean death to your plants. Commence with about two teaspoonfuls to three quarts of water, and never use it over double that strength. The plants should be sprinkled with the solution about once a week for the first four or five weeks and afterwards once every three weeks. This treatment always keeps my plants in a growing and thriving condition.

This solution should never be applied when the soil is of a real dry nature. The plant should be thoroughly watered first, and commence with a rather weak solution and increase by degrees as the plant develops in growth. It is a poor policy to feed a weak or sickly looking plant. It is far better to get rid of it and let a good thrifty one take its place.—MRS. L. H. F., Mo.

English Sack Suit



3230

BOY'S SUIT No. 3230 is just the pattern mothers have been waiting for. The coat is the regular sack coat and the pants are straight "shorts." Made of small patterned tweed and pressed carefully, this suit would thrill any boy. Sizes are 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards of 35-inch material with ½ of 35-inch lining. PRICE 13c.

lost. Extravagant giving for effect is always bad taste, but is worse because it has a wrong motive.

The fun of planning little surprises and gifts for members of the family and intimate friends is part of the joy of Christmas giving. Selecting just the thing some dear one has wanted a long time, no matter if it is nothing more than a pin cushion or a pair of slumber shoes, gives joy to the giver as well as to the one who receives the gift. "The gift without the giver is bare" is just as true now as the day it was spoken, and even the simplest remembrance can take into consideration the likes and dislikes of one's friends.

As for the Day itself, the real significance of Christmas should not be lost in the frenzy of giving and receiving or of eating a big dinner. It almost seems as if we celebrate all our holidays in much the same manner without giving any special thought to the reason why we have such a day. But if Christmas is to be preserved for the future generations, it will have to mean more than a mere feast day.

As for us of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST staff we wish all our readers a happy, "homey" Christmas time with all its joys and its thoughts for others.—AUNT JANET.

The Fish Washcloth

HERE is a novel present any mother can make quickly to supplement the "stocking" gifts. Cut a fish in double towelling or flannelette, embroider the eye, mouth, fin and tail on both pieces. Machine stitch round on wrong side, leaving an opening at the tail end. The round edges here must be hemmed. Turn right-side out and machine round again. Outline with colored cotton to match eyes and other markings.

The washcloth is now complete and a chubby hand and arm may slip inside the fish through the opening, making it wriggle along under the water in a most realistic manner. If there is

Ultra-Modish



SUIT No. 3172 is the last word in tailored smartness and is most practical as well. The coat and skirt may be of the beautiful patterned tweeds or of wool jersey, suede cloth or broadcloth, while the blouse may be of contrasting or matching shades of faille silk crepe. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 54-inch material with 1½ yards of 39-inch material for blouse. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern numbers and sizes clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin (although coin is sent at own risk). Address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

3172

Mothers, Mix This at Home for a Bad Cough

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and try it for a distressing cough or chest cold. It takes but a moment to mix and costs little, but it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. Pour this into a pint bottle; then fill it with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. The full pint thus made costs no more than a small bottle of ready-made medicine, yet it is much more effective. It is pure, keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It goes right to the seat of the trouble, loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes away the inflammation. Part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly upon the bronchial tubes and thus helps inwardly to throw off the whole trouble with surprising ease.

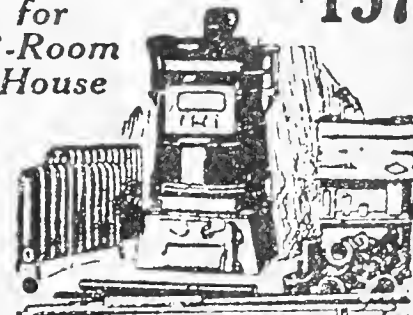
Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles. Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

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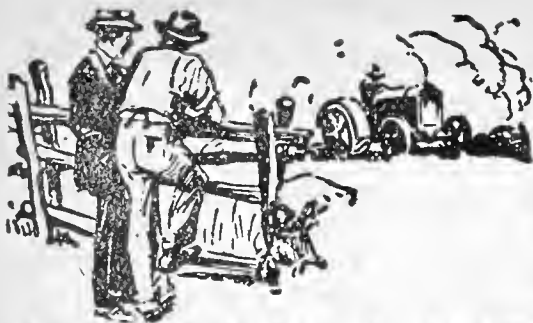


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COLORED WOOL FOR RUGS \$1.15 LB. Knitting yarn at bargain. Samples FREE. H. Bartlett, (Mfr.), Box R, Harmony, Me.

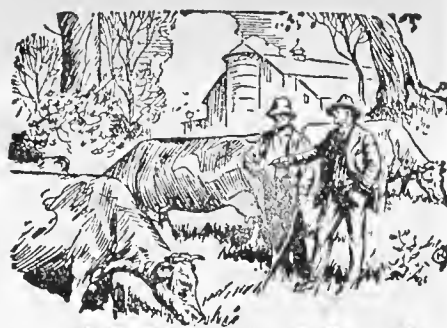
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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PEDIGREED NEW ZEALAND Red rabbits for sale.
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Records to 320 eggs. Pay when you get them. Guar-
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Cancellation orders must reach us on the same schedule. Because of the low
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your order.

Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

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REAL QUALITY LIGHT Brahmas and Wyckoff
single comb. White Leghorn cockerels. Single comb
Red cockerels and fifty pullets. Brown China geese.
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EARLY SPRING BROILER chicks. Butchers, market
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CHICKS. Famous Tancered White Leghorns. 100, \$12;
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price. Specials from two year old hens \$1 per 100
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ruary, March, April. 100% guarantee. Valuable booklet
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range reared. Official R.O.P. Large thrifty birds. Su-
perior egg quality. Proven high production. EGG AND
APPLE FARM, Route A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

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Poultry Farm. Price, \$3-\$5 each. Illustrated folder.
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300 egg hens from 301-328 egg sires. \$5.00 up, why
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certified and uncertified from largest flock of certified
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TURKEYS—Large, purebred, Mammoth Bronze, vig-
orous, healthy birds, highest quality, splendid mark-
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POULTRY

Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

CHAMPION NARRAGANSETT'S won first prize
Madison Square Garden, New York, Maryland State
fairs, Canadian Royal. Superior quality toms \$10 up.
Hens \$8 up. MRS. W. H. ARMSTRONG, Lishon, N. Y.

BRONZE TURKEYS. Sired by \$50 toms. Prices:
Toms, \$15, \$20, \$25. Hens, \$10, \$12, \$15. Write you
needs. We satisfy or do not ship. Money refunded
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LAKE TURKEY FARM, Duaneburg, Schenectady Co.
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PURE WHITE CHINA Geese from selected stock.
Write R. C. KIRKMAN, Alden, N. Y.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale. Hens \$8.00
—toms \$12.00. MRS. C. C. ROBINSON, Worcester
N. Y.

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NEW BIG MONEY business requiring only small
investment, selling broilers and started chicks by thou-
sands. Year round profits. Brood baby chicks and 10
week broilers side by side. Fits in unused room or
building. Get details of amazing Well-Gro production
brooder. Ask about marvelous new "Little Boy" elec-
tric incubator. WELLINGTON J. SMITH CO., 601
Davis-Parley Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cal-
bage. Carloads. Pay highest market prices. THE
HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade
Highest prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS
BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

MINK & RED FOX furs wanted at highest prices.
EVERETT SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

WE WANT YOUR FURS. Wool and Hides. Top
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WANTED—Mink, Coon, Foxes, Rats, Skunk. Ship
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HIDES, WOOL & FURS is our specialty. Write for
reliable market prices. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Buyers,
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OLD PRINTS and engravings. Look in the garret.
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SKUNK, MINK and fox furs wanted. Highest prices
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HONEY—5 lbs. clover \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Buckwheat
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Valois, N. Y.

LONG'S PURE HONEY as holiday gifts for your
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comb same price. Wholesale prices on request. Satis-
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DAIRY AND POULTRY farm for sale, 185 acres,
25 cows and 1300 hens. Will sell with equipment or
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SALESMEN TO SELL our high grade garden and
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big income. Experience unnecessary. COBB COMPANY,
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DESIRABLE POSITION for a young married man.
Must be willing to learn and a good worker. Large
poultry and crop farm located 15 miles from Buffalo.
Excellent proposition for right party. Age and ex-
perience with first letter. AMERICAN AGRICULTUR-
IST, Box 20.

**Additional
Classified
Advertising** **On
Page
13**

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Keep Up Winter Egg Production

By Ray Inman

**Alfalfa, plus warm
water, and electric
lights increase winter egg
production.**



**Mix 5 lbs. alfalfa leaves
into every 100lbs. mash;
or keep chopped alfalfa
hay before hens constantly**



**Keep hens supplied
with plenty of clean,
warm (NOT HOT) water at
all times**



**If coop is wired for
lights, turn lights
on every morning**



MOORE BROS.

PURPUL MEDICATED WAX TEAT DILATORS.



For Sore Teats, Obstructions, Spiders, etc., in Cows Teats Sold by Dealers or Mailed Postpaid, 25c doz. or 5 doz. \$1.00

FREE Let us prove the merits of Dilators by sending you a package by mail. Free.

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WANTED TO RENT—a large dairy farm either with or without stock and equipment, located in New Jersey or Southeastern Pennsylvania. Will work on shares or pay money rent. O. A. EASTMAN, Lebanon, N. J.

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J. D. WILLIAMS, INC., 2941 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. America's oldest fur dressers and dyers, in business since 1817 desires to serve you. Send them your furs to be tanned and dyed. Specialize in foxes; mink; raccoon; skunk and other New York State furs. Also muskrat made into Hudson seal. Write for price lists.

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CHARLTON NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y., established 1865, wants reliable man to take orders this winter in his vicinity for its "first-prize winning" shrubbery, hedging, bushes, trees, etc. Free two year replacement guarantee. Free outfit. No experience or investment necessary. Part or full time. Pay weekly. Write today.

BRISKO POLISHING CLOTH shines all metal like magic. No "mussy" liquids, powders, paste needed. Sells like "hot cakes" 25c. Sample free. BRISKO CO., Bennington, Vt.

WOMEN'S WANTS

DRY GOODS 20 yards percales, gingham, sheetings, etc. Our best quality and newest patterns. Pay postman \$1.95 plus postage. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

6 PIECE COTTAGE SETS Snow white voile 50c set. Cotton Batts 72x90, 98c. 3 lbs. plaid blankets \$1.00. 3 lbs. woolens \$1.00. Patchwork 7 lbs. percales \$1.00. 3 lbs. silks \$1.00. Woolen Jersey 58 inches wide \$1.00 yard. Cheese cloth 20 yards \$1.00. Pay postman plus postage. Large Package Silks or velvets 25c. postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

SWITCHES, ETC. Booklet. Agents sell Cosmetics. Good pay. EVA MACK, Box 298, Ithaca, N. Y.

GOOD PAY FOR sparetime work. Costs nothing, to try. Everything furnished you free. Write for particulars. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

PATCHWORK PRICES the best bargain of the season, large assortment percales cut in squares, no waste, 50c postpaid. NEW ENGLAND PATCHWORK CO., Hartford, Conn.

OUR CHRISTMAS DOUBLE mittens do not disappoint. Misses' and children's size 35c. Ladies 50c. Men's mittens or stockings 65c prepaid. Send length of hand from wrist. If for girl or boy also age. For best fit, CLIFFORD MITTENS, Brookline, N. H.

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PRINTED HOLIDAY STATIONERY—\$1.00 package. Other printing reasonable. Guarantee, particulars free! HONESTY PRESS, Putney, Vt.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO: Good sweet chewing, three pounds, 90c; five, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; smoking three pounds 60c; 5, 90c; 10, \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed best quality. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50, 10 pounds, \$2.50. Smoking, 10 pounds, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps before 1871 bought. Old inlaid mahogany furniture bought. W. RICHMOND, Cold Spring, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30, 6 1/2 in. \$1.50 postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

HAND SELECTED PEANUTS 10 pounds 93c. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

RADIO. Five tube battery set cheap. G. SIMMS, Lake, N. Y.

RADIO—5 and 6 tube battery sets \$8.00. C. L. TEMPLAR, Syracuse, N. Y.

BUY YOUR RUBBER stamps and supplies of J. W. BROWN, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

ALFALFA AND CLOVER mixed hay, quality just as represented. Write for prices. THE CROSS FARM, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Some Questions About Electricity

(Continued from Page 3)

handles, mallets, mauls, ladder rungs and wooden parts for farm machinery. It is a source of amusement and instruction for boys who soon are able to produce creditable furniture, fittings and toys.

The somewhat slack winter months are a good time to go over the whole farm and household equipment for strengthening or replacing worn or broken parts and putting everything in first class order.

Cooling Milk

Which is the more economical, ice or electric refrigeration for cooling 500 quarts of milk per day?

If anything is charged to the job for handling the ice, electric refrigeration will be the cheaper. To get the service at the least cost the water in the tank should be replaced with fresh water whenever the tank water is warmer than the supply. A cooling coil in the well, spring or just outdoors on the north side if brine is used will very materially help the cooling operation, providing it is valved so as to prevent circulation when the tank water is colder than the medium in which the coil is located. A heat unit is the amount of heat necessary to raise a pound of water one degree or to extract to cool a pound of water or milk one degree. In cooling 1000 lb. of milk from say 95 to 45 degrees there must be 50,000 heat units transferred to the water. The volume of water must be much greater than the volume of the milk so that it will not be heated up to meet the milk temperature at some point above 45 degrees. The electric refrigerator unit can be working practically the 24 hours in removing heat units, or it can be aided by either or both of the methods previously mentioned.

What an Electric Radio Uses

How much energy does it take for an all electric radio set?

THE average set that is operated off the lighting set takes 60 watts and if operated 20 hours a week would cost about 35 cents per month.

Grinding Feed

"Is the new type of small hammer mills practical for grinding on the average farm? How much electricity should a farm with about 10 cows, 200 chickens and a few hogs use per month for feed grinding?"

HAMMER mills that are designed to take full advantage of electric drive are of great practical value for grinding feed for dairy cattle, hogs, and poultry. An Alabama rural publication says that a farmer can increase the value of feed produced on his farm by using a small feed grinder that requires only a small motor for satisfactory operation. On practically every farm there are quantities of feeds wasted that could be used if ground.

Answering directly the second question, we find that Mr. Miller at Munroe, Mich., has about the amount of stock mentioned. Over a period of 17 months he used an average of 22 kilowatt-hours per month with a 2-horsepower motor-driven hammer mill. This would indicate that he operated the mill about 11 hours per month at a cost of about one dollar.

These hammer mills are driven by motors of from two to five horsepower. The motors may be direct connected to the hammer mill shaft, or a belt drive may be used from a portable motor.

Whitewashing With Electricity

"What electric method is there in use for spraying whitewash, disinfectant, etc., for hen coops?"

A SMALL pump, an air tank, a small motor—preferably 1/4 to 1/2 horsepower—and a spray gun will make a combination which will be suitable for nearly all jobs of spraying. With an outfit like this, an experienced operator can cover eight times as much area as

can a good painter with a hand brush. There are on the market several portable motor-operated spraying units which are well suited to such jobs of spraying. The power consumption will range from 1/4 to 1/2 kilowatt-hour per 100 square feet of straight wall surface.

Power for Washing Machine

How much current is used by a washing machine for an ordinary farm family?

THE Iowa State College has just issued a bulletin covering results of five years' service on eleven farms under observation and this question was ably answered. The weekly washings varied in dry weight from 12 pounds for a family of three to 60 pounds for a family of seven. The average was 34 pounds, requiring one kilowatt hour per week. This amount of current would run a quarter horsepower motor four hours under continuous full load. Though the motor does both the washing and wringing the cost amounts to only a few cents per week or we might say a cent a week per person.

NOW-Better-Faster. Grinding with this Low Cost Mill!

Swing-Hammer type— Grinds All Feeds

World's greatest grinder value! ONLY \$80. Improved hammer type—grinds everything—has big capacity—is extremely durable. Grinds all grain—pulverizes all roughage, fine or coarse. Oats to powder, hulls and all.

ONLY \$80! Amazingly low price for grinder with EASY's capacity. Quickly repays its low cost. THINK!—Grinds unusually large quantities per hour of shelled corn, ear corn, oats, and other grains and roughage. Extra, heavy all-steel rigid body. Tempered chrome nickel steel hammers of new improved type. No burrs, no rollers. No heating. Rocks, nails, etc., in grain can't hurt it. Grinds a lifetime with slight repair cost. 10 to 20 H.P. tractor or engine operates it.

FREE! Big booklet. All details. Many photos. Users' letters. Shows improvements. How to save on feed costs. Don't delay. WRITE!

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Some one of your friends whom you will want to remember with a Christmas present will appreciate a year's subscription to American Agriculturist. We are glad to co-operate with you and in the true spirit of Christmas make you this offer.

Send us the name and address of your friend with \$1.00. We will send a Christmas card saying you are making them a present of the American Agriculturist for the year 1930. For your cooperation we will renew your subscription for one year at no extra charge to you.

The entire staff of American Agriculturist send you and your family happy Christmas greetings and a sincere wish that you will enjoy an abundance of the worthwhile things of life during 1930.

Sincerely yours,

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

E. C. Weatherby

Circulation Manager

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

Send American Agriculturist for one year to:

Name.....

Address.....

(Also renew my subscription for one year)

Enclosed is \$1.00 which pays for both.

Signed.....

Address.....

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HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT

More Dollars per Cow per Year

The Farmer's Cow Holsteins are large and hardy, yield the most milk and butterfat, consume great quantities of cheap roughages, and produce big, strong calves which are easily raised.

Extension Service

The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

6



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Literature

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in the

CHINESE AUCTION

Fishkill Maid Hengerveld

Born June 6, 1928

His dam is a daughter of the great Dutchland Sir Inka, out of a daughter of Rag Apple Colantha Koradyke 14th.

His sire is Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol, whose dam is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, a full brother to the famous King Segis Pontiac Count. His sire is out of a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, she having a record of over 30 lb. in 7 days as a four year old.

We will drop the price of this bull \$50 the first of each month until sold.

His price is **\$300.**
NOW

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at face value in payment for this animal. For pedigrees, terms of sale, etc., write

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
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HEREFORD STOCKERS AND FEEDERS FOR SALE. Calves, yearlings, and two's. Uniform in size. Choice quality. Tested cows and heifers. Many cars. Few cars of Shorthorn and Angus.
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Purebred Guernseys For Sale

Large imported cows, heifers bred and open, young bulls of service age, also bull and heifer calves out of imported cows. Herd accredited and blood tested. Write for prices and pedigree.

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Armour strain, one year old. Exceptionally fine animal, priced to sell. SETH BUSH, MORTON, N. Y.

For Sale: CHOICE PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES.

Also high grade heifers.
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100 Springers and Heifers

Constantly On Hand. Specialize in car-load lots or less, any breed. T.B. tested.
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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Save labor and maximum use of unsaleable roughage and cheap pasture by raising beef cattle. Seven purebred cows and heifers, 2 yearling bulls for sale. C. C. TAYLOR, Lawtons, N. Y.

GOATS

Goats Heavy milkers, bred, registered. Purebred Swiss, Toggenburg, Saanans, Nubians, soon fresh, prolific. Splendid breeding buck. Pairs, Trios. Herds. GOLDSBOROUGH GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.

When Writing Advertisers, Be Sure to Mention American Agriculturist



With the A. A. Livestock Man



Lungworms in Sheep

"Can you tell me something about lung worms in sheep? How do they spread and how shall I get rid of them? If I sell the whole flock and start in new would there be danger of the new flock getting the same trouble by running on the same fields and eating from trough used by the ones I now have?"—D. H., New York.

LUNGWORMS in sheep propagate in a manner similar to that of stomach worms—the egg hatches in the lung, the larvae being expelled by the coughing of the sheep or by getting in the digestive tract and being passed out with feces. The young larva then crawls up the grass blades, as do the young stomach worms, and are taken into the digestive tract with the grass by the sheep. Sheep often cough when they are infested with stomach worms. It is not uncommon to find the two types of parasites affecting a sheep at the same time.

Sheep with a persistent cough are not going to be very profitable and I would suggest that you get rid of them before they become so emaciated that they have no value. The nature of your farm and pasture would have a lot to do with your future sheep business—if your land is low and wet you are liable to have a lot of trouble from these parasites that thrive in wet pastures, open ditches and so on. If your pastures are dry, hilly uplands the infection will soon leave if sheep are kept off for a year or two—it is claimed that the stomach worm in the spore stage can survive a winter on the sheep pasture but I believe that if a pasture is allowed to go without sheep for a year the danger is much reduced. In this country we have to fight internal parasites in sheep constantly—there is a way to keep sheep without any permanent pasture at all—by a system of rotated seeded forage crops in conjunction with the meadow aftermaths. Use a permanent pasture if necessary up to July 15th, then a patch of rape and oats, then meadow aftermath, then rape, then orchard or meadow aftermath, then corn stubble which has been seeded with rape and turnips. Another way is to leave the ewes on permanent pasture which are changed every two weeks and use the forage crops for the weaned lambs which are more susceptible to parasites than mature sheep. If you are saving ewe lambs for future ewes it is important that they be kept as free as possible from worms during their first year. Some ewes are naturally weak in constitution and have little resistance—of course such ewes are the wrong kind. Sometimes the flock deteriorates from generation to generation due to lack of the right kind of fresh blood. Ewes that are narrow in front between the fore legs—all these things have as much bearing on the subject as life histories of various parasites. Good feed and good stock builds resistance to all these enemies of the sheep. I cannot know your conditions but you do and my hope is that from these facts you can derive something that will aid you in your sheep problem.—MARK J. SMITH.

duction of 37,000 pounds of milk, one is in the 36,000-pound class; two in the 35,000-pound class, six at 34,000; 7 at 33,000; sixteen at 32,000; twenty-one at 31,000; and forty-six in the 30,000-pound milk class. The average of the records of the hundred cows is 31,592.3 pounds of milk containing 1004.8 pounds of butterfat (1256 butter).

Taylor County, Kentucky, is the first county in the country to get rid of every scrub herd sire and boar. This achievement is the outcome of county-wide cooperation under the direction of C. V. Bryan, County Agricultural Agent. There are four counties in the country where all herd sires are purebred, namely, Union County, Ky; Craig County, Va; Russell County, Ky; and Taylor County, Ky. There are two additional counties which have all dairy herd sires purebred.

Be sure to treat your poultry for worms before placing them in the laying houses.

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Mine of Information—FREE

The Largest Specialty White Leghorn Farms in the Eastern States distributes a 64-page illustrated Year Book—Free to poultrykeepers East of the Mississippi River.

This Book gives housing, pedigrees, breeding and feeding plans based on 35 years' experience. Explains why Lord Farms Chicks can be guaranteed to pay better than any other.

LORD FARMS, 85 Forest Street, METHUEN, Mass.

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YOUNG SHOATS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross, or Chester and Yorkshire cross. Our pigs are from registered boars and high grade sows. These pigs are large, growthy and blocky and will make large hogs.

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.00

Will ship in small or large lots C.O.D. or send check or money order to MISHAWUN STOCK FARM, Mishawun Road, Woburn, Mass. (Crating Free).

PIGS FOR SALE

CHESTER AND YORKSHIRE CROSSED. BERKSHIRE AND CHESTER CROSSED.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA AND YORKSHIRE. Two Months old, \$3.00 each; 10 weeks old, \$3.50. These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. Easy feeders, fast growers. They will give satisfaction. Ship 1 to 100 C.O.D. on approval. Pay your expressman on arrival if satisfactory; if not, return at my expense. No charge for crating. Give me a trial. Complete satisfaction assured you.

DAILEY FARM, LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. 1085

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester

7 to 8 weeks old.....\$3.00

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Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$4.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

BIG TYPE PIGS OLD RELIABLE STOCK

Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed. Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old \$3.25 each. Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old. \$5.00 each. We ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

ED. COLLINS, 35 Waltham Street, Tel. 0839-R LEXINGTON, MASS.

PIGS READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

When starting to raise a hog, why not send to a place where quality is selected first. To start with, they are good blocky pigs. The kind that grow fast.

Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire Cross

8 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.00 EACH

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.25 EACH

Will ship any number C.O.D. Keep them 10 days and if in any way dissatisfied, return pigs at my expense and your money will be refunded. No charges for crating. WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

Best Grade, Chester, Berkshire and Poland China pigs, 6-8 weeks old, \$7.00 each. 1 month old, \$12.00 each. Express Paid! Bred Sows and Boars. C. E. Bosserman, York Springs, Pa.

BABY



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Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders are blood tested under State supervision

SPECIAL PRICES on Reds, B. Rocks and Leg-

horns, particularly attractive to large buyers; delivery previous to Feb. 15th. New Folder with prices ready Jan. 1st. Hatches **HALL BROTHERS, WALLINGFORD, CONN.** every week in the year. Box 59 Telephone 645-5 Wallingford



Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS

THEY LIVE because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They LAY because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. L. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 204 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.



FREE CHICK BOOK

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN

BABY CHICKS

ALL FLOCKS STATE SUPERVISED For Price List and farther information write nearest Plant

A. C. JONES' HATCHERY - - - Dover, Del.

A. C. JONES' POULTRY FARM, Georgetown, Del.

Cooley Chicks For Winter Broilers—Utility & Certified Barred, White Rocks, R.I. Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Hatches every week, also breeding stock. Write me now. Elden Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.



HIGH QUALITY CHICKS

Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg-banded by expert judge. Flocks developed through years of breeding. Leghorns, 12c each; Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, 14c each; Light Brahmas, 18c each. Write for special price on large orders. **WHARTON HATCHERY CO.**

Box 104 Wharton, Ohio

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

FOR BROILERS—We recommend our "Wyan-Rock" and "Brahm-Rock" Chicks—famous Wene Cross-Breds. Hatches every week. Also Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Write for prices.

STATE-SUPERVISED LEGHORN CHICKS for January and February delivery. Send for Mating List and prices.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. D, Vineland, N. J.

When writing advertisers be sure to say: "I saw it in American Agriculturist."

The American Guernsey cattle club of Peterboro, N. H. has published a little folder called "The Debate of Dairyland." They will be glad to send copies of this on request and we believe that it could be used as a basis for an interesting debate or discussion in Grange meetings. The title of the debate is "Resolved: That I should replace the scrub bull at the head of the dairy herd." Arguments for the affirmative are from the viewpoint of a pure bred Guernsey bull and arguments for the negative from the viewpoint of a scrub bull.

The records kept by the Holstein-Friesian Association show that there are now one hundred Holsteins that have produced over 30,000 pounds of milk. One Holstein has exceeded a pro-



Calf Meal Fails to Meet Analysis

"I am running a feed business and last spring I purchased several pails of calf meal from a representative of the Gro-Bone Company of Dixon, Ill. A short time later a state inspector came and told me this product was not licensed for sale in this state. The inspector took a sample of the product. I wrote to the Gro-Bone Company and they replied they had been delayed in getting registration papers but that now they were completed and it was all right for me to sell the goods. Shortly after this I received a letter from the State Department of Agriculture and Markets stating that the sample taken by the inspector did not analyze as marked on the package, and ordered me not to offer it for sale. I then shipped the product back to the Gro-Bone Company and asked them to refund my money. Although I have written several letters I can get no response from them."

A SHORT time after we received this letter our subscriber wrote us again stating that the Department of Agriculture and Markets had imposed a penalty of \$25 for offering this product for sale. In order to get the facts on the case we asked the State Department of Agriculture and Markets as to their policy in such cases. Their reply in substance is as follows: "Any dealer can determine at any time whether any feed which he offers for sale is licensed. Inasmuch as many manufacturers of feed are located outside of New York State the State Department of Agriculture and Markets has no jurisdiction over them. Consequently the only way in which the Department can give adequate protection to purchasers of feed in New York State is to hold the dealer responsible where products sold do not conform to State requirements."

We are giving these facts for the information of both the subscribers who may be selling feed and also purchasers of feed. It looks as though the seller must pay the \$25.00 penalty unless he chooses to have the case taken to court. Incidentally we have written two letters to the Gro-Bone Products Co. concerning a refund on the case in question but as yet we have had no reply to either of these letters.

An "Easy Money" Scheme

"Enclosed you will find a postal card addressed to us, by Arco Press Clipping Service, New York City, asking for 50c in silver. Do you think this is a legitimate business, or a fake?"

THOSE who answer such cards usually receive a clipping which has been cut from their local paper.

In other words a "clipping service" is operated by one who subscribes to a number of newspapers and then sends cards to everyone whose name is mentioned in the papers.

We consider it an easy-money scheme and advise all subscribers to keep their money and throw such cards in the waste basket.

Agents of "Ucco" Invade Vermont

WE have had occasion to comment on the Union Control Corporation several times in the past. This company has received a considerable amount of unfavorable publicity and it now appears, inasmuch as the below-mentioned letter comes from Vermont, that they have been hunting up some greener pastures where they are not so well known as they are nearer home:

"Can you tell me whether there is a chemical product called 'Ucco' manufactured by Union Control Corp., that is

a practical way to treat soil to destroy corn borers and other insects? This 'Ucco' is being sold here and it is claimed that it has the endorsement of the U.S. Dept. of Agr."

It is true that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has done some work on the control of soil insects through chemicals. However, we would like to point out that the effective control of such insects by chemicals requires such a large amount that it is an entirely uneconomic and unprofitable procedure to use on field crops. We suggest that if any subscriber contemplates buying 'Ucco' that they first write to the Department of Agriculture to see what they have to say about it, or they could get in touch with their county farm bureau agent to see what recommendation he gives concerning it.

A Downright Fraud

WE have just learned from a subscriber of a new way to get something for nothing. This subscriber be-

lieved that his buildings were insured against loss by fire and over a period of three years. He paid approximately \$150 to an "agent of an insurance company." The "agent" continually put them off on delivery of the policy and finally our subscriber learned that they had never been insured at all.

In other words, the "agent" merely collected the money; and had our subscriber's buildings burned he would have secured absolutely no insurance money. Legal action may result in a jail sentence but it is doubtful if our subscriber gets his money back.

We are mentioning this to warn all subscribers to insist that the policy be delivered to them at the time they pay their premiums, or at least receive a receipt that represents the value of the policy. Furthermore, it is a good plan to read the provisions of the policy carefully so that you may know exactly what protection the policy affords you.

"I wish to thank you for your efforts. Had I read the information in your valuable paper I would not have signed that contract. I have learned my lesson, but by the many letters I see in your paper I am not the only one who has been fooled."

We have been a subscriber to your paper for many years and expect to be for many more as good service is what the farmers want.—A. C. H.

WEEKLY BENEFITS OR DEATH INDEMNITIES

Paid to American Agriculturist Subscribers Who Had Insurance Service Offered Through North American Accident Insurance Company

Paid Subscribers to Nov. 1, 1929...\$149,104.56
Paid Subscribers During Nov. 1929 5,430.08

\$154,534.64

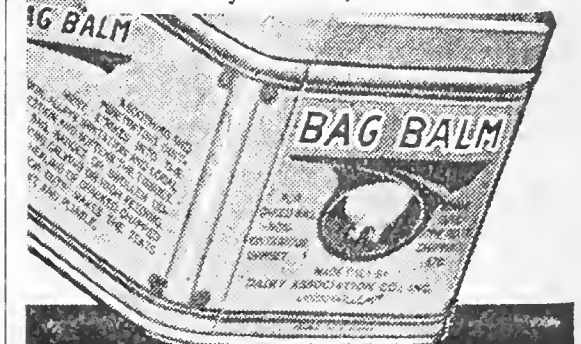
A. E. Shutt, Genesee, Pa.	\$30.00	Flora M. Pearson, Grove City, Pa.	30.00
Struck by auto—fractured leg.		Auto accident—dislocated shoulder, lacerated chin	
Seymour Stevens, Gansevoort, N. Y.	40.00	Harry F. Bliss, N. Montpelier, Vt.	104.28
Auto collision—fractured leg		Travel accident—badly injured leg	
Mrs. A. T. Dawes, Newburgh, N. Y.	34.28	John Kohut, West Branch, N. Y.	130.00
Auto overturned—bruised back, legs, arms		Auto accident—fractured spine	
L. H. Jones, Holcomb, N. Y.	14.28	Fred L. Barlow, Delhi, N. Y.	20.00
Struck by auto—strained back, cut elbow leg		Auto accident—cut hand, bruised head and hip	
H. C. Wright, Manlius, N. Y.	30.00	Robert J. Clarke, Oakfield, N. Y.	50.00
Travel accident—sprained ankle		Auto accident—crushed ankle, broken nose	
Luther Hansler, Middleport, N. Y.	80.00	Mrs. Anne S. Harwood, North Dorset, Vt.	47.14
Travel accident—fractured rib		Auto accident—severe bruises of body	
Estelle Jacobson, Stormville, N. Y.	50.00	George A. Fix, Elmira, N. Y.	30.00
Auto hit telephone pole—bruises, injured knee		Struck by auto—fractured hip, shoulder, chest	
Ed. Howes, Knowlesville, N. Y.	130.00	Almira Wright, Gardiner, N. Y.	30.00
Auto collision—fractured elbow		Struck by auto—fractured hip and leg	
Margaret E. Witt, E. Greenbush, N. Y.	12.86	Myron Chapell, E. Hampton, Conn.	130.00
Wagon struck by auto—lacerations of legs and arms		Auto overturned—broken arm	
Clara B. Ballard, Davenport, N. Y.	20.00	Louis Brown, South Dayton, N. Y.	30.00
Auto collision—cut and bruised face		Struck by auto—fractured head	
Inez L. Clarke, Middleport, N. Y.	50.00	Mrs. Myrtle J. Hoxie, Colchester, Conn.	20.00
Auto overturned—fractured wrist		Contusions, lacerations	
Edwin T. Hinman, Pitcher, N. Y.	130.00	Frank A. Stone, Marcellus, N. Y.	100.00
Travel accident—fractured arm		Car skidded—broken ribs, dislocated shoulder	
Mrs. Ella Shimwell, Andover, N. Y.	28.57	Edmond J. Dunn, Marshfield, Vt.	30.00
Auto overturned—sprained wrist and back		Struck by auto—concussion brain	
Oscar Burkert, Waterville, N. Y.	40.00	Anthony Tiska, Easthampton, N. Y.	60.00
Auto collision—contused breast bone		Tractor tipped over—fractured leg	
Roy Mack, Bridgehampton, N. Y.	30.00	Louis Vogel, Savona, N. Y.	40.00
Auto overturned—sprained foot		Thrown from wagon—broken shoulder	
Gottlieb Stocker, Rome, N. Y.	130.00	John Q. Minturn, Warwich, N. Y.	20.00
Auto struck by train—fractured skull		Wrecking of tractor—deep wound in thigh	
John F. Owens, Corfu, N. Y.	40.00	Frances Kirkland, Randolph, N. Y.	130.00
Team ran away—sprained back		Auto collision—fractured rib, contusions	
Charles Moltrup, Middleport, N. Y.	130.00	J. E. Coleman, Dundee, N. Y.	20.00
Load tipped over—fractured heel		Auto collision—bruised chest, sprained knee	
Richard Lessor, Charlotte, Vt.	14.28	Edward Kaczmarek, Darien Center, N. Y.	10.00
Travel accident—sprained ankle and cuts		Auto collision—lacerated face and eye	
Janette Drake, Corry, Pa.	50.00	Mr. Roy Pitcher, Newark Valley, N. Y.	14.28
Car struck pole—fractured collar bone		Travel accident—contused and sprained shoulder	
W. C. Griffith, Burke, N. Y.	45.71	Mrs. Roy Pitcher, Newark Valley, N. Y.	14.28
Auto accident		Travel accident—fractured hand, chest and spine	
Nathan Abby, Cherry Creek, N. Y.	14.28	W. H. Rood, Pulaski, N. Y.	10.00
Auto overturned—cut knee cap		Wagon struck by auto—sprained neck, bruised shoulder	
Mrs. F. E. Warner, Buffalo, N. Y.	75.14	Francis S. Fallon, Holland Patent, N. Y.	50.00
Auto collision—lacerated leg		Auto hit pole—loss of two fingers	
Alta Taber, Hilton, N. Y.	20.00	H. D. Harris, Belfast, N. Y.	30.00
Horses ran away—bruised shoulder		Struck by auto—fractured rib, sprained knee	
Charles W. Davis, Yardville, N. J.	75.71	John P. Entz, Estate, Geneva, N. Y.	1000.00
Travel accident—fractured arm		Auto struck by train—mortality	
Bessie Young, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	20.00	Chas. F. Bammesberger, McLean, N. Y.	24.28
Auto collision—bruised knee and side		Auto accident—contused leg	
Jennie Voight, Esperance, N. Y.	30.00	Frederick Hafner, Chaffee, N. Y.	15.00
Travel accident—fractured back		Struck by auto—fractured foot, contused shoulder	
Mrs. Albert Hoag, Brasher Falls, N. Y.	130.00	Grace Buck, Dansville, N. Y.	100.00
Auto collision—fractured knee cap, general bruises		Auto accident—fractured thigh, leg and back	
Walter Macawic, Greenfield, Mass.	20.00	Melvin A. Bodine, Bluff Point, N. Y.	40.00
Auto went over bank—dislocated elbow		Auto overturned—fractured ribs	
Francis R. Thall, Dushore, Penn.	25.71	Jennie L. Tyler, Cazenovia, N. Y.	120.00
Travel accident—cut lip, contused chest		Auto accident—broken leg	
May A. Hartley, Copenhagen, N. Y.	50.00	Joseph St. Peters, Cambridge, N. Y.	40.00
Auto overturned—fractured wrist		Travel accident—sprained wrist	
William E. Farewell, Estate, Fabius, N. Y.	500.00	L. W. Cook, Pompey, N. Y.	10.00
Struck by auto—mortality		Auto accident—contused shoulder, elbow, leg	
Duane Palmer, Chittenango, N. Y.	130.00	W. H. Rainbow, DeRuyter, N. Y.	130.00
Auto struck by truck—fractured arm, cuts		Auto overturned—fractured spine	
Marie E. Palmer, Chittenango, N. Y.	100.00		
Auto struck by truck—cut face, concussion brain			
Dan J. Sullivan, Estate, Sudbury, Vt.	500.00		
Struck by auto—mortality			



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The Sign of Protection

Why Cream Tests Vary

(Continued from Page 3)

higher fat content in the skimmilk. I called his attention to the fact that his milk may have varied that much, in temperature, and that consequently his cream and skimmilk must have changed in composition.

Then we turned our attention to another factor in the operation of a separator. I asked him if all of the little passageways for the cream and skimmilk were kept open. "What do you mean" he asked. Then I explained that if the separator was not washed after each separation, these passageways would become clogged with dried milk and slime, and that under this condition normal separation could not take place. In passing, let me add that I also said, that from the standpoint of sanitation as well as from that of efficiency, a cream separator should be thoroughly cleansed after each separation.

Fresh Cows Affect Test

"You have given me a number of helpful suggestions, can you think of anything else?" asked my visitor. So I continued, and on further inquiry I found that he had two fresh cows. Undoubtedly the percentage of fat in the whole batch of milk was changed by the addition of the milk from these two cows, with the consequent variation in the amount of fat in the cream; for the percentage of fat in the cream is in direct proportion to the test of the whole milk. The bulletin previously referred to, shows that under a certain set of uniform conditions, a 3 per cent milk gave a cream testing approximately 23 per cent fat. A 4 per cent milk gave a cream testing about 30 per cent fat, and a 5 per cent milk gave a cream with a fat content of about 39 per cent. This is a range, from 3 per cent milk to 5 per cent milk, of 16 per cent fat in the cream. Therefore, when the herd is small and the effect of an individual animal is more apparent than in a large herd, when new cows are added to the herd or fresh ones "come in", or when the fat content of the milk is changed for any other reason, the percentage of fat in the cream will also change. The percentage of fat in the skimmilk likewise is higher when it comes from high testing milk, than when it was a part of low testing milk.

This man did not know whether or not he and his son used the same amount of water to flush out the separator bowl at the end of the run. Nevertheless he was not slow in seeing that if he, himself, used five quarts of warm water that about one pint of it would go into the cream; and that if his son flushed with only two and one-half quarts of warm water that the amount going into the cream would be only one-half pint. Thus the cream separated by the son would be less diluted and would test more than the cream separated by his father. This last factor may usually have little significance, but occasionally it may be important.

Most Tests Are Accurate

It is not necessary that the factors affecting separation of milk in the modern cream separator be absolutely controlled. In general, however, fairly uniform tests indicate that the operator has had knowledge of the effect of varying whole milk tests on the fat content of the cream, that he has been careful in controlling the rate of the speed of the machine, and the temperature of the milk, that he has washed the separator thoroughly after each separation, and that he has flushed it at the end of each run, with a uniform amount of water.

In conclusion, every operator of a cream separator, should realize that a variation of two or three per cent fat in the cream should not cause doubt of the accuracy of the tests at the creamery. In fact, if there is a variation of six to ten per cent in the tests from day to day, a farmer should not be disturbed in his attitude toward the creamery until he has carefully surveyed his own procedure in operating his separator.

14,000 lbs. of milk per cow in 10 months

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THAT is the question which every progressive dairyman and cow owner is asking himself.

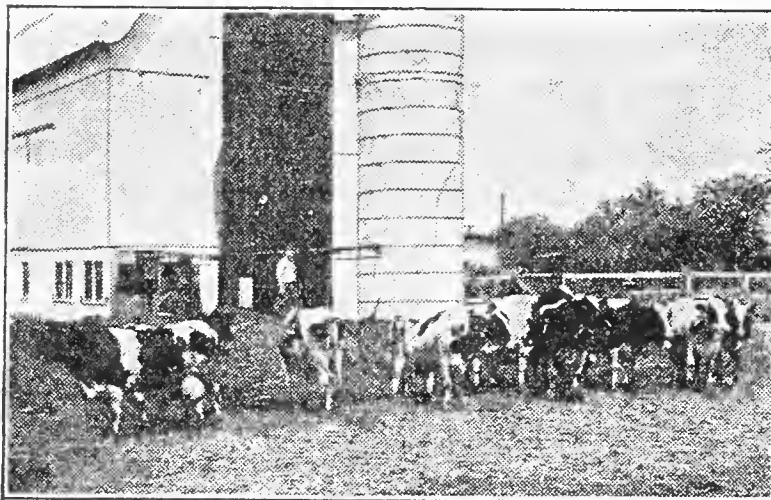
Your herd may be selected from high-producing, pure-bred stock—you may have spared no expense in providing ideal living conditions for your cows—their feed may conform to the most modern, scientific standards for preparing dairy rations—yet you may be missing an extra quart of milk every day from each cow.

The herd shown on this page is a fair example.

Every cow in this herd is a pure-bred Holstein.

Every cow comes from high-producing ancestry.

The herd receives the best of care, in addition to a uniformly balanced ration.



With the aid of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic this herd was enabled to produce 14,068 lbs. of milk and 442.6 lbs. of butter-fat per cow, in 10 months.

Year after year, the records made by this herd have been outstanding, comparing favorably with the "High Herds" recorded by Dairy Herd Improvement Associations.

Last year, Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to their ration; otherwise there was no change made in the care and feeding of the cows from previous years.

Last year, when the average age of the cows was nine years, this herd exceeded all previous records, averaging 14,068 pounds of milk and 442.6 pounds of butter-fat (552 lbs. of butter) per cow, in 10 months.

This noteworthy record is the result of sustained milk production.

Instead of falling off the usual 10% a month, after the first month, the decline in milk production was more gradual. All the cows were steady producers from first to last months.

Production during the third month was equal to that of the first month of the period.

Monthly milk average per cow was 1707 lbs. for first five months and 1106 lbs. for last five.

Here's how Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic enabled this herd to attain its highest record

The Tonic kept their appetites on edge; all the cows were regular and hearty feeders.

The Tonic kept the bowels regular and the kidneys active. There was no clogging of the system under the stress of heavy feeding; no "going off feed" and "off production."

The Tonic supplied minerals that are vitally necessary to milk production. (Important among these are calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and potassium iodide.)

The Tonic sustained the milk flow, enabling every cow to produce up to her capacity every month during the milking period.

REMEMBER—No feed can take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic. Regardless of the kind of feed you give your cows, Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic will always pay you extra milk profits.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic. See how well it pays you in extra milk production and profits. It costs but 2c a day per cow. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get at least a 90-day supply to begin with. Figure 18 pounds for each cow.

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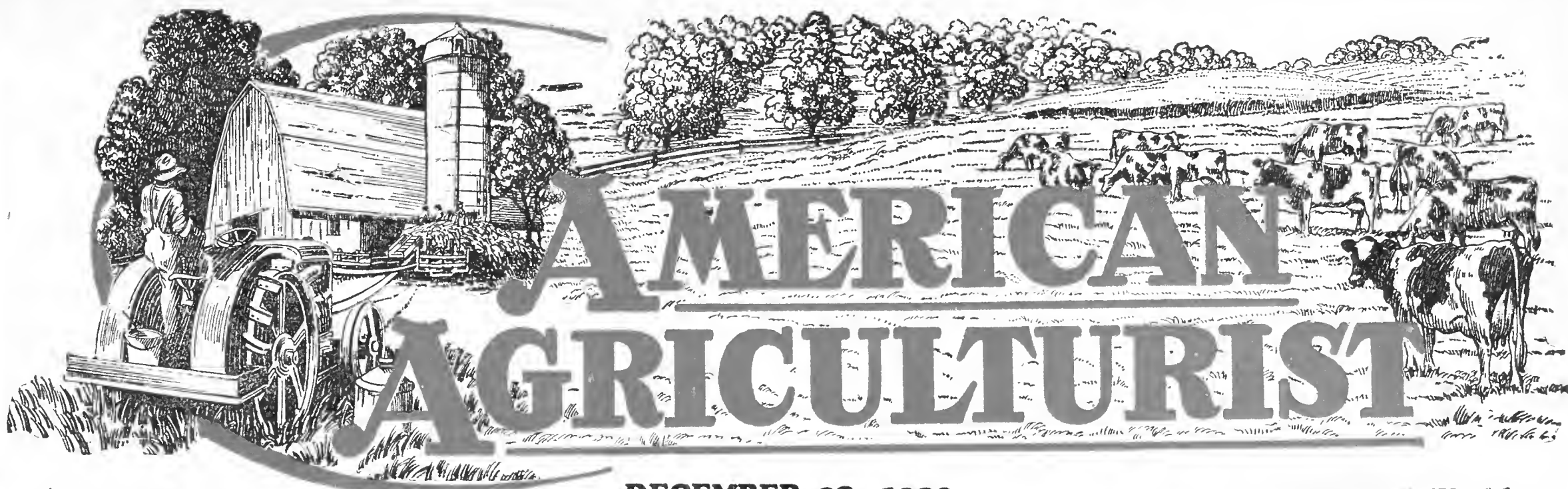
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DECEMBER 28, 1929

Published Weekly

Master Farmers and Wives Honored

Governor Roosevelt Presents Medals at Impressive Ceremony

THE Master Farmers, Class of 1929, who came to New York City on December 12 to participate in the ceremony in their honor and to receive their medals as Master Farmers, are not likely ever to forget the great occasion.

Probably never before has there been a more notable and impressive farm gathering held in New York City, and seldom even in the State, than was this year's Master Farmer banquet. Last year, it was a fine occasion, but this year it even went one bet-

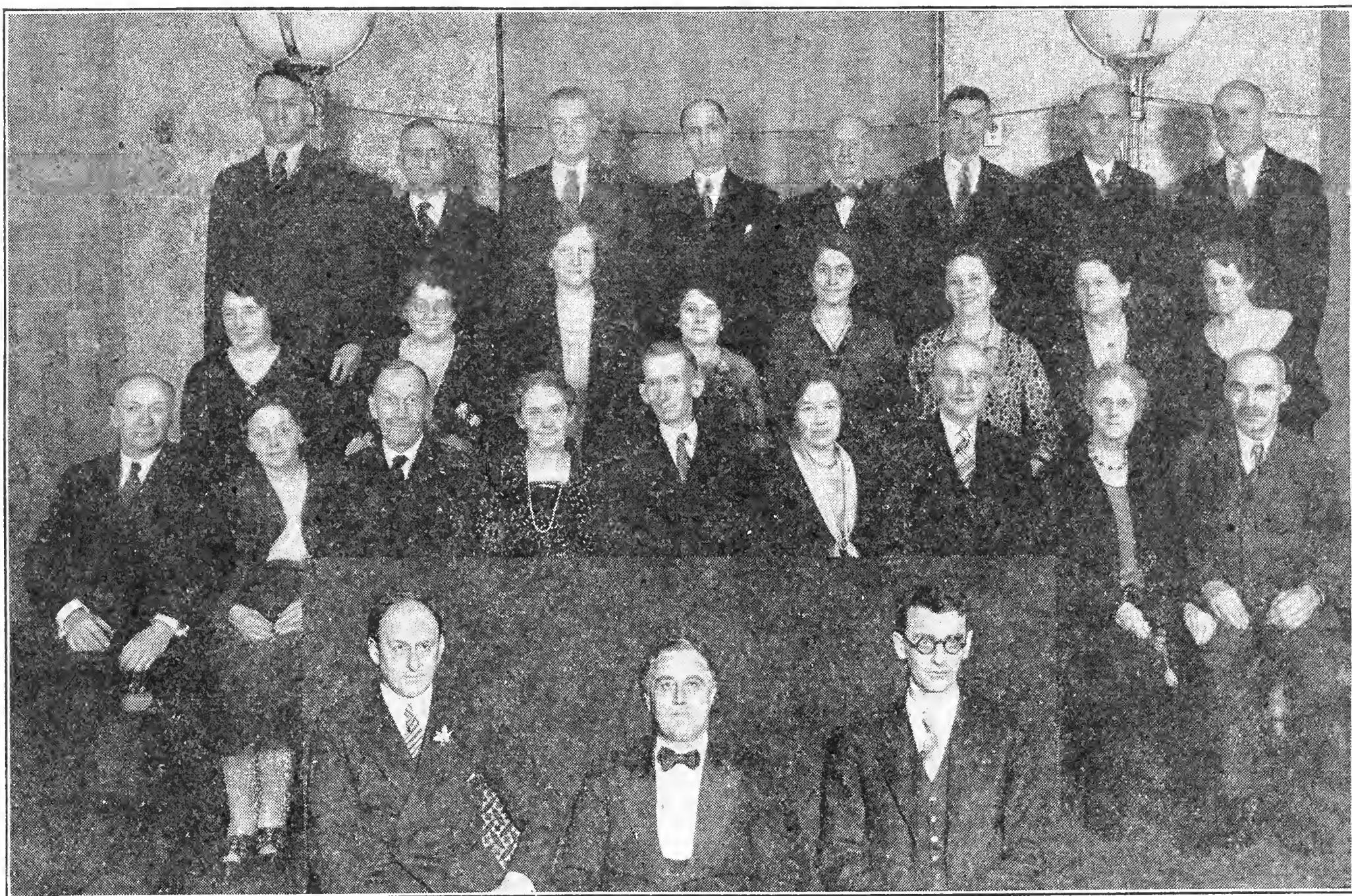
ter. More than three hundred persons sat down to the tables in the Hotel Lincoln as guests of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Men and women came from all parts of New York and adjoining states. The list included: Governor and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, many of the department heads of the State and New York City government, leaders representing practically every farm organization in the State, many representatives of the Departments and Colleges of Agriculture from both New York and New

Jersey and a good representation of business men interested in agriculture.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., acted as toastmaster and although there were many speakers, Mr. Morgenthau so handled the program that every part went off like clockwork so that there were no dull moments.

Station WNYC broadcast the program, and even though one hour's time only had been arranged for, it was so interesting that the station extended the time to include a

(Continued on Page 5)



The 1929 Master Farmers and their wives. On the two back rows the wife of each Master Farmer is standing directly in front of him. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marquart, Erie County; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Robens, Herkimer County; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Mott, Tompkins County; Mr. and Mrs. John Child, Franklin County; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Gibson, Washington County; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Myers, Schoharie County; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Salisbury, Ontario County; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert King, Seneca County.

Seated from left to right: Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Forward, Onondaga County; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fife, St. Lawrence County; Mr. Arthur Boice, Washington County; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morris, Schoharie County and Mr. and Mrs. Minor Brokaw, Seneca County. Unfortunately, Mr. Wesley J. Young of Chautauqua County, was unable to be present at the banquet.

Insert at center of picture shows Henry Morgenthau, Jr., publisher of American Agriculturist, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and E. R. Eastman, editor of American Agriculturist.

"HOW" ... a picturized story that means millions of dollars to AMERICAN FARMERS

More than 800,000 farmers in America used Chilean Nitrate of Soda last season to grow better crops ... bigger crops ... more profitable ones. Ira C. Marshall of Dola, O., 4-time Corn King of the World, has used it on every one of his record crops.

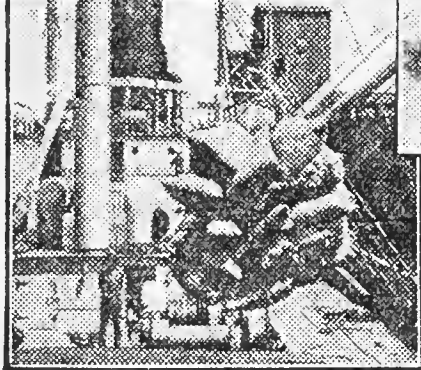
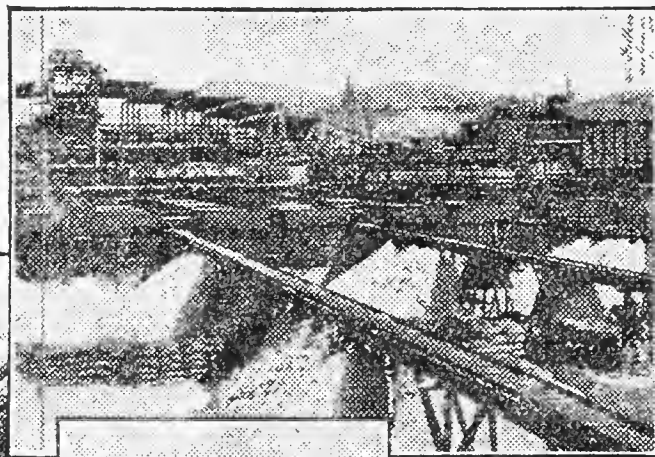
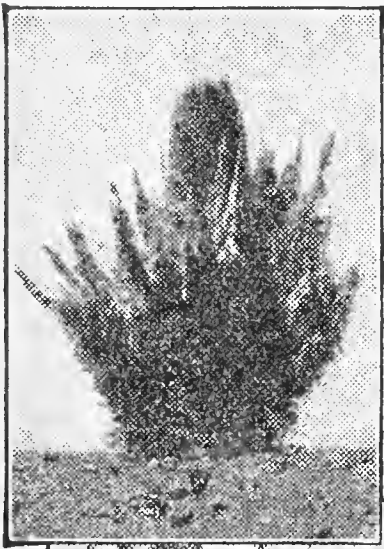
Pictures below tell the whole

HOW story—how this marvelous nitrogen fertilizer is mined, refined and shipped to America—how it is used—how it works its wonders on your crops.

Write for valuable free book—"How to Fertilize". Tells how to fertilize corn, wheat, and all other crops. Ask for Book No. 1.

AT LEFT—How Chilean Nitrate is blasted from the ground in Chile, the first stage in the difficult task of making it ready for you.

BELOW—How a great "oficina" looks. Where Chilean Nitrate goes through the extensive processes that make it so effective on your crops.



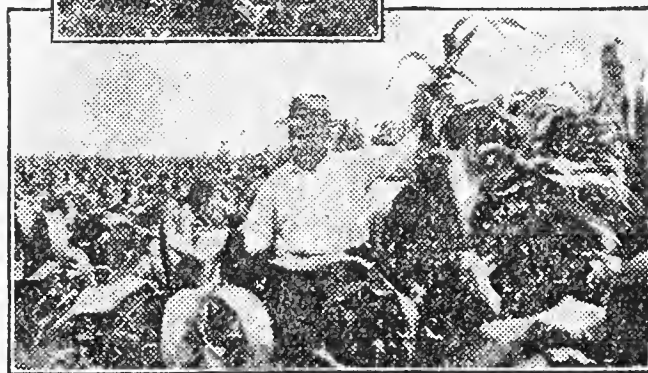
ABOVE—How Chilean Nitrate is brought to America from far-off Chile, to put more money into the pockets of American farmers.

AT RIGHT—Ira C. Marshall of Dola, Ohio, 4-time Corn King of the World comparing corn on which he used Chilean Nitrate (at right) with corn that received none. He used Chilean Nitrate on every one of his record crops.



AT LEFT—How Chilean Nitrate is used as side dressing for corn.

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A Tragedy of Long Ago

Some Folk-Lore About Schoharie County

I SUPPOSE there is no rural community anywhere but has its folk lore tale of tragedy. Sometimes it may be a story of some crime of passion or violence leading to murder. Some years ago in the A. A. I wrote of how in 1819 one Sheriff William Huddleston was assassinated by John Van Alstyne—Huddleston himself at the time living in a house then standing on this farm. Yet I am glad to say that in earlier times the average rural county had a murder only once in a dozen years or more commonly once in a generation.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

When such a crime did occur it made much more than a nine days' wonder. That was the day of remembered speech rather than the printed page. The winter evenings were long but there were few books and had there been, the tallow dip was scarcely an incentive to extensive reading. So people came to sit much in the firelight and to tell and retell old, old tales until they became legends and traditions and myths. That was the way the Schoharie Valley built up its half fabulous tales concerning the exploits of the Indian fighter Timothy Murphy.

A Neighborhood Folk Tale

It did not need a murder or a crime. Sudden death which shocked a community furnished the foundation for stories that were not forgotten because they made a theme for folk lore tales.

George Duff, delightful chronicler of the Tioughnioga has done a real service by rescuing for posterity some of the epic happenings of the half mythical and wholly forgotten heroes of that pleasant valley. There are few happenings more uncommon than death by lightning yet George has told me and I think has written concerning that short, ill-omened stretch of Tompkins County road, on which within the memory of one generation two men died in that strange way.

I went the other day to call on Mrs. Lydia Shafer in order that she at 82 years of age might check up for me a neighborhood folk tale. What she told me seems after all these years of sufficient interest to farm people to find a little space in the A. A.

It must be that among my Schoharie and Otsego readers there will be a few who will be familiar with or at least remember the leisurely road that leaves the modern village of Seward (Seward Station) and passes through the very ancient hamlet of Dorloo and

climbs the long slope of Weaver Hill and so comes to South Valley and finally drops down to Pleasant Brook and Cherry Valley Creek. If he knows the way as I do, he will remember that just beyond Dorloo the road hugs close to the base of about the steepest field that any man in a moment of misguided enthusiasm ever undertook to clear and convert into pasture—just as steep as soil can lie—too steep for any possible use except as pasture for a sheep or a very determined and adventurous cow. Yet it is pasture today and I suppose has been for a hundred years.

Thoughtlessness Results in Tragedy

This was the setting of an event which shocked a peaceful community three quarters of a century ago.

I place the date with certainty as more than seventy and less than eighty years ago because my informant, Mrs. Shafer, is 82 years old and it is distinctly a memory of her early childhood. Her people were near neighbors of the Kneiskerns.

It was the afternoon of a pleasant summer day. The school was dismissed and the youngsters with shout and laughter scattered for their homes. Some boys a little older and more adventurous than the rest, instead of following the road, skirted the top of the steep hill of which I speak for the boyhood sport of rolling stones. Far below them but almost at their feet wound the road and along it a farmer, William Kneiskern, bringing his cows for the evening milking.

I imagine that, boy-like, they never even thought of danger. Possibly it might have occurred to them that it would be good fun to "scare" Mr. Kneiskern by rolling a stone close to him. In any case they started a stone which on that semi-precipitous hillside became a plunging, leaping projectile crashing down the steep and by one chance in a million it smote the farmer so that he died there in the road where he fell.

That was an age closer to superstition and the marvelous than now—so they who told the tale must needs embellish it by adding on the cheap theatrical detail of how at the time, Mrs. Kneiskern was down in the dark, cool cellar skimming milk and at the precise moment when her husband was killed, she knew that some great blow had fallen because of a "ball of fire" that passed before her through the gloom.

After all it is not much of a tale—most likely not worth the space it would occupy but it interested folks mightily at that time and I never pass that bit of road and note the hill that almost overhangs it but I remember how William Kneiskern died so strangely behind his own herd on a sleepy country road.



HUSBAND—Guess we'd better go inside, Mac.
Looks like the wife had the steak ready.—JUD

Potato Grading in Up-State New York

Some Reasons Why Other States Are Beating Our Prices

By DANIEL DEAN

MANY up-state New York potato growers and shippers are advocating a potato grading law. Because of the great and increasing interest in potato grading, my friend Eastman has asked me to tell something of the history of potato grading and marketing, not only in New York but in the rest of the United States.

For twenty-four years I have marketed most of my potato crops in carlots, both seed and table stock, all the way from Boston on the east to Colorado on the west. I have never shipped a single car that was not carefully graded. Many times the grading has been better than the U. S. No. 1 standard, and it has always been better than the great majority of cars shipped from this section. I have graded because it pays me to grade. In several seasons, I have averaged as much as twenty and twenty-five cents per bushel above the prices reported by the Department of Agriculture for western New York.

We can only understand the present potato situation in up-state New York by studying the history of potato production and marketing in the United States. Before 1900, most of the potatoes grown were consumed within 200 or 300 miles of where they were grown. The principal production area was from southern New England through to the Missouri River. A table of potato acreage for 1907 shows only 221,000 acres in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states, out of a total of 3,375,000. By 1907, this had increased to 495,000 acres. Before 1900 Maine grew but one crop of as much as 10,000,000 bushels. This year the Maine crop is estimated in November at 46,440,000 bushels, nearly as much as the combined yield of the two next states, Pennsylvania and New York. It is expected that Maine will ship 50,000 carloads to distant city markets. New York State grew 441,000 acres in 1907, and only 275,000 this year.

When I began shipping, New York City was very largely supplied by up-state potatoes. The great New Jersey cities on the west side of the Hudson River, which now contain nearly 2,000,000 people, then bought most of their potatoes from New York and Pennsylvania. Only a few carloads of Maines crossed the Hudson River for the highest price trade.

Now the great city, with a combined population on both sides of the Hudson river of over 8,000,000 people, buys early potatoes from the South in their season, and the rest of the year buys almost entirely from Maine and Long Island, with the exception of some fancy Idaho bakers shipped over 2,000 miles. Up-state potatoes have almost disappeared from the greatest potato markets in America.

New York state growers might even be satisfied to lose this great market if they could be sure of keeping the local markets, the smaller cities and villages of New York State which the census shows to hold over 5,000,000 more consumers. But can they? Every year more and more Maine carloads are sold in these local markets.

Look at what our competitors are doing. Maine, Idaho, and Long Island potatoes divide the highest price potato trade of every city of the United States. Every season sees Maine cars selling further west and south. A year ago they broke into Detroit, Pittsburgh frequently gets over thirty cars of Maines in a day. Far to the South, Atlanta is quoting Maines in every daily market report.

From the far west, competition is increasing with even greater speed. Twenty years ago it was often said that every Idaho farmer grew the variety of potatoes that his wife's folks grew back east. Now not only Idaho but Montana, Washington and Oregon are more and more specializing on the Burbank Russet. This variety will succeed only under the best of conditions, but under irrigation of the fertile soils of the northwestern states, it produces immense yields of very high quality. Last year nearly 1,000,000 bushels of the very best selected

packed in small sacks and boxes and shipped all over the country as "Idaho Bakers" at very high prices.

Others not quite so fancy, but still a good U. S. No. 1 grade, were sold through the middle western cities at prices which paid the freight rates of as high as 77 cents per 100 pounds to Chicago and still paid the growers of Idaho as much per bushel as what the growers of near-by states like Wisconsin and Minnesota received. In fact, Idaho potatoes last winter and spring largely crowded out of the Chicago market the Wisconsin potatoes which have been standard there for a generation. The Idaho shippers

other states present too great a temptation to sell as table stock.

We can remember when many New York farmers took special pains to plant a small acreage of potatoes very early in spring in order to get the high prices of the July and August markets. Now the section along the coast north and south of Norfolk ships from 25,000 to 40,000 cars of Cobblers in less than three months. On July 19th, 1928, Virginia shipped 1,014 cars, the largest number ever shipped by a single state in one day.

The season I began potato production—1905—saw 180 carloads shipped by the two local dealers of my town. Last year there were two dealers, but they lived by their businesses of feed, coal, hay and poultry, only buying three carloads of potatoes to ship. Few potato dealers are left in the up-state section outside of the southwestern part where cities are too far away for profitable trucking.

If we are to cure the potato situation in up-state New York we must first find out why the potatoes from Maine, Long Island, Virginia and Idaho have crowded up-state potatoes so completely out or New York City, and are more and more displacing them even in the up-state cities. City consumers, and the city grocers and dealers, who buy potatoes to sell to city consumers, select their potatoes exactly as they select shoes, clothing, autos or the houses they live in. They have had, for a dozen years, the greatest prosperity in the history of the world. They have the money to buy a good article, and if one producer will not give them what they want, they will find another who can.

In the past twenty-four years, I have talked to hundreds of potato dealers all the way from Los Angeles and San Francisco on one coast to the maritime provinces of Canada on the other. I have gone into hundreds of potato cars in many wholesale city markets to find why some potatoes bring high prices while others fail. Then I go back home and study how I can produce on my farm potatoes which will have the desired qualities to sell for good prices.

New York State produces better potatoes than it did twenty-five years ago. The one and only reason why it has been beaten out by its competitors is that they have progressed even faster than

we have. Our competitors offer the city buyer a product that is better grown, better graded and more reliable, even if they get higher prices. As an example of one of our competitors, take Long Island. For many years Long Island potatoes have sold at a higher average price than those of any other section, even though a fraction of selected and packed Idaho bakers sell higher. Long Island gets that premium because its potatoes are always of fine cooking quality and almost always well graded, even with the terrible drouth of this summer.

We must sooner or later face the fact that city consumers and their dealers know what they want, are willing to pay good prices, and will take nothing else. Their requirements can be summed up in the short statement that potatoes to sell well must look good and taste good when cooked. I have listened to hundreds of city dealers in many large cities while they expressed their opinions of "state" potatoes. For twenty years, it is safe to say I have heard ten times as many profane curses as I have heard praises.

I know that I have many farmer friends who sincerely believe that they produce as good potatoes as are grown anywhere. Very often these men are known widely in other states for their skill as dairymen, as poultrymen or as fruit growers. They cannot believe that the standard of the potatoes they grow is not as good as that of their more important products, and too often bring to mind the old proverb, "Every crow thinks that her own young are the whitest."

It is only old human nature to hate to admit that anyone else can do better than we. The Good Book is not the only place where we can learn that no man can (Continued on Page 7)

Do We Need a Potato Grading Law?

THERE is a movement under way in the State of New York to get a potato grading law. Because of the interest in this subject we asked Daniel Dean to write us an article on this subject and to express his views about the proposed potato grading law. We know of no one better able to discuss this subject, for Mr. Dean is not only a very large up-state potato grower himself but he has traveled all over the United States in recent years to study and discuss potato grading and marketing problems. His article is on this page.

In order to save New York markets for New York potato growers, some kind of a potato grading law may be necessary. We are not sure, and it is very possible to get something in the way of a law that will do more harm than good. There are arguments on both sides. On the one hand every potato grower knows that the poor grading of up-state potatoes is fast losing the markets to other sections. For example, well graded and packed Idaho potatoes are now found in increasingly large quantities in every Eastern market. Is it not rather absurd when you think of it, that as heavy a product as potatoes can be shipped nearly across this American continent and sold in markets almost under the very noses of Eastern growers? Something must be done about it or up-state farmers may as well go out of the business.

On the other hand there are thousands of farmers who raise a few acres of potatoes on a small scale, and who depend upon them for a little necessary cash in the fall and winter. The writer well remembers that, when a boy, the lean years on the dairy farm were the years when the only cash crop—potatoes—failed.

A grading law may work great injustice to these small growers. Possibly Mr. Dean's suggestion would work better than a grading law. At least it is something worth thinking about.

utilized their off-shape or otherwise inferior potatoes by shipping them as a "commercial" grade or as U. S. No. 2 to southern cities that want cheap grade for cheap trade. It is a hard thing for a New York State man to admit, but it is a fact that the carloads of potatoes shipped from New York State are very largely going to the southern states for this same cheap trade.

Before railroads were built into Aroostook County, potatoes were grown to be made into starch, a product easily transported out of the northern woods to a market. The starch factories still operate in Aroostook, taking at least several hundred thousand bushels each year, mainly the scabby, cut, or otherwise blemished tubers. It is certain that much of the reputation Maine has gained for good grading is due to the presence of a local market at the starch factories for off-grade potatoes that in some



What is to become of the man who grows only an acre or two of potatoes as a side line? The use of labor saving machinery is increasing and it is becoming more difficult to control insects and diseases yet at the same time the consumer is continually insisting on a better quality product.

Editorial Page of the American Agriculturist

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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City Papers and Master Farmers

ONE of the results of the Master Farmer banquet the other night, which is described on pages one and five of this issue, was the splendid reports and descriptions in nearly all of the large New York City newspapers. The staff of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST was particularly pleased with this publicity because it carries out one of the chief purposes of the Master Farmer movement, that is, to emphasize with people not farmers the worth and dignity of the great calling of those who till the soil.

The stories of the Master Farmer movement in the New York City newspapers emphasized the qualifications of a Master Farmer, pointing out what we have tried to teach from the beginning, that a Master Farmer is much more than a good farmer from a dollars and cents standpoint. He must rank high as a home-maker, a father, and as a high class citizen, doing his share of the work that makes a good community.

An editorial, following the ceremonies, in the New York Times is one of the finest pieces of writing on agriculture that we have ever seen in a large city paper. No city man could read this editorial, which we give below in full, without having a better understanding and appreciation of agriculture.

Master Farmers

People in this congested corner of the State who never travel far beyond the Bronx, or who when they do venture up-State follow only the paths of the railroad or the main traveled roads, do not think of New York as an agricultural State. The recognition given last week by The American Agriculturist to a number of farmers in this State, selected because of their unusual achievement and their contribution to the welfare of their communities, helps to make city dwellers conscious of the struggle with nature which is going on day and night on the nearly two hundred thousand farms from Columbia County to Erie and Chautauqua.

In the production of milk New York was, according to the 1920 census, far and away ahead of any other State in the Union except Wisconsin. It also led, with Wisconsin, in hay and forage crops. It was second, to only one other State in production of apples and held first place in growing certain small fruits. It surpassed all others in its potato crops, and in the total value of its farm products had no competitors this side of Ohio and north of North Carolina. And its soil has a wider range of productivity than most other States possess. New York urbanites have reason for greater thoughtfulness of their up-State agricultural neighbors than they are accustomed to show. The selection of the fourteen farmers for special honor was a distinction for them, but was also a recognition of the great farm population of the State, whose labors, anxieties and conquests have still something of the epic quality of direct, first-hand contests with the forces of nature.

The citations of the medalists cover a considerable range of agricultural activity: one was cited for raising apples, potatoes, cabbage and poultry; an-

other Holstein cattle; another poultry and market produce; and another a dairy herd, having started farming twenty years ago on a capital of \$80 and now owning 270 acres of land. But the citation always mentioned something beyond agricultural success—something beyond the contribution of the farmer who bought land, to raise corn to feed hogs, to buy more land to feed more hogs, and so on. The medalist was in every case a member of a school board, a church deacon, an officer of a farm bureau, or a Boy Scout committeeman, associated with some effort for civic betterment—and in every case also a parent, in one instance the father of four university graduates.

Pinning medals on these Master Farmers is heartily approved by all who read of it. Another year the list of citations may be lengthened to include those without whose aid the Master Farmers would not have won their medals—the Master Farmers' wives.

The Federal Farm Board and Commission Men

FOR the last two weeks there has been a fight in Washington between the Federal Farm Board and the large grain dealers of the Central West organized in the National Chamber of Commerce. The trouble started with the efforts of the Farm Board to organize the smaller

A New Year Thought

Time gives you no yesterday to reclaim and remodel. It promises you no tomorrow wherein to build. Time vests you with NOW. These seconds, minutes and hours alone are yours. What accounting shall you make to Time for their use? Your vision of today may not be accomplished in your lifetime. What matters it? Time gives other eyes to your picture, other hands to its painting and youth finishes it more gloriously even than you dreamed.

Then let the bells clang the turning of the calendar. Your test in the race is not the years you have lived or shall live, but what you are doing with NOW. Stopping to pick up the wreckage of yesterday with vain regrets must inevitably hobble your feet for today's full measure. Each moment ushers in a new year for you, urging itself upon you for positive, well-rounded accomplishment for the weal of the world.

—Unknown.

farmers' grain cooperatives into a great \$20,000,000 grain corporation owned and controlled by farmers.

The dealer-owned corporations and elevators and commission men of the Central West claim that this grain corporation is destined to put them and all commission men out of business and that therefore it is unfair. The spokesman of the Farm Board is its chairman, Alexander Legge, and for the dealers, Julius H. Barnes. A fuller account of the controversy is given on our News Page.

This controversy is a renewal of the same old struggle that has been going on for many years in this country between business corporations and farmers' cooperatives. We need not remind the older dairymen of the New York milk shed how their efforts to organize in 1916 were fought by the milk dealers. The present struggle is exactly the same kind as the old milk fight and with many of the same fundamental principles involved. It comes right down to the question whether the Farm Board is going to sit back, fold its hands, and do nothing but pass out a lot of what the boys call "applesauce", or whether it is going to take a real hand in this farm marketing business and work with the organized farmers of the country to put marketing of farm products on a better basis.

The Board has chosen to do something. Its policy is to work with farmers' cooperative organizations to get the smaller ones organized into large ones, and then help the larger ones by loaning them money at reasonable rate of interest

and supporting them in every other way possible.

When the Farm Board started to set up its big Farmers' Grain Corporation in the Central West, the grain dealers started hotfoot to Washington to object. These dealers are powerfully organized in various ways and have the National Chamber of Commerce fighting for them. Mr. Barnes first went to the Farm Board and, receiving no satisfaction at first from the Board, the papers report that he then carried his grievance directly to President Hoover. It is said that Hoover gave him no encouragement, stating that he had full confidence in Mr. Legge and in the Farm Board. On December 4, Chairman Legge met Mr. Barnes and other dealers' representatives and agreed, so the newspapers report, that the Farm Board would not loan money to the cooperatives at a lesser rate of interest than the cooperatives would have to pay at banks, and that further Chairman Legge promised "before promulgating a policy of the Farm Board he would consult the business men to avoid unfairness."

We respect Mr. Legge's desire to be fair. No movement, large or small, can get very far that is not fundamentally fair. But it is a grave mistake to let the dealers pass upon a Farm Board policy before it is promulgated. How much fairness to farmers could be expected from a deal of this kind? Let the Farm Board be fair, but no more than fair. The system of selling farm products through commission men and dealers is inefficient, costly and grossly unfair to farmers, and has been for a quarter century.

Let's have a little fairness to agriculture for a change. That is the exact purpose of the Farm Board. Chairman Legge and his associates have made a splendid beginning. So far the Board has been chopping a hard knot with vigor and efficiency, letting the chips fall where they will. Let there be no hesitation or backing up now.

State Should Pay for TB Retests

THE last session of the New York State Legislature passed a bill empowering the State to pay for the retesting of dairy cattle in the campaign to control and eradicate tuberculosis. This law was received with much enthusiasm by dairymen throughout the State until they learned that it meant nothing because there was no appropriation with which to carry out its provisions. The law was not to go into effect until January 1, 1930, and of course will have no effect at all unless an appropriation can be secured at this session of the Legislature to pay dairymen for retesting.

With the splendid cooperation of the Legislature and the Governor, and the efficient handling of the work by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the TB campaign in this State has made wonderful progress. From a state that had a bad reputation among dairymen nationally for its high percentage of tuberculosis among dairy cattle, we have gone to the point where the situation is reversed so that the dairymen of New York come pretty close to leading the nation with the largest number of cattle free from TB. There are a few states where all of the cattle are tested but the number of dairy cows in these states is comparatively small.

Of course, it is most important in the TB campaign that the first test be followed up with retests and it is especially important from the standpoint of the State itself that the cattle be kept free from the disease after the first test is made. Therefore, while the State is more than justified in appropriating large sums for the first test, it is especially justified in safeguarding all of the money first spent by following the first work with retests, and in paying for them.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST pledges itself to do everything within its power to secure the passage of a bill carrying an adequate appropriation for this retest work, and we urge every dairyman to take the matter up with his local board and Assemblyman.

Master Farmers and Wives Honored

(Continued from Page 1)

larger share of the program. The management of Hotel Lincoln extended itself to put on a fine banquet in a beautiful dining room well decorated.

Mention should certainly be made of K. D. Scott, well known over the State as "Scotty" and John A. McDermott, the old-time fiddler, who broke the ice of formality and helped to get everyone acquainted through the exceptionally fine community singing led by "Scotty" and the old-time fiddling by Mr. McDermott.

At the beginning of the speaking program, Mr. Morgenthau presented: Dr. C. E. Ladd, extension director of the New York State College of Agriculture, Fred Frestone, master of the New York State Grange, and Dr. J. G. Lipman, director of the New Jersey State Experiment Station, from the speakers' table.

Purpose of Master Farmer Movement

Then Mr. Morgenthau introduced E. R. Eastman, editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the first speaker. Mr. Eastman pointed out briefly the purpose of the Master Farmer movement, which is to honor farmers and farming. It is nationwide, and since its inception in 1925 has centered public attention on the splendid achievements of nearly five hundred farmers in twenty-one states.

Nominations are first secured from relatives, neighbors and friends. The nominees are then sent questionnaires which they fill out telling about their work, their farms and their business. After the questionnaires are returned, the judges choose the best of them to receive a personal visit. Mr. Eastman pointed out that representatives of the Board of Judges—chiefly H. L. Cosline, associate editor of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—traveled more than five thousand miles this year to visit Master Farmer nominees and their wives, and to study at first hand their farm business. From all of the information obtained from various sources, the judges made their final decisions. Fourteen Master Farmers were chosen this year. The speaker emphasized the fact that the Master Farmer movement is not a popularity contest, that it is not expected to get all of the best farmers, and that the basis of judgment is very wide, for a man must be much more than a good farmer from a dollars and cents standpoint; he must rate nearly one hundred per cent as a home-maker and as a citizen.

How have he and his wife educated

the children? What are they doing to build up the community spirit and to render service to the county, state and nation as citizens? These are some of the facts that are taken into consideration in choosing a Master Farmer.

High Quality of Life on Farms

Dr. A. R. Mann, dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, was next called upon. Dean Mann emphasized quality of life as his theme, pointing out that economic success is necessary but quality of life on the farm is greater still. "For myself," said the speaker, "I would like to see in the State of New York a state agricultural policy projected which took as its central theme a certain distinction of the quality of life which we would like to see come in increasing numbers to those who live on the land. Efficiency in production should be its basis; energy and justice in distribution should be its generative power; success in living should be its objective and the hoped-for end."

"Master Farmers", said Dean Mann, "are those who have this high quality of life on the farms of the State, and because of this I bring the very heartiest congratulations of the institution which I represent to those who are honored as a recognition of their achievement. * * * May the numbers of men such as they increase in the State and in the nation."

W. M. Duryee, secretary of agriculture of New Jersey, in a brief but able speech, said that the development of agriculture through the ages had not been through mass action but rather by the great efforts of individual farmers. "To my mind, the individual farmers who compose the Master Farmers, whether named or unnamed, are the instrumentalities through which the greatest amount of progress will be made in America toward the ideals which agriculture now holds for itself. Therefore, on behalf of the State of New Jersey and of the institution which I have the honor to represent, I bring the heartiest congratulations and greetings to these Master Farmers, to their wives, to their neighbors, and to all their friends."

Farmer Greatest Craftsman

Dr. Frank Pierrepont Graves, commissioner of education, said in part: "The most important craftsman in the world is the farmer. This has been true throughout the centuries. His is the oldest art and the one altogether indispensable. It has made all the other

arts possible and enabled them to endure. Civilization follows wherever farming leads. * * *

"In the Middle Ages, when a man became skilled in his craft, he presented a masterpiece for inspection to the masters of his guild. If the sample of his workmanship proved satisfactory, he was recognized as a full-fledged member and received among them. He was himself hailed as a 'master'."

"This plan was copied by the medieval universities. * * * How strange it is that the universities should have preserved their plan of awarding the master's diploma, and that until recently the custom had lapsed among the very crafts that had originated the idea! It is a most happy occurrence that has enabled this age-old ceremony to be revived for the recognition of those who have demonstrated their skill in the most ancient and fundamental of handicrafts—agriculture. The conception of making the award of Master Farmer in such an assemblage as this is both a restoration of the past and an inspiration to the future."

"But the analogy is not altogether complete. The affair this evening contains a deeper significance. The farmer is not merely, like the scholar, a possessor of recognized knowledge and skill. He is rather to be compared with the soldier, who has saved a city and preserved the nation. Humanity is continually besieged by the army of Hunger and assailed by the forces of Bodily Dissolution. It is only as a phalanx of farmers have continually rushed into the breaches that the fortress has been restored and maintained. For nearly a decade now this preservation of our land has been accomplished by a most terrible sacrifice upon the part of the garrison of agriculture alone. All other groups have grown comfortable and prosperous while the legion of farmers has been protecting the nation from assault."

"Under these circumstances, this evening's ceremony presents the aspect of a citation of those who have shown conspicuous courage in battle. * * * 'Peace hath her victories as well as war,'—and this night is dedicated to the conquerors of the soil."

Commissioner Berne A. Pyrk who is one of the Master Farmer judges, brought the laughter of his audience, when he compared the master farmer project to an automobile. "My only purpose in getting to my feet at this juncture is to extend my warmest felicitations to the sixteen cylinder, 1929

model of Master Farmer. I have had the happy privilege of a pre-view of this new model in advance of its public showing tonight, and I hope that you will accept my assurance that it is all that you would expect. It has a quick-get-away, it has lots of power and it gives a good many miles to the gallon of gas. I think the most that I can say about this 1929 model is that it is a worthy successor to the 1928 model which made history. The highest tribute that can be paid to that 1928 model is to say that every one of them is still running and many of them, as you have already observed, are here tonight under their own power."

In introducing G. W. Harris, editor of *Pennsylvania Farmer*, Mr. Morgenthau said that he believed in co-operation. He said that New Jersey does not have its own farm paper so the *Pennsylvania Farmer* and AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST have cooperated these past two years in serving the State of New Jersey and together name the Master Farmers of New Jersey. Mr. Harris, representing the *Pennsylvania Farmer*, brought out the point that there are many men of Master Farmer calibre in every county and that there should be no difficulty in getting a number of men each year to meet the high qualifications. In fact, it is not expected to be able to name all of the good farmers. "It is a great pleasure," said Mr. Harris, "for me to congratulate the Master Farmers of New York and to bring to them the best wishes of the Master Farmers of Pennsylvania and adjoining states."

Made Most of Their Opportunities

In introducing Senator Leigh G. Kirkland, Mr. Morgenthau said: "The next speaker is one of the judges of the Master Farmers and is also chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in the New York State Senate."

Senator Kirkland's speech, like all the others, was very brief, but interesting and to the point. He told of the influence that a Master Farmer who was named last year had in the Senator's own community, and what this movement is going to mean to the young people in agriculture as an incentive toward achievement. "You Master Farmers and your wives," said Senator Kirkland, "have availed yourselves of opportunities within your grasp and made the best of those opportunities. * * * I believe it means a great deal

(Continued on Page 7)



A general view of the 1929 Master Farmer banquet taken just as the guests were seated at the tables.



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A.A.'s Western New York Farm and Home Talk



Ice Storms Endanger Our Fruit Trees

WESTERN New York along

By M. C. BURRITT

having the choice.

Lakes Erie and Ontario has been in the grip of an ice storm for nearly a week. Beginning with a rain which was accompanied and followed by falling



M. C. Burritt

temperatures, trees, shrubs, wires, buildings and roads were covered with a coat of ice. A day or two later this was followed by a slight rise in temperature and more rain, again followed by colder weather, with the result that everything has a double coat of ice. Temperatures have remained steadily below freezing—between 30° and 15°—ever since, with little or no sun or wind, so that the ice coat has remained intact.

After the second ice coat, hundreds of telephone poles came down, putting miles of wires out of commission. As many as ten trunk lines into Rochester were reported out of commission at one time and local companies are unable to give more than a fraction of service. Local trolley service has been more or less demoralized for a few days. Roads have been a glare of ice and traffic greatly reduced as a consequence.

How Will Fruit Be Affected?

Fruit growers are wondering what the effect on fruit trees will be. At this season of the year it seems unlikely that there will be serious injury from freezing, but the loss from broken branches and buds may be serious. Already many old and weak trees have been broken. This is not so serious as such trees are better out of the picture anyway. The damage to fruit buds and spurs by breaking is the thing to fear. A high wind before a thaw or a sudden change in temperature would probably accentuate the damage. It is really too early to tell what the full effect may be.

As a result of this storm and the continued steady cold weather which has gripped us since the first Thanksgiving freeze-up, farm work has been almost at a standstill. There is little that can be done except inside work. It is too slippery to use an unshod team,—and few horses are kept shod nowadays in winter—and cold and disagreeable. The ice covered trees can not well be pruned. We have seized the opportunity to butcher the pigs and put away the year's pork supply.

We Raise Our Own Pork

I am of two opinions about the advisability of a farmer raising his own pork. The cost accounts emphatically say "no"! One can practically always buy his pork cheaper than he can raise it if he reckons his time at its real value and charges the home-grown grain. The exceptions are the large producers of pigs under modern conditions who can compete with Western pork. On the other hand a ready supply of fresh and salt meat at home, the ability to utilize household and farm fruit and vegetable wastes and to perform the labor (chores) without extra cost and perhaps above all, in many cases, the avoiding of cash outlay, are factors which tempt many of us to defy the economic factor.

There is, too, the woman's side of the question, the canning, pickling, trying out the fat, making of sausage, etc. which, even with the men's help, involve a large amount of hard work. Then there is the matter of taste. I think that on the whole there is less use of salted meat than there used to be, canned and fresh products now

the practice of farm butchering and preserving meat is on the wane and that more and more farmers are coming to the city man's practice of purchasing meats.

A Library At Our Door

The County Traveling Library stopped in our neighborhood yesterday. Everytime it comes around I am more appreciative of this fine service. It always leaves from fifteen to thirty books with the half dozen families who use it at this stop and picks up the volumes previously left. Each family interested receives in advance a postal card telling them the day and hour of arrival and listing the books due to be returned. They come to the regular stopping place, which is usually a neighborhood farm home, leave their used books and, entering the truck, make their selections from the long shelves which line the side of the big truck. Books may be requested in advance too. And with the traveling library's connection with the big city and local University libraries almost anything wanted may be had.

There is need for state legislation to permit the extension of this system to more counties and to provide state extension aid. I believe that only three counties in the state now have such libraries. Many of the counties which have considered the matter feel that they cannot afford the necessary expense for a truck, driver, librarian and books. Others do not realize the need and value of such facilities. When farm people generally become aware of the possibility of a traveling library truck, with consolidated county, city and even state library facilities behind it, stopping at their very door once a month or more frequently to leave useful and interesting books, I am sure that they will demand that this additional aid to satisfying country living be added to their standard of life.—New York, N. Y. December 12, 1929.

Give Trees Plenty of Room

What is the most satisfactory distance for planting trees?

PARTICULARLY with the older orchards, there are far too many that are planted too close than there are that are planted too far apart. One result of close planting is a tall tree which produces little fruit on the lower branches. Probably 40 feet is the right distance, although on fertile soil some of the larger varieties such as Baldwins, will use 50 feet of space when they are fully grown.

The yield of marketable fruit per acre is likely to be heavier where trees are not planted too close.

Among the tree fruits, the pear outranks all others in the great number of varieties represented. A total of 2,929 varieties is described of which 91 are rated as major varieties. The next in order is the plum with approximately 1,700 varieties followed by the peach with about 1,300 varieties, the cherry with 1,100, and the apple with 650 sorts. The grapes number about 1,500 varieties.

Each of the small fruits also shows a remarkable number of different kinds considering the fact that they have been under cultivation a much shorter time than have the tree fruits. Strawberries represent the largest group with over 1,300 varieties. Next come the raspberries with 708 kinds followed by gooseberries with 244, blackberries with 193, currants with 183, and dewberries with 48.

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Master Farmers and Wives Honored

(Continued from Page 5)

to agriculture to have you living among us. With it comes great responsibility. You are going to have the same privilege which those in public life enjoy of having your life become an open book. People will wonder why you were selected instead of them, and it is up to you to give them the proof."

Charles Wilson of Hall, New York, now a member of the great Federal Farm Board, came from Washington purposely to attend this banquet. After congratulating the Master Farmers and their wives, he outlined at the toastmaster's request, the work of the Federal Farm Board. This is of such great importance to all of our readers that we are publishing Mr. Wilson's address in full next week.

Governor Roosevelt and Agriculture

In introducing the Governor, Mr. Morgenthau, the toastmaster, called attention to the outstanding accomplishments for agriculture which have been brought about the first year that Governor Roosevelt has been in office. "The rural counties," said Mr. Morgenthau, "have been relieved of contributing over \$23,000,000 in taxes to the State, and on the other hand will receive new State aid to the extent of \$7,850,000. In this manner, \$30,000,000 in taxes have been shifted off the backs of the county taxpayers, and there is not an up-state county but which will benefit largely through a lower tax rate. * * *

"The men and women on the farms of New York State are most fortunate in having two loyal, staunch friends in Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt, and I feel confident that under their sympathetic leadership 1930 offers many more good things for agriculture."

Of course, the great event of the evening was the conferring of the medals and the title of Master Farmer on the men and their wives by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York State. Many of those who saw this stated that it was one of the most dramatic and interesting events that they had ever seen. Governor Roosevelt did himself proud. He has a charming and kindly personality that immediately puts his audience on a friendly and sympathetic basis.

Before the Governor called the Master Farmers and their wives forward to confer the medals, he made a brief introductory speech, which we give in part as follows: "I am very happy in having this opportunity of coming for the second time for the second birthday of this Master Farmer movement in New York.

"This year has, I am very certain, been a year that we can mark on our calendars as a significant one in the annals of the Master Farmers and I want right here to bear witness to the fact that this progress has been made by no means by myself, the Governor, but by that perfectly magnificent Agricultural Advisory Commission, of which Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is the head. The Commission brought in this far-reaching program and on that program the Legislature of the State, both the Senate and the House, voted in unanimous accord and we have the results today. We have many more years coming and there are many things yet to do to restore what I believe can be made the proper balance in our farm life. * * *

"I am confident that throughout the State and the nation there will be remarkable attempts to give what we believe to be a fair deal to the agricultural interests of the nation. So far we have had a fair deal throughout the State to industry. We ask that the same opportunity be given to the millions who live on the farms.

"Last year, we had present at this dinner a splendid group of Master Farmers. I am glad that so many of them are here tonight. I hope that as years go by we will organize a so-called Master Farmer Club for these men and that it will grow by leaps and bounds until we will have to take a hotel to house all the up-state farmers on their annual visits to the

metropolis.

"There is one point before I start calling out the names that I want to emphasize, as has been done by the others before me, and that is that this award is not merely based on money success; it is also based on the Master Farmer qualifications as home-makers and citizens. And so, as these ladies and gentlemen come before me, you will know that they are not only successful farmers from a dollars and cents standpoint, but more than this, they are good home-makers and fine citizens."

Governor Roosevelt then proceeded to call the Master Farmers and their wives, one couple at a time, before him, and after reading citations of their accomplishments as farmers, home-makers and citizens, the medals were conferred. These citations, showing why the man and his wife were chosen, will be printed in an early issue of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. All of them emphasized the Master Farmer's qualifications as a citizen and a home-maker as well as a farmer.

Potato Grading in Up-State New York

(Continued from Page 3)

serve two masters. In fact, I have only to look at my two cows, my thirty hens, or my few fruit trees to see how poor a job a farmer can do when his heart

is not in them and his mind is all the time on something that pays better.

Most of my readers will be surprised to know my belief that the most important reason why our competitors have succeeded in selling potatoes where we have failed is that in such states as Maine a farmer is first, last and every minute a potato grower. They work at potatoes all day, talk about them all the evening, and are said to dream of them all night. Ninety per cent of New York potatoes up-state are produced by men whose first interest is in other farm products.

The remedy I have to propose will sound revolutionary, but I strongly believe that it is the only remedy that will bring back the potato industry of up-state New York to its old position, a position to compare with that of Long Island, Aroostook, Virginia or Idaho. It is to develop one thousand New York potato growers who will each ship ten or more carloads of high grade potatoes. Why not? It is exactly what our competitors have done and are doing.

Can New York State do the job? It has already done a harder job in supplying New York City with milk. No dairyman could get by for a single day with milk that would not compare favorably with the U. S. No. 1 grade of potatoes. But while New York dairy-men are up-to-date, most New York State potato growers are still using production and marketing methods that went out of date anywhere from 1895 to 1915.

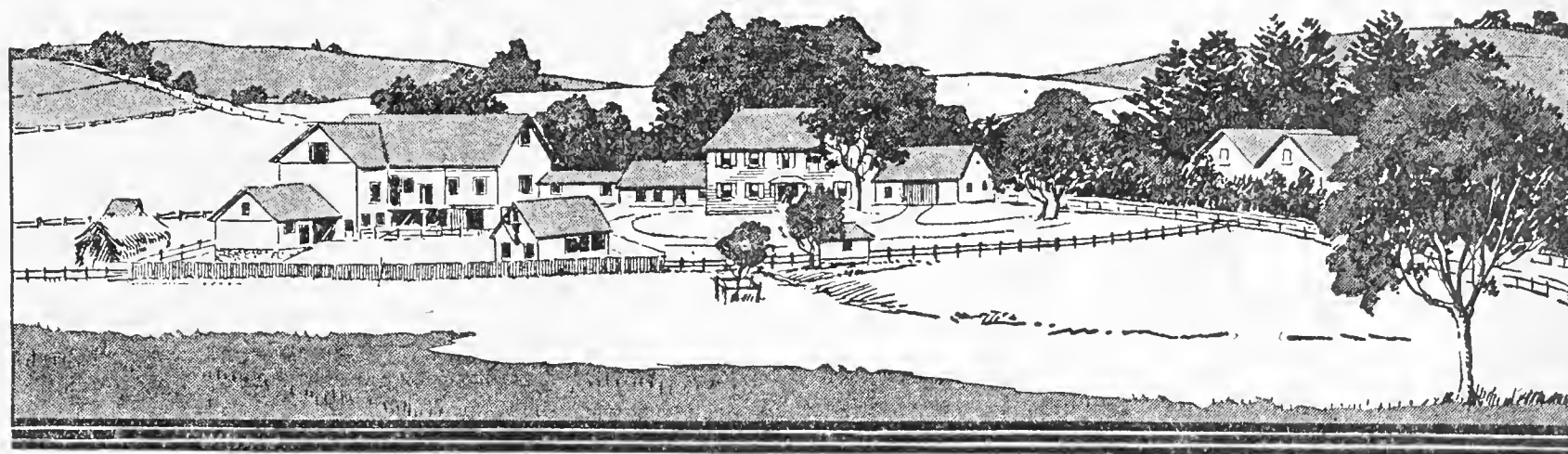
Will the proposed grading law dam

back the flood of Maine, Long Island, Virginia and Idaho potatoes that have rolled over the markets of New York and other eastern cities in the last twenty-five years? I believe that a workable grading law would help to bring back New York's potato industry to its former high position, but no law can do such a big job alone. It is of no use to attempt to grade poor potatoes, mixed varieties or carloads that are not uniform in quality.

We must face the facts squarely, or no law will ever do us much good. We must admit the fact that our competitors have passed us in the race for our markets because they deserved to do so. We can only get those markets back by producing potatoes as good as theirs. A few carloads here and there of good stock will not bring back our reputation. We must produce such a real volume of high grade stock that any city buyer can order five, ten or fifty carloads in a day with the same probability that he will get as good stock as he does when he buys from Maine, Long Island, Virginia or Idaho.

The great cities do not care one straw where potatoes come from so long as they look good and taste good. Neither do the small cities and towns. The problem to be faced in 1930 is not merely to produce good potatoes, but to produce enough of them. When we have a thousand New York growers shipping at least ten carloads of high grade stock each, they will demand grading to protect their reputation, just as the seed potato association now has State shipping point inspection.

More prosperity . . .



with High-Analysis Fertilizers

Thousands of farmers have learned that acre yields increase and production costs fall, through use of Ammo-Phos, and high-analysis fertilizers formulated with this material. The reason is simple. Ammo-Phos A contains 11% nitrogen, and 46% phosphoric acid; in Ammo-Phos B are 16½% nitrogen, and 20% phosphoric acid. Contrasting this high plant food content with such old-style mixtures as 4-8-4, one sees that a pound of Ammo-Phos will do the work of three pounds of low grade goods. And in practical farming operations the difference is a matter not of pounds, but of tons. That means the user of high-analysis fertilizers such as Ammo-Phos saves two-thirds the cost of hauling, storing, and distributing his plant food.

For ten years Ammo-Phos has been achieving the purpose for which it was developed—supplying a better fertilizer at no greater cost, and one on which the purchaser effects savings in handling all along the line. Truly Ammo-Phos is a "scientific" plant

food. We knew that through laboratory and field tests before we offered it for sale. Ten years of field performance in the hands of our customers proves more: That, under actual farm conditions this splendid material is a prosperity maker.

So many thousands of farmers are convinced of this, that last year all stocks of Ammo-Phos were bought out long before the demand was met. Now our production facilities are doubled, and we can promise an adequate supply.

Ammo-Phos may be purchased as an ingredient in high quality mixed fertilizers, or as a single material. It is clean, granular, free-running. It reaches the purchaser in new, even-weighted 100-lb. burlap bags.

Know the complete story of Ammo-Phos. Send the coupon for the informative, free booklet packed with new facts and figures.

Stocks of Ammo-Phos are carried by the Eastern State Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass.; Old Deerfield Fertilizer Co., South Deerfield, Mass.; The Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Rochester, New York; Higgins Fertilizer Co., and A.W. Higgins Co., Presque Isle, Maine; Sagadahoc Fertilizer Co., Bowdoinham, Maine; Apothecaries Hall Co., Waterbury, Conn.; Olds & Whipple, Hartford, Conn.; and Rogers & Hubbard Co., Middletown, Conn.

AMMO-PHOS

HIGH-ANALYSIS FERTILIZERS

"A" 11% Nitrogen
46% Phosphoric Acid

"B" 16½% Nitrogen
20% Phosphoric Acid

American Cyanamid Company
535 Fifth Avenue, New York

Please send me booklet on high-analysis fertilizers.

Name.....

Address.....
(or R. F. D. Route)

City.....State.....

Reviewing the Latest Eastern Markets

Milk Prices

December Prices

Dairymen's League prices are based on milk testing 3.5%. Sheffield on the basis of 3%.

Class	Dairymen's League	Sheffield Producers
1 Fluid Milk	3.42	3.22
2 Fluid Cream		2.30
2A Fluid Cream	2.46	
2B Cond. Milk		
Soft Cheese	2.71	
3 Evap. Cond. Milk Powder		
Hard Cheese	2.35	2.10
4 Butter and American Cheese, Based on New York City Market quotations on butter and American Cheese.		

The Class 1 League price for December 1928 was \$3.42 for 3.5% milk and Sheffield's \$3.17 for 3%.

The above prices in each class are not the final prices the farmer receives. The final price received from the dealer is the result of the weighted average.

Butter Market in Bad Shape

CREAMERY	Dec. 18, 1929	Dec. 11, 1929	Last Year
SALTED			
Higher than extra	40 1/2	42 -42 1/2	51 -51 1/2
Extra (92c)	39 1/2	41 1/2	50 1/2
44-91 score	30 -38 1/2	32 -40 1/2	44 1/2-49 1/2
Lower G'ds	28 -29	30 -31 1/2	43 -44

The butter market throughout the entire country is in a demoralized condition. We could easily devote a couple of columns to the situation but it wouldn't help matters. Back of the whole situation lies the surplus of 40,500,000 pounds of butter in the warehouses of the country which has shaken the confidence of the trade. Operators studying the pres-

ent conditions seem to have lost hope and are anxious to get out. Naturally this unsettled condition makes buyers extremely cautious and conservative and they are taking only enough stock to meet their immediate trade needs.

The dense fog that blanketed the Metropolitan district was responsible for delayed shipments on Wednesday. There was a temporary shortage of fancy lines of fresh creamery and as a result the tone of the market strengthened. However, we look for no material price increase until the burdensome reserves in storage are moved. Just as soon as fancy butter goes higher we are going to see a shift from those lines over to the intermediate grades, which are in such great accumulation.

The chain stores have reduced their retail price to 45c per pound. This is said to be moving a large amount of butter, but the actual facts will not be known for several days. The distributing end of the trade is certainly doing everything possible to help the situation. To hold prices to a higher level would result in utter stagnation. This would hurt everybody, producers and distributors alike. The distributing trade is playing its part to make the best of the bad situation.

Cheese Prices Slip Again

STATE FLATS	Dec. 18, 1929	Dec. 11, 1929	Last Year
Fresh Fancy	22 -	-23	25 1/2-27
Fresh Av'ge	21 -	-22	
Held Fancy	26 -26 1/2	26 -26 1/2	27 1/2-29
Held Av'ge	23 1/2-24 1/2	23 1/2-24 1/2	

The downward trend in the cheese market continues following heavy supplies from New York State. On Tuesday, December 19, a car of fancy State whole milk flats was offered at 22c and a car of average run was offered at 21c. This immediately cut the market a cent. It was expected the market would weaken with any large offering. The 23c level prevailed only as long as supplies were more or less limited, and the reduction was expected just as soon as any appreciable volume of goods was offered. The make is on the increase in New York State, a number of factories having opened to handle the surplus of fluid milk not needed in the Metropolitan market.

Eggs Meeting Better Trade

NEARBY WHITE	Dec. 18, 1929	Dec. 11, 1929	Last Year
Hennery			
Selected Extras	61-63	58-60	50-51
Average Extras	59-60	-57	48-49
Extra Firsts	54-58	52-56	39-47
Firsts	51-53	48-50	31-45
Undergrades	48-50	42-46	30-31
Pullets	45-47	43-46	35-42
Pewees			30-34
NEARBY BROWNS			
Hennery	63-64	61-64	52-54
Gathered	56-62	56-60	31-51

The egg market has been most satisfactory during the week. Shipments have cleared promptly with some lines showing a scarcity. Nearbys of all descriptions closed firm. Large sizes have cleared well and there is a very firm market in smaller sizes. There has been a satisfactory movement of storage eggs, from December 6 to December 13 over 270,000 cases of eggs came out of the coolers which however, is slightly under the out-of-storage movement during the same period last year. At this writing the storage stock in the ten cities making daily reports are approximately 346,000 cases under what they were a year ago.

As the week draws to a close, severe weather conditions have swept the entire West. A raging blizzard swept the northern territory and crippled Chicago. Low temperatures were reported out of the southwest. These severe conditions are expected to interfere with the reported increase in the lay and the producing sections out there, and that in turn is expected to keep our market firm here. The weather holds the key position to the immediate trend. Any man who can guess the weather can guess the trend.

Holiday Poultry Market in Doubt

FOWLS	Dec. 18, 1929	Dec. 11, 1929	Last Year
Colored	23-27	24-30	25-32
Leghorn	18-21	23-26	25-26
CHICKENS			
Colored	18-21	23-26	30-31
Leghorn	14-17	16-20	25-26
BROILERS			
Colored		20-33	36-40
Leghorn		-30	
OLD ROOSTERS			
APONS	13-14	-17	
TURKEYS	35-45	32-35	40-45
DUCKS, Nearby	25-30	27-32	35-38
GESE	22-26	23-27	30-31
	23-30	23-30	25-30

It is almost impossible at this writing to make a statement regarding the holiday poultry market. The week ending the 14th found the market heavily over-supplied with all kinds of poultry and slaughter houses heavily stocked. Trade had been very slow, supplies heavy and many

cars were carried over from day to day. Concessions were freely made and the week as a whole was a most unfortunate one. Business started on the 16th with rather doubtful prospects. Trade was slow and the tone unsteady. On the 17th the market was still unsettled, values were very poorly defined and the market was left open until conditions were more stabilized. In the express market there was not sufficient business to establish values. By the 18th, values had been established as given above, but the market was far from satisfactory. There was no active demand. Fortunately supplies have been rather limited and the accumulations have not been extremely serious, although the situation could be better. It is expected that heavy trading over the weekend is going to improve the market. At Christmas all lines share in popularity, ducks, geese, capons and roasting chickens are just as popular or more so than turkeys. Due to a plentiful supply we do not look for any improvement in turkey prices.

Notes on the Fruit and Vegetable Trade

The weather gave the apple market an awful slap this week. The heavy fog interfered with the movement of car floats and the rainy weather appeared to put a damper on buyers. Trade was actually dull. Basket goods are generally quoted as follows, Baldwins \$1 to \$2.25; R. I. Greening \$1.25 to \$3; McIntosh \$1.25 to \$3.25; Rome Beauty \$1 to \$2.25; Wealthy \$1 to \$2; York Imperial \$1 to \$1.75. Barrel goods are as follows: Baldwin \$3.50 to \$6.50; Ben Davis \$2.25 to \$4.25; Greening \$3.50 to \$8.50; King \$3. to \$6; McIntosh \$4 to \$10; Northern Spy \$3.50 to \$7.50; Wealthy \$3 to \$6.50; York Imperial \$3.25 to \$5.75.

The cabbage market has gone to pieces during this weather. State goods have been quite neglected, although prices generally range from \$30 to \$35. State cabbage has not been alone in the slump, new crop Wakefield from Florida and Carolina second crop have suffered accordingly.

State carrots are slow, most sales are at \$1 per bushel for washed stock although occasionally we hear of a 25c premium.

State celery holds steady. It is not over plentiful and prices range from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per crate, with some nice stock as high as \$3.75. Some very poor lots sold under \$2.50.

The onion market is also hit by the blanket of fog that settled over the harbor. Car floats were not moving and a lot of onions have to cross the water. New York yellows are generally bringing from \$2 to \$2.10 per 100 with some nice lots up as high as \$2.35.

Hay Market Irregular

The hay market shows considerable irregularity. Good to fancy hay is meeting a good demand. Undergrades are neglected in the same proportion. Most of the receipts are undergrades. Brooklyn especially has been receiving a lot of undergrade hay, which is getting scant attention. Timothy grading No. 1 only brings \$25 to \$26, other grades generally sell from \$14 to \$24, depending on grade and size of bale. Mixtures are bringing from \$1 to \$2 below straight timothy prices. Rye straw is bringing \$16 while oat straw is from \$1 to \$2 less.

Feeds and Grains

FUTURES	Dec. 18, 1929	Dec. 11, 1929	Last Year
(At Chicago)			
Wheat (Mar.)	1.28 1/8	1.27 7/8	1.19 1/4
Corn (Mar.)	.94 3/4	.94	.87 7/8
Oats (Mar.)	.48 1/4	.48 1/2	.47 3/4
CASH GRAINS			
(At New York)			
Wheat, No. 2 Red	1.42 1/4	1.41 1/4	1.58 3/8
Corn, No. 2 Yel	1.07 1/2	1.06	1.03 3/8
Oats, No. 2	.58 1/2	.56 1/2	.58 1/2
FEEDS	Dec. 14, 1929	Dec. 7, 1929	Dec. 15, 1928
(At Buffalo)			
Gr'd Oats	35.50	36.00	37.50
Sp'g Bran	32.00	32.50	35.50
H'd Bran	33.50	34.00	37.00
Stand'd Wids.	32.50	33.50	35.50
Soft W. Mids.	37.00	37.00	42.00
Flour Mids.	35.50	35.50	38.00
Red Dog	38.00	39.00	42.00
Wh. Hominy	40.00	40.00	40.00
Yel. Hominy	37.50	38.50	40.00
Corn Meal	39.50	40.00	38.50
Gluten Feed	42.00	42.00	46.50
Gluten Meal	56.00	56.00	55.38
36% C. S. Meal	39.50	40.00	46.50
41% C. S. Meal	43.00	43.50	51.50
43% C. S. Meal	45.50	46.00	53.50
34% O. P. Linseed Meal	55.50	55.00	58.00

The above quotations, taken from the weekly feed letter of the N. Y. S. Dept. of Agr. and Markets are for straight carlots, f.o.b. Buffalo. Prices on mixed cars and less than carlots are higher. Consult your local freight agent for freight rates to your station.

Potato Market Slow

Christmas specialties have more or less crowded the potato market to one side this week. Prices remain unchanged.

buyers are not much in evidence. Maines in 150 lb. sacks are bringing \$3.85 to \$4.25, while Long Islands in the same package bring \$4.50 to \$5.10 for No. 1 and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for No. 2. Bulk goods from Maine are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5 per 180 pounds, while Long Islands generally bring from \$6 to \$6.25 per 180 pounds.

Meats and Livestock

STEERS—slow, light supply about steady. Good steers \$12.50-12.65, medium 12.00, few unsold.

COWS—in moderate supply, slow, weak mostly New York cows. Common and medium \$6.25-8.25. Low cutters and cutters \$2.75-6.00.

BULLS—slow, steady, common and medium \$7.00-9.00.

VEALERS—in light supply, slow, steady. Good to choice \$15.00-17.00; medium 11.50-14.50; cull and common \$8.00-11.00.

CALVES—steady to 50 cents lower, medium to good \$9.00-11.25.

LAMBS—scarce, steady. Medium lambs \$11.25-12.50.

EWES—steady, bid up to \$6.00.

COUNTRY DRESSED CALVES—Fresh receipts with carryovers still liberal. Trade very slow. A few extra fancy brought premiums. Market dull and weak. Per pound: Choice 21-22c; fair to good 10-20c; common 12-15c; small to medium 12-16c; lightweights 10-11c.

COUNTY DRESSED PIGS—Fresh receipts light, trading slow and market steady. Per pound: roasting size 10-12 pounds 23c; 13-16 pounds 21-22c; 18-25 pounds 15-20c.

HOUSHOUE LAMBS—Fresh receipts light, demand very slow and limited; carryovers liberal and market weak and irregular. Each, fancy over 30 pounds \$10.00-12.00; 30 pounds and under \$7.00-9.00; imitations \$3.00-5.00.

LIVE RABBITS—Fresh receipts light. Demand fair and improving. Per pound, by the coop, average run 15-23c.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNOR CREDITORS OF JOSEPH C. BERMAN, INC., LATELY DOING BUSINESS AS COMMISSION MERCHANTS AT 50 GRACE AVENUE, WEST WASHINGTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of Article 20 of the Agriculture and Markets Law of the State of New York, as amended, to all persons having claims as consignor creditors against the above-named commission merchants for farm produce consigned to be sold on commission, to file a verified statement of their claims with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets at his office, 122 State Street, in the city of Albany, New York, within sixty days of the expiration of the period of this notice, such verified statement to state the name and post-office address of the consignor creditor, together with the amounts due and owing to him by such commission merchants.

Notice is also hereby given that claims not so filed during that time will not receive consideration.

This notice is being published in two commercial, agricultural, or produce papers within the State of New York, once each week for a period of four weeks beginning December 28, 1929, and the period of publication will expire January 25, 1930.

The end of the sixty days from the termination of such period will be March 26, 1930.

Dated at Albany, N. Y.,

December 14, 1929.

BERNE A. PYRKE,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets
By C. P. NORGORD,
Assistant Commissioner

SHIP YOUR EGGS

Large and Small

To R. BRENNER & SONS

Bonded Commission Merchants

358 Greenwich St., New York City

LIVE BROILERS and POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES CHECKS SENT DAILY
Oldest Live Poultry house in New York City. Established 1883, offers you an unlimited outlet for your live poultry. Write for shipping tags and free holiday calendar folder K27.
Krakaur Poultry Co. Inc. Bonded Commission Merchant
West Washington Market, N. Y. City

EGG PRODUCERS

Get Best Net Results

by shipping their eggs to a house making a specialty of Fancy Quality White and Brown Eggs. Our 25 Years experience in the business will be of some benefit to you if you ship high quality.

ESCHENBRENNER & CO., INC.
Cor. Reade & Hudson Sts., New York

FARMS FOR SALE

\$900 Gets Farm, 7 Cows And

Heifers, horses, colts, bogs, poultry, implements, hay, potatoes, vegetables etc. included; 125 acres, mile village; valuable wood, rich fields, equipped sugar bush, lots fruit; good 7-room house, electricity available, handy barn, hen houses, etc. Only \$2800 for all, \$900 down. Picture pg 29 big catalog 1000 bargains.
TROUT AGENCY, 255-B Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

BULL CALF For Sale

Born November 19, 1929

He is out of FISHKILL PONTIAC DEKOL INKA, a daughter of DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR INKA, one of the greatest bulls in the Holstein breed. At the age of 2 years, 11 months she made the following record:

MILK 11,012.2 lbs.

BUTTER 493.73 lbs. in 365 days
with an average test of 3.59%

This fine young bull is sired by FISHKILL SIR MAY HENGVELD DEKOL who is from an 876 lbs. four year old.

He is priced at \$100. and this price will only hold good for a limited period as he is an excellent individual.

Our whole herd is accredited.

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at face value in payment for this animal.
For pedigrees, terms of sale, etc., write

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
461-4th Ave. New York City

Mature Cows and Bulls

READY FOR SERVICE. PRICES REASONABLE.
H. C. McCONNELL, - - PENN YAN, N. Y.

Fancy, Ready, T.B. Tested Cows

A carload of fancy, high grade, high producing, young, ready, T.B. Tested cows. The kind there is a profit in milking any time of year. Willing to retest. Also load of spring heifers—both grade and purebred.

O. J. WARD & SON, - - CANDOR, N. Y.

Farm News from New York

American Farm Bureau Federation Holds Record Breaking Meeting

By E. S. FOSTER

CERTAINLY the true value of organized agriculture is being recognized as a force of tremendous proportions, as evidenced by the attendance of more than fifteen hundred farm men and women at the sessions of the eleventh annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, held last week at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago. It was gratifying to every representative present to witness the keen enthusiasm and sense the sincerity of purpose exhibited by every member present. It is the purpose and intent of the American Farm Bureau Federation to sponsor rural improvement, keeping clearly in mind, that the welfare of this country or any country depends upon the soundness of its agriculture.

It would be a splendid thing if every farmer in New York State could attend one of these national meetings and witness first hand the wonderful possibilities afforded agriculture through organization. It is impossible to properly convey the significance of the great meeting, for the program was so well arranged and so complete, that volumes would be required to completely tell the story.

The New York State Delegation

Three well known men represented the New York State Farm Bureau Federation as voting delegates, namely, C. R. White, Ionia, President of our State Federation; E. V. Titus, Glen Cove, and Enos Lee, Yorktown Heights. The other New York State representatives were W. T. Hall, Lockport; C. F. Mignin, Castile; John Griffith, Little Valley; Charles Peck, Hensonville; Millard Hinchey, Morton; M. A. Roy, Horseheads; L. H. Boshart, Lowville; Charles Stiles, Moira; J. B. Mitchell, Remsen; Garrett Frederick, Voorheesville; Ralph V. Kohl, Middle Hope; B. W. Miller, Owego; E. V. Underwood, Ithaca; LeRoy Fess, Buffalo; H. M. Bowen, Pike; L. R. Simons, Ithaca, State County Agent Leader; M. C. Burritt, Hilton; and E. S. Foster, Ithaca.

Representing the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus were Miss Elizabeth MacDonald, Delhi; President; Mrs. Charles Hooper, Rome, Secretary; and Mrs. Geo. M. Tyler, North Bloomfield. Combined with this representation were Mrs. E. V. Underwood, Mrs. Garrett Frederick, Mrs. C. R. White, Mrs. Millard Hinchey and Mrs. L. H. Boshart.

C. R. White Elected Director of A. F. B. F.

The result of director elections placed C. R. White, Ionia, on the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, for a two year term. Mr. White, president of our State Federation, is recognized as a taxation authority, and is expected to render very valuable service to the national organization in the tax program which aims to properly adjust the tax burden so that all industries will carry their just amount. For many years Enos Lee, Yorktown Heights, has ably represented New York State as director of the A. F. B. F. As chairman of the finance committee he has placed the national organization on a sound financial basis, and by so doing has rendered very valuable service.

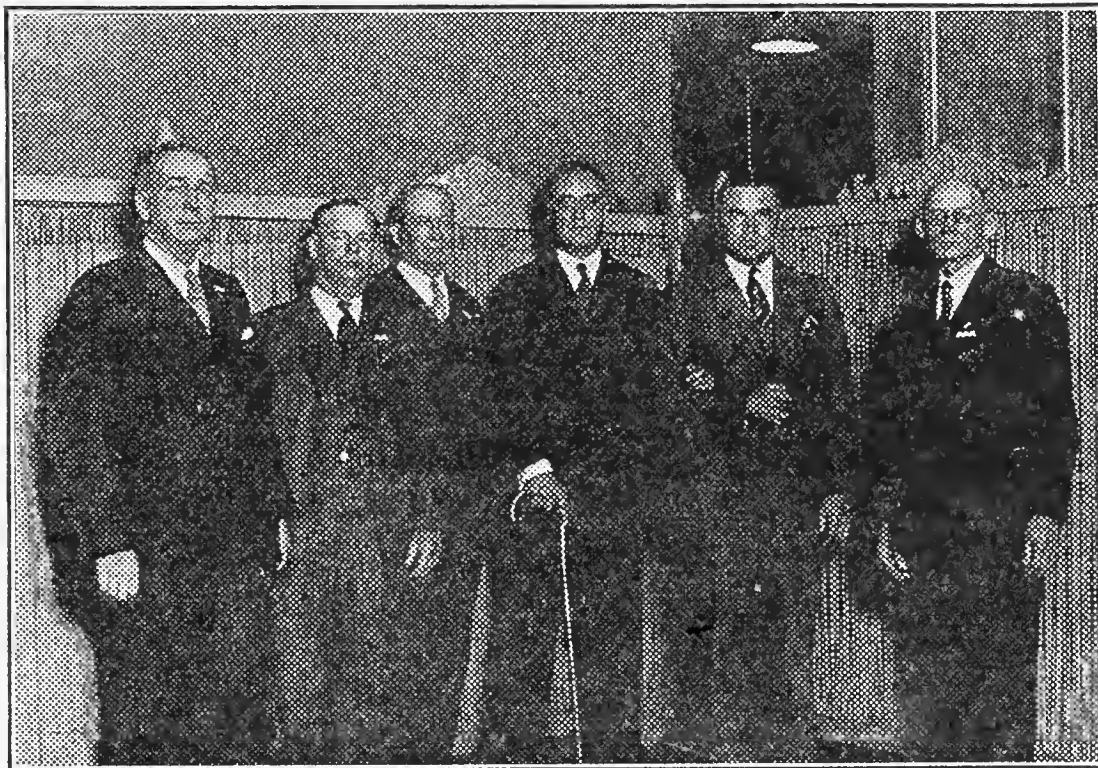
Governor Roosevelt Addresses Convention

It was a great surprise and treat to learn that Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt was visiting Chicago on official business during the A. F. B. F. session. As a guest speaker he was introduced Tuesday afternoon by C. R. White. In a delightful address Governor Roosevelt portrayed his interest in agriculture and farm problems. Governor Roosevelt focused attention of the convention on one of America's major problems, the cost of government. In a colorful and interesting way he im-

pressed upon the convention the fact that government costs are largely local costs. By citing many examples of duplication of effort in local government, he clearly depicted the seriousness of the situation existing, with reference to rural life and farm conditions. The governor paid a glowing tribute to the Farm Bureau stating that its influence is felt and realized in every county in every state. E. V. Underwood, retiring secretary of the New York State Fed-

credit, tariffs, farm to market highways, farmer representation on federal boards, funds for agricultural extension, rural education, relationship with cooperatives, Muscle Shoals, home and community projects, federal taxation, predatory animal control, forest conservation, federal and state quarantines and the Porto Rican situation.

In the taxation resolution several cardinal principles are laid down as deemed essential by the American



Governor Roosevelt of New York received a tremendous ovation when he was escorted as a surprise guest and speaker into the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The picture shows the Empire state executive surrounded by some national farm leaders. Left to right: Edward O'Neil, Montgomery, Ala., vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Enos Lee, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., a director; Gray Silver, Martinsburg, W. Va., one of the fathers of the Farm Bureau movement and a personal friend of the Governor; Governor Roosevelt; Corporal Earl Miller of the New York State Troopers, and Charles R. White of Ionia, N. Y., president of the New York Farm Bureau Federation.

eration, in a short talk clearly cited the highway program of New York State. Mr. Underwood's theme was "Pulling the Farmer Out of the Mud".

M. C. Burritt Outlines Cooperative Relationship

M. C. Burritt, former director of extension, president of the Horticultural Society, Master Farmer, and pioneer of the Farm Bureau in New York, spoke at some length, outlining the relationship existing in New York State between the Farm Bureau and cooperative organizations. Mr. Burritt referred to the Farm Bureau in his state as an educational organization with no organic connection with the cooperatives. The purpose of the Farm Bureau as Mr. Burritt portrayed it is that of education, not of buying and selling. It is the function of the Farm Bureau to sponsor and help organize cooperatives, when such organization can serve a true value to agriculture but to actually operate cooperatives is out of the question lest the purpose of both be lost.

Resolutions of Much Interest

The committee on resolutions of which C. R. White, Ionia, was a member, worked hard and long, framing and outlining recommendations and resolutions, which were presented at the closing session of the convention. Free discussion and slight revision evolved the resolutions into a forceful and definite program and for the sake of brevity only the resolutions of special interest to American Agriculturist readers, are noted.

The resolutions adopted cover a wide range of subjects, all the way from pledging support to the newly created Federal Farm Board to the Farm Bureau's idea of an equitable taxation plan. Between the two ranges appear many important subjects such as, farm

Farm Bureau Federation in developing an equitable tax program.

It is felt that no special consideration should be given any industry, locality, or class, except for the purpose of economic equality.

The facts of any tax program should be given wide publicity in order that the public may form an intelligent opinion as to merit.

Every person owning property, operating property for a profit or profitab-

Senators Charge Lobbying Against Federal Farm Board

IN OUR last issue we mentioned a reported clash between Julius Barnes, chairman of the Board of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who has large interests in the grain export trade, and Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, over the activities of the Twenty Million Dollar Grain Corporation recently set up under the Federal Farm Marketing Act. Briefly, there were reports that certain senators had charged Mr. Barnes with lobbying to reduce the effectiveness of the grain corporation.

On December 17, Mr. Barnes testified before the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee for more than two and a half hours. He denied that he had brought pressure on the Federal Farm Board to obstruct cooperative marketing although he did testify that he thought the plan to finance cooperatives with public money was unfair and unsound. Mr. Barnes frankly stated his objections to the Farm Board policy of getting farmers to hold grain for higher prices. He denied any disagreement with Mr. Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, but said that at a meeting on December 4, Mr. Legge stated that the Board would proceed on questions of major policy only after consulting with business men in order to avoid all unfairness. This conference Mr. Barnes said, had led to erroneous reports

The Indian Drum

IN OUR next issue we begin one of the most fascinating serials that American Agriculturist has ever printed. The name of the story is "The Indian Drum" and the scene is laid in the woods country of Michigan. This is a story of mystery and the hero finds himself involved in a thrilling adventure although entirely ignorant of the reasons for the enmity against him on the part of certain persons. The story is full of action and suspense. At the same time it meets the same high standards which all serials in American Agriculturist must have. Be sure to read the first installment next week.

ly employed, should in proportion to his ability to pay, contribute a just amount to defray the costs of government.

Every legitimate tax must be, directly or indirectly, a levy on net income, as the only equitable measure of ability to pay the tax.

It is recommended that the Federal Government protect the states using the income tax from the competition of states not using the tax.

For the purpose of equalizing economic opportunities it is asked that the Federal Government assume greater responsibility in the support of public schools and roads.

The Federation urges that Congress authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics a unit with suitable personnel and funds for research in taxation and expenditures, as they affect the economic status of agriculture and the welfare of our rural population.

Many other interesting angles of this great tax problem are incorporated in the adopted resolution, but space does not permit a complete review.

In case the Board of directors of the A. F. B. F. decide to hold the annual meeting of 1930 in Boston, a wonderful opportunity will be afforded farmers of the north-eastern section to attend one of these excellent conventions and realize first hand the true value of organized agriculture.

of threats to block the Farm Board and statements that he (Mr. Barnes) had conferred with President Hoover on this subject.

Senator Nye of North Dakota, questioned Mr. Barnes at some length. This senator recently denounced grain dealers on the floor of the Senate and upheld the policy of the Federal Farm Board in its efforts to help farmers market their own products cooperatively. Senator Nye referred to the wrecking of the Equity Grain Exchange in the northwest some years ago by grain dealers and stated that the same hostile attitude now existed towards the Farm Board. It is also understood that Chairman Legge assured the grain dealers at the meeting on December 4, that the money loaned to the new grain corporation would not be loaned at less than the usual interest rates and that there would be no tendency to use public money to permit cooperatives to carry out ruinous competition with private dealers. It was stated that the purpose of the Farm Board is not to provide cheap money for grain marketing, but to build up an organization permitting grain cooperatives to market their own product through a single agency and with some control over the crop. It is also understood that the Farm Board has no intension of forcing farmers to join any cooperative association.

BABY



CHICKS

FREE HILLPOT POULTRY BOOK

for 1930

Contains house plans, feed schedules, rearing charts, breed qualifications, colored pictures — a wealth of valuable information for poultrymen—free.

Tell about the famous Hillpot Low-egg-cost Breeds, and how others, many without previous experience, are making big incomes with them.

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With the A. A.
DAIRYMAN

Do Not Over-Produce

ONE of the unfortunate facts about the dairy business is that enough milk is too much. A campaign to increase the milk supply to meet the shortage this fall was necessary. It has been highly successful, and there is plenty of milk on hand. But the trouble is, from now on there will be too much milk. The cream market is in weak condition at the present time, and of course the cream situation affects the market for fluid milk. Western cream available for points outside of New York City has been dull, weak and irregular. Prices for this cream, and for all cream, are low. The mild weather and absence of storms have helped farmers to maintain their fall dairy production above the average of other years. Thousands of farmers are without doubt changing their breeding period from the spring to the fall, with determination to produce more winter milk. Some change is necessary. There has been too much milk produced during the spring of the year.

When Does It Pay To Milk Three Times Daily?

THE frequency with which a cow may be profitably milked depends largely upon the cow's ability to produce milk. Cows that produce 50 pounds or more of milk daily can profitably be milked more than twice daily, if time and labor on the farm permit. Good cows have increased their production as much as 12 per cent for short periods when milked three times. Cows milked three times over an early period are known to increase 18 per cent in production over twice a day milking. It has also been observed that cows milked three times daily tend to be more persistent in production than those milked two times. It has been estimated that cows milked four times daily usually show an increase of 6 to 7 per cent in production over those milked three times.

Whether it will pay to milk more than twice daily will depend, to some extent, on local conditions. In large herds where there is a sufficient number of good producing cows, three times milking may be profitable because of the more efficient use of hired labor. In winter three times milking may also be used to take up slack labor. In any case, it is not a good policy to milk low-producing cows three times, as it is not likely that their production will increase sufficiently to warrant the extra effort.—H.K.

October TB Tests Show About 3% Reactors

DURING the month of October 1929 93,521 herds, representing 1,059,118 cattle, were tuberculin tested in the States, revealing 17,106 tuberculous animals.

In New York State 8,441 herds, representing 107,210 cattle, were tested revealing 3,042 reactors. New York's nearest competitor was the state of Wisconsin which tested 7,127 herds, representing 116,593 cattle, 888 reactors being revealed.

Oleomargarine Production

THE use of oleomargarine is on the increase. During the first nine months of 1928, a total of approximately 226,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine were consumed in this country. During the same period of the first nine months in 1929, a total of 250,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine were used, or an increase of approximately 24,400,000 pounds, or 10.79 per cent.

We hope there are no dairymen readers of American Agriculturist who are so inconsistent as to sell milk or other dairy products and buy oleomargarine for home consumption.

LIVESTOCK
BREEDERS

CATTLE

PURE BRED REGISTERED **AYRSHIRE BULL**, Armour strain, one year old. Exceptionally fine animal, priced to sell. **SETH BUSH, MORTON, N. Y.**

For Sale: CHOICE PURE BRED **HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES**. Also high grade heifers. **ELM GROVE STOCK FARM, Box 253, Cortland, N. Y.**

FOR SALE: Prize-winning Guernsey heifer, born Oct. 21, 1928. Also registered Hampshire ram lamb, prize-winner at the recent N. Y. State Fair. **Lester H. Gunsalus, Skaneateles, N. Y.**

FOR SALE, Milking Shorthorn YEARLING HEIFERS AND CALVES, BOTH SEX. **JOHN J. COMPTON, MIDDLEPORT, N. Y.**

Last Call in Dec.

in the CHINESE AUCTION

of Fishkill Maid Hengerveld Born June 6, 1928

His dam is a daughter of the great Dutchland Sir Inka, out of a daughter of Rag Apple Colantha Korndyke 14th.

His sire is Fishkill Sir May Hengerveld DeKol, whose dam is a daughter of King Segis Pontiac Hero, a full brother to the famous King Segis Pontiac Coant. His sire is out of a daughter of Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka, she having a record of over 30 lb. in 7 days as a four year old.

We will drop the price of this bull \$50 the first of each month until sold.

His price is **\$300.**
NOW

Dairymen's League Certificates will be accepted at face value in payment for this animal. For pedigrees, terms of sale, etc., write

Fishkill Farms

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., Owner
461-4th Ave. New York City

SWINE

RELIABLE PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity. We sell only high grade stock from large type Boars and Sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C.O.D.

Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester
7 to 8 weeks old.....\$3.00
8 to 10 weeks old.....\$3.25

Also a few Chester barrows 8 wks. old, \$4.00 each Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free. A. M. LUX, 206 Washington St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Wob. 1415.

BIG TYPE PIGS OLD RELIABLE STOCK

Heavy-legged, square-backed Berkshire and Chester crossed, and Yorkshire and Poland China crossed. Barrows, boars and sows—8-10 weeks old \$3.25 each. Also, Chester Whites and Poland China and Durocs from registered Boars—7-8 weeks old, \$5.00 each. We ship sows and unrelated boars for breeding. They are the kind that make large hogs. Shipped C.O.D. No charge for crates. If dissatisfied, return pigs and I will return your money. Yours for quality hogs.

ED. COLLINS, 35 Waltham Street, LEXINGTON, MASS.
Tel. 0839-R

PIGS READY FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

When starting to raise a hog, why not send to a place where quality is selected first. To start with, they are good blocky pigs. The kind that grow fast.

Yorkshire and Chester cross, or Chester and Berkshire Cross
8 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.00 EACH
8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$3.25 EACH
Will ship any number C.O.D. Keep them 10 days and if in any way dissatisfied, return pigs at my expense and your money will be refunded. No charges for crating. **WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086**

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Yorkshire, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.00 ea.
Berkshire and Chester, 7 to 8 weeks old, \$3.00 ea.

9 to 10 weeks old, \$3.25 each

C.O.D. Sold subject to approval. If not satisfied when you receive them, return them and your money will be refunded.

MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, WOBURN, MASS.

YOUNG SHOATS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire cross, or Chester and Yorkshire cross. Our pigs are from registered boars and high grade sows. These pigs are large, growthy and blocky and will make large hogs.

8 TO 10 WEEKS OLD.....\$4.00

Will ship in small or large lots C.O.D. or send check or money order to **MISHAWUN STOCK FARM, Mishawun Road, Woburn, Mass. (Crating Free).**

Best Grade, Chester, Berkshire and Poland China pigs, 6-8 weeks old, \$7.00
3 months old, \$12.00 each. Express Paid! Bred and Boars. **C. E. Bosserman, York Springs, Pa.**

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders are blood tested under State supervision

SPECIAL PRICES on Reds, B. Rocks and Leghorns, particularly attractive to large buyers; delivery previous to Feb. 15th. New Folder with prices ready Jan. 1st. Hatches **HALL BROTHERS, WALLINGFORD, CONN.** every week in the year. Box 59 Telephone 645-5 Wallingford

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"LIVE AND LAY"

THEY LIVE because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They LAY because they are from selected and tested high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. \$2.00 and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book**.

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 204 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

FOR BROILERS—We recommend our "Wyan-Rock" and "Brahm-Rock" Chicks—famous Wene Cross-Breds. Hatches every week. Also Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Write for prices. STATE-SUPERVISED LEGHORN CHICKS for January and February delivery. Send for Mating List and prices.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. D, Vineland, N. J.

Klines Barred Rocks
Healthy stock. Production bred. Egg contest records. Strong chicks. None better. 100 or 1,000 lots. Low Prices. Write NOW.
S. W. Kline, Box 40, Middlecreek, Pa.

CHICKS 9c each and up

Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas, etc. Culled flocks. Also started chicks at 4 - 8 - 12 weeks old. Live delivery guaranteed. Our 20th year. Circular free. The Pennsylvania Hatchery, Box 32, Liverpool, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
FERRIS & HOLLYWOOD STRAINS
Order now for February, March and April and avoid disappointment. Catalog Free. \$12 Per 100; \$57.50, 500; \$110, 1000
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A large modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
MARVEL POULTRY FARM, GEORGETOWN, DEL.

THE ONLY PEOPLE WE CAN'T PLEASE ARE THOSE WHO WON'T BUY

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS and S. C. W. LEGHORN BABY CHICKS

ALL FLOCKS STATE SUPERVISED For Price List and further information write nearest Plant

A. C. JONES' HATCHERY, - - - Dover, Del.
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S.C. White Leghorns
Valuable Text Book

FREE to Eastern Poultrymen Only

Hundreds have started in the poultry business, relying entirely upon the information in our Year Book. And they have made good. Even the poultryman of 15 years' or more experience will find in it many helpful pointers.

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are guaranteed to pay better than any other chicks, or we will refund the difference in price paid. Produced from breeders on our own farms.

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Cooley Chicks For Winter Broilers—Utility & Certified Barred, White Rocks. R.I. Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Hatches every week, also breeding stock. Write me now. **Elden Cooley, Frenchtown, N. J.**

GOATS

Goats Heavy milkers, bred, registered. Purebred Swiss, Toggenburg, Saanans, Nubians, soon fresh, prolific. Splendid breeding buck. Pairs, Trios. Herds. **GOLDSBOROUGH'S GOATERY, Mohnton, Pa.**

FERRETS

FERRETS for driving Rats, Rabbits and other game from their dens; white or brown males. \$5; females, \$5.50; pair, \$10. Ship collect. List Free. **J. E. YOUNGER, NEWTON FALLS, OHIO**

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The Rookery, 209 So. La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT

Admitted Assets

Mortgage Loans---	
First Liens on Real Estate.	\$ 836,250.00
Bonds--Market Value	1,233,912.00
Collateral Loans	4,063.17
Cash in Banks and Home Office	211,594.65
Accrued Interest	24,844.99
Premiums in Course of Collection.	330,023.41
Total Admitted Assets.	\$2,640,688.22

Reserves

For the payment of claims re- ported, proofs not filed, in process of adjustment	\$ 338,000.54
For re-insurance calculated in accordance with the Legal Reserve Laws.	1,290,925.90
For the payment of State and Federal Taxes, commissions and other liabilities accrued	272,426.95
	<hr/>
	\$1,901,353.39
Capital Stock, fully paid	400,000.00
Surplus over all.	339,334.83

Total for the Protection of Policy Holders **\$2,640,688.22**

Aunt Janet's Counsel Corner

A Look Forward Properly Belongs to the New Year Season

TO all Corner readers we bring our happiest New Year wishes. There are so many ways of saying the same thing, but we hope that, however it may be expressed, it conveys the idea of a real desire to have our friends find in the coming year a full measure of prosperity and contentment.

We wish for you the joy and satisfaction that comes from a job well done, the feeling of being a useful citizen, of having a definite part in making this old world a better place to live. Rather than look upon New Year's as a day for somber reflection only, we

in 1½ cups flour mixed with 2 teaspoons baking powder. Add 1 teaspoon vanilla. Drop on buttered tins quite a distance apart. Bake in rather hot oven.

A moderate oven prevents burning of this very delicate mixture.

Cocoanut Date Cookies

1 egg beaten very light	¼ cup nuts
½ cup fat	½ cup sweet milk
½ cup dates cut in pieces	¾ cup sugar
1 teaspoonful lemon extract	½ cup cocoanut
3 teaspoons baking powder	2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt	

Add shortening, dates, cocoanut and flavoring to egg. Mix well. Add milk and flour which has been sifted with baking powder and salt. Drop from teaspoon on oiled tin. Sprinkle cocoanut on top. Bake in rather hot oven.

If the flour is the "thirsty" kind a little more milk may be needed in order to make this a drop batter of the right consistency.

Brownies

½ cup fat	2 squares melted chocolate
1 cup brown sugar	½ cup nut meats
2 beaten eggs	
½ cup flour	

Cream sugar with fat, add beaten egg, flour, melted chocolate, nuts. Spread in oiled tin, one half inch thick. Bake in moderate oven. When cold cut in squares and roll in powdered sugar.

The powdered sugar coating helps to furnish the sweetness which is somewhat lacking in this mixture. This is no disadvantage whatever since holiday foods are apt to be over-rich.

Maple Pralines

Break 1 pound of soft maple sugar in pieces and add ¾ cup milk and 1 tablespoon of butter. Bring to the boil-

ing point and let boil until a soft ball may be formed when mixture is tried in cold water. Remove from fire, add ¾ cup of English walnut meats cut in small pieces. Beat until creamy, drop from tip of spoon in piles (working quickly) on a buttered dish.

Peanut Balls

1 cup peanut butter	Granulated sugar
½ cup powdered sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups seedless raisins	

Chop fruit fine, mix peanut butter and powdered sugar together then stir in the fruit and vanilla. Make into balls the size of a walnut and roll in granulated sugar.

Chopped peanuts go very well with this candy.

Date Cream

1 egg white	1 teaspoon vanilla
½ tablespoon cold water	1 pound dates (stoned and chopped)
1 pound confectioner's sugar (sifted)	1 cup chopped almonds

Mix egg white, water and vanilla. Beat until thoroughly mixed. Add the sugar gradually until mixture is stiff enough to knead. Work in the dates and almonds. Shape into a sausage, let stand 24 hours and cut in slices.

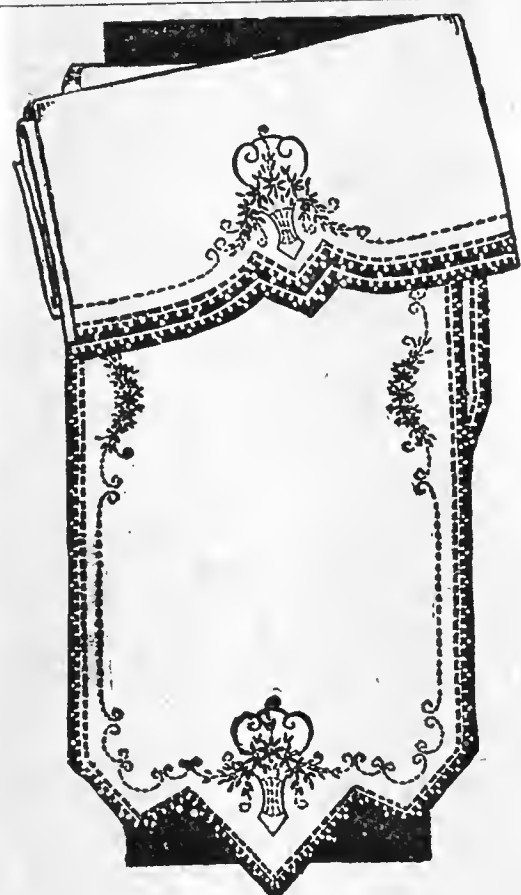
The clever manager will utilize her kitchen shears for chopping dates.

Creamed Pecans

Heat two tablespoons milk, add ½ tablespoon of melted butter, add gradually confectioner's sugar until mixture is of consistency to mold. Flavor with vanilla. Shape into small balls and press halves of pecan meats on each piece.

Sultana Caramels

Cook together 2 cups light brown sugar, 1 cup golden corn syrup, ¼ cup butter and ½ cup milk. Bring to the



BEAUTIFUL PILLOW CASE AND SCARF SET NO. 2451 comes as a combination of 18x45 inch scarf and a pair of 36x42 inch pillow cases. The scarf is stamped and hemstitched on good quality white embroidery cloth. The pillow cases are stamped and hemstitched on an exceptionally good seamless tubing, a fine count cloth. Price of the set consisting of scarf and pair of 36x42 inch pillow cases is \$1.25. If 36x45 inch pillow cases are desired, price is \$1.35 per set. Fast color embroidery floss is 35c extra for each set. Order from Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

can view it as another wonderful opportunity, that of spending 365 days of 24 hours each, packed with golden moments to spend as we will. As I travel along, I am always impressed by the different ways people spend their time. Almost everybody has some control over at least a part of his time. Time is a golden hoard and needs to be treasured and spent with just as much discretion as the money we work for.

How have you planned to spend 1930? There will be work, enough to keep mind and body occupied, we hope. There ought to be play, sufficient to lighten the heart and stimulate the imagination. No doubt there will be some plan for self-improvement; nothing makes life more interesting than to keep progressing in knowledge of the world and its hidden truths.

And so, on the threshold of a new year, we bid you fill your mind with hopes and ambitions for a full, busy, happy year and your heart with love and consideration for all mankind.—AUNT JANET.

Vacation Goodies

NOW that the young folks are at home for the holidays there is more entertaining going on than usual. It helps to solve the refreshment problem if tempting baked things are kept on hand. The following recipes for cookies and candies will be most convenient at this time.

Sponge Drops

Beat three eggs to a froth, add one cup of sugar, beat five minutes. Stir

Very Feminine Style



3211

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3211 is exquisitely designed with the sleek, slender lines of the season's newest styles. The back and sides of the skirt are circular with applied band indicating higher waistline at the back. The neckline with its frilled jabot and the bodice softly gathered into the paneled front of the skirt make a beautiful front for the dress. The pattern cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern sizes and numbers clearly and correctly and inclose with correct remittance in stamps or coin, although coin is sent at own risk. Add 12c for one of the Winter Fashion Catalogues and address to Pattern Department, American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Semi-Tailored in Effect



3030

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3030 suggests the tunic styling with its kilted, low-placed flounce. The youthful collar and flaring cuffs give a very becoming touch. Wool crepe, crepe marocain, wool challis or flat crepe would lend itself well to this design which cuts in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting. PRICE 13c.

Here's the soundest kind of saving...

First Save Yourself!

You... your precious strength...

Worth more, on washday or any day, than a few pennies. Fels-Naptha brings you... not more bars, but more help... the extra help of naphtha, the dirt-loosener, and good golden soap, the dirt-remover. A helpful pair that work together to make washing easier. Fels-Naptha is a bargain in wash day value. Get it today at your grocer's.

Nothing can take the place of

FELS-NAPTHA



FREE—Write Dept. Z, 1-22, Fels & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for a handy device to aid you with the washing. It's yours for the asking.

Cuticura Soap Shampoos

Cleanse the scalp and hair of dandruff and dust and assist in the healthy growth of hair. You will be delighted with their fragrance and efficiency. Send for trial outfit Soap and Ointment with full directions. Address: "Cuticura," Dept. E, Malden, Mass.

YARN COLORED WOOL FOR RUGS \$1.15 LB. Knitting yarn at bargain. Samples FREE. H. Bartlett, (Mfr.), Box R, Harmony, Mo.

boiling point, then add 1 cup of chopped seedless raisins and ½ cup English walnut meats. Boil until it makes a firm ball when dropped in cold water. Remove from fire, add 1 teaspoon vanilla, pour into greased pans, mark off into squares, press a raisin into the top of each square. When cold cut into squares.

Maple Cocoanut Squares

Bring 2 cups maple syrup and 3 tablespoons butter to the boiling point. Add 2 cups cocoanut and cook slowly until it forms a hard ball when dropped into cold water. Pour on a buttered tin and when cool cut into neat squares.

Honey Puffs

Boil 3 cups of sugar and 1 cup of cream. When it will almost thread add ¼ cup of honey. When it reaches the soft ball stage, take from the fire and beat the stiffly beaten white of an egg into it. Beat one minute and add ½ cup each of finely chopped nut meats and chopped candied pineapple. Beat until firm and creamy and shape into balls with a wet napkin, then cool.

The honey adds a very characteristic flavor and smooth texture to this candy. Besides that, honey is very wholesome.

Jelly Squares

Soak box of gelatine in a little cold water for five minutes. Bring to a boil 2/3 cup water, 2 cups granulated sugar. Add gelatine, juice and rind of one orange, juice of one lemon. Divide in three portions. To one, add chopped nuts, to another chopped raisins, and leave the third plain. Pour in inch depth into square tins, wet with ice water. Let harden, turn on powdered sugar board, cut in cubes, roll in mixture of powdered sugar and corn starch.

Fruit confections are always most acceptable on refreshment plates as well as for family use.

Fruit Paste

Put 1 cup raisins, 1 cup of stoned dates, 1 cup of figs and 2 cups of mixed nuts through the food chopper twice. Mix with enough confectioner's sugar to make a dough sufficiently firm to roll on a board. Sprinkle with confectioner's sugar. Knead as you mould-bread. Then roll out one half inch thick, cut in squares. Dust with the sugar. Put in wax paper.—MRS. R. C. DEL.

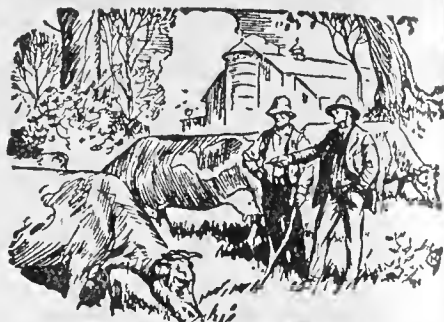
Avoid a high temperature when cooking eggs or egg dishes. Intense heat toughens egg whites.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Classified Ads

A Place to Buy, Sell or Trade



INCREASED CIRCULATION

Since 1927 the classified rate of American Agriculturist has been 7c per word. In 1930 the circulation will be OVER 20,000 MORE than in 1927 and the classified rate will be 8c per word. If same advertisement runs four or more consecutive weeks, the rate will be 7c per word.

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COLLIE PUPPIES, cow driving parents. Bred for males sold on time, Barred Rocks, Polish. PAINE, South Royalton, Vt.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PUPPIES. Buy an English or Welsh Shepherd pup now. They will bring your cows home next summer. GEO. BOORMAN, Marathon, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. Males \$15-\$20, Females \$10. Unpedigreed \$10-\$5. P. McCULLOUGH, Mercer Pa.

FOR SALE. St. Bernard pups, pedigreed, write for prices. DR. JOHN LEE, 90 N. Broad St., Norwich, N. Y.

FOX HOUNDS \$25 to \$50. Coon hounds started and ready to start \$10, \$15, \$25. Fox hounds started \$15, \$25. Rabbit hounds \$10 to \$40. Skunk dogs \$10 to \$25. JOHN BILECKE, North Attleboro, Mass.

RABBITS

FOR SALE, CHINCHILLA rabbits from pedigreed and prize winning stock, reasonable prices. L. C. AUSTIN, Spring Brook Fur Farm, Williamson, N. Y.

POULTRY

Baby Chicks, Breeding Stock, Eggs

PULLETS, HENS, COCKERELS. Pure bred. Big type Leghorns. Trapnested tested foundation stock. 200 to 291 egg bred blood lines. Shipped C.O.D. to your express station on approval. FAIRVIEW HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich. Box 5.

CHICK PRICES CUT 7½ cents if ordered now for spring shipment. Best egg strain White Leghorns. Records to 320 eggs. Pay when you get them. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Low prices on pullets, hens, cockerels, hatching eggs. Catalog and bargain bulletin free. GEORGE B. FERRIS, 923 Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, N. Y. State Supervised, production bred \$4.00 each. ARTHUR J. DAY, Auburn, N. Y., R. 8.

ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, superb quality, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each. Shipped on approval. ROBERT H. PURVES, Waddington, N. Y.

REAL QUALITY LIGHT Brahmas and Wyckoff single comb. White Leghorn cockerels. Single comb Red cockerels and fifty pullets. Brown China geese. KAUYAHOORA FARM, R. D. Barneveld, N. Y.

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Orders for these columns must be accompanied by bank references

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EARLY SPRING BROILER chicks. Butchers, market men pay extra prices for your purebred Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Descriptive picture catalog free, showing best varieties money making market chickens. FARM SERVICE, Route A-1, Tyrone, Pa.

CHICKS, Famous Tanager White Leghorns, 100, \$12; 500, \$57.50; 1,000, \$110. Large English Leghorns same price. Specials from two year old hens \$1 per 100 more. Barred Rocks \$13 per 100. Order now for February, March, April, 100% guarantee. Valuable booklet free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

COCKERELS, HIGH POWERED legghorns. Farm range reared. Official R.O.P. Large thrifty birds. Superior egg quality. Proven high production. EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route A, Trumansburg, N. Y.

HOLLYWOOD S.C.W. leghorn cockerels. Parent stock, high record trap-nest birds, direct from the Hollywood Poultry Farm. Price, \$3-\$5 each. Illustrated folder. WILLOW BROOK EGG FARM, West Berne, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL BUFF ROCK cockerels. Pullets. EDGEMOOD FARM, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

PEDIGREED LEGHORN COCKERELS. Brothers of 300 egg hens from 301-328 egg sires. \$5.00 up, why pay \$50? RAYMOND DU BOIS, Forest Glen, N. Y.

BLOOD TESTED White Leghorn cockerels, R.O.P. certified and uncertified from largest flock of certified hens in State. Booking orders for Feb., Mar. and May chicks. Mating list. P. L. GABRIEL, Odessa, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Pit Games, big beauties. Also old violin. LESTER SARGENT, East Dover, Vt.

BABY CHICKS, leading breeds, honest quality, safe arrival guaranteed. DIXIE POULTRY CO., R. 19, Orlando, Florida.

PULLETS, Grade A White Leghorns 7 months, some laying, must sacrifice, lack of room. \$1.50 each. D. SCOCOZZA, Ashland, N. Y.

I HAVE a few fine R. C. Rhode Island White cockerels for breeders, nice husky boys \$3-\$5. JERRY ADAMS, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, Guineas, Special Fall prices. Write your wants. Catalog. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

PARDEE'S PERFECT PEKIN breeding Drakes from large, heavy egg producing ducks. Improve your flock. ROY PARDEE, Islip, N. Y.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, Toms and hens, selected stock. Satisfaction assured. FRANCIS LEE, Lowville, N. Y. Route 1.

TURKEYS—Large, purebred, Mammoth Bronze, vigorous, healthy birds, highest quality, splendid markings, satisfaction guaranteed. CLIFTON LEE, Lowville, N. Y.

POULTRY

Turkeys—Ducks—Geese

BRONZE TURKEYS. Sired by \$50 toms. Prices: Toms, \$15, \$20, \$25. Hens, \$10, \$12, \$15. Write your needs. We satisfy or do not ship. Money refunded and transportation paid if not satisfied. DUANE LAKE TURKEY FARM, Duaneburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y.

GEES—LARGE TOULOUSE. E. J. LINK, Hillsdale, N. Y.

FREE RANGE WHITE Wyandotte cockerels. Mammoth Pekin drakes. LAURA DECKER, Stamfordville, N. Y.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, Hens, \$6.00; toms, \$8.75. L. A. ROLLYSON, Frametown, W. Va.

TURKEYS—MAMMOTH BRONZE toms \$12; hens \$8. Best stock. GRACE LEAVITT, South Royalton, Vt.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Young toms, best of breeding and color, 18-20 lbs. \$12-\$15. A. W. HARVEY, Cincinnati, N. Y.

GOLD COIN MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys win first at Ohio State Fair and 7 ribbons at International turkey show at Chicago. Prices reasonable. MRS. S. OWEN, Seville, Ohio.

BRONZE TOMS. Best selected from 150 May hatched. Wt. 22 to 24 lbs. \$12 each, same high quality as 1 have sold past 12 years. Money back guarantee. EDWARD CARROLL, West Monroe, N. Y.

COD LIVER OIL

PURE GOLDEN COD Liver oil for poultry animal feeding. Richest known anti-rachitic and growth promoting food. Five gallons \$6.75, 10 gallons \$13. at New York. Special prices in barrels. CONE IMPORT COMPANY, 624 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—HAY, GRAIN, Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Carloads. Pay highest market prices. THE HAMILTON CO., New Castle, Pa.

WANTED USED BAGS any quantity and grade. Highest prices and freight paid. HOFFMAN BROS. BAG CO., 39 Gorham St., Rochester, N. Y.

MINK & RED FOX furs wanted at highest prices. EVERETT SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

WANTED—Mink, Coon, Foxes, Rats, Skunk. Ship to headquarters save middle man's profits, place your own honest valuation and ship at once. Write for free price list, etc. O. FERRIS & CO., Chatham, N. Y.

HIDES, WOOL & FURS is our specialty. Write for reliable market prices. S. H. LIVINGSTON, Buyers, Succ. Keystone Hide Co., Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD PRINTS and engravings. Look in the garret. L. McCLUNG, Grand Gardens, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SKUNK, MINK and fox furs wanted. Highest prices paid. EVERETT T. SHERMAN, Whitman, Mass.

CASH for False Teeth, Dental gold, discarded jewelry, silver, platinum and diamonds. R. UHLER, 207 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEEDS—NURSERY STOCK

PEACH AND APPLE TREES \$5.00; \$7.50 per 100 and up. Yellow Delicious and Blood Red Delicious apples. In small or large lots. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines, evergreens, shrubs. Free catalog. TENNESSEE NURSERY CO., Box 102, Cleveland, Tenn.

SACKED PER 100 pounds—Carrots, Cabbage, Rutabagas \$2.00. Onions, Potatoes \$3.00. PATTINGTONS Merrifield, N. Y.

BOXWOOD IS PROFITABLE to raise as well as ornamental. Well rooted plants \$1.20 dozen, delivered. MAX NURSERY, Mineral, Va.

CUCUMBER PICKLES, crisp, brine cured, all sizes, non-freezable. EDSON'S GARDENS, Le Roy, N. Y.

BEEES AND HONEY

FINE QUALITY white clover extracted honey, 60 lbs. \$6.50; 120 lbs. \$12.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—5 lbs. clover \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Buckwheat 10 lbs. \$1.60. 1 prepaid 3 zones. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

LONG'S PURE HONEY as holiday gifts for your friends, 5 lb. pail \$1.15, six pails \$6.00 postpaid. Chunk comb same price. Wholesale prices on request. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

BUILDING MATERIALS

ROLL ROOFING. 3 ply, \$1.35 per roll. PREPAID. Send for circular. WINIKER BROS., Millis, Mass.

WHITE PINE BEVEL siding: ¼x4—\$17.00 per M; ½x6—\$25.00 per M. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

WE BUILD BARNS, WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

RAFTERS FOR GOTHIC roof barns. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

SILOS: 12x24 Spruce Stave Silo \$177.80, roof \$30.00 extra. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS. INC., Laceyville, Pa.

SILOS. 12x24 spruce staves, roof frame, \$200. Free folder. Early Wonder silage corn, tested seed, hags free, freight paid. Order early. JAMES CASE, Colchester, Conn.

AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE \$4.00 per ton, this month. 20 ton carload \$80.00, 100 lb. paper bags. Guaranteed analysis. Handy lime spreaders fit any cart, wagon or sled. Weight 100 lbs. Price \$15. Free folder. JAMES CASE, Colchester, Conn.

Additional Classified Advertising On Page 15

HANDY ANDY Says "Here's How"

To Feed Oats to Hogs

By Ray Inman

PROPERLY FED TO HOGS ARE WORTH ABOUT HALF AS MUCH PER BUSHEL AS CORN

Y'KNOW, FESTUS, - FER FEEDIN' HAWGS, OATS IS WORTH ABOUT HALF AS MUCH PER BUSHEL AS CORN.

GEE - AN' CORN WUTH ABOUT HALF AS MUCH PER BUSHEL AS IT OUGHTA BE!

BIRD, TAKIN' A BIRDSEYE VIEW

BROOD SOWS

can be wintered on whole oats with little other feed

I DEARLY LOVE MY OATS WHOLE, DON'T YOU MRS. WALLOW

GOODNESS, GIRLIE! HOW TERRIBLY 1890'S EVERYBODY ROLLS THEM NOW.

FOR FATTENING HOGS

do not feed more than one bushel of oats to two or three of CORN

BERT, YOUR PIGS SEEMS T'BE CHANGIN' THEIR SQUEEL FER A WHINNY

YEAH - I BEEN FEEDIN' 'EM NOTHIN' BUT OATS FER. SO LONG THEY'RE BEGINNIN' T'GET A HORSE COMPLEX

SOAKING

OATS, OR GRINDING DOES NOT PAY

YOU SAY Y' SPRAINED YER WRIST SOAKIN' OATS? I DON'T SEE HOW A FELLER KIN DO THAT

WELL, IT WAS THIS WAY, ED SLEIGHBELL COME OVER YESTIDY AN' CALLED ME A LOW DOWN UNMISTAKED SOAPBUBBLE. AN' IF THEY'S 1 THING I CAN'T HANDLE IT'S SOMEBODY CALLIN' ME ANY KIND OF A SOAPBUBBLE. SO I SWUNG ON HIM AN' WHEN HE JOOKED I SOAKED A BIG BAG O' OATS. - THAT'S A GUY KIN SPRAIN HIS WRIST SOAKIN' OATS



The Service Bureau

A Department Devoted to the Interests, Welfare
and Protection of A. A. Readers



Have You a Rich Ancestor?

"Could you tell me anything concerning this National Inheritance Service? I received one of these inquiries, like the one enclosed, to my daughter. I am inclined to think they are a fake. If so they ought to have some advertising and I know the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST can do that right. Thanking you again I remain,—M.B."

WE believe our subscriber is right in his judgment. If every subscriber would refer to us all doubtful schemes which come to their attention, we could greatly increase our service to our subscribers.

The enclosed letter came from a so-called Inheritance Service located in California. The letter itself is mimeographed, probably put out by the thousands, and the name and address of the subscriber is typed in. The letter begins as follows: "We have been endeavoring to communicate with a person of the above name and our investigations lead us to believe that you are the party". Then follows a request for considerable information and a note stating that if the information checks with the records of the company, they will communicate with the subscriber by return mail.

Of course no harm could come of giving the information asked, so long as our subscriber sent no money. In fact it might be interesting to send the information just to see whether a request would be made for an advance fee. Needless to say we recommend that if such a request is made, that our subscriber hang on to his money.

Joseph C. Berman Has License Revoked

THE license of Joseph C. Berman, who advertised in American Agriculturist over a considerable period, has been revoked by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Some time ago we began to get complaints that Mr. Berman was not settling promptly for poultry consigned to him, and after unsuccessful efforts on the part of this office and the State Department of Agriculture and Markets to get him to settle, we discontinued his advertising.

Following a hearing at the New York Office of the Department on December 9th, Commissioner Pyrke revoked Mr. Berman's license.

Mr. Berman of course had a \$3,000 bond with the Department which will be used to settle claims of shippers. It is necessary under the law to advertise in two commercial, produce or agricultural papers once a week for a period of four weeks in order that producers who had consigned produce to Berman will have an opportunity, to file a claim with the Department.

Needless to say we greatly regret the inconvenience which this has given to our subscribers. Should it develop that the bond is not sufficient to pay all the claims against Mr. Berman, American Agriculturist expects to make good to its subscribers under its guarantee of advertising. It will of course, require some time to close up this matter and we ask our subscribers to be patient with this delay, knowing that they will certainly get their full pay.

Investigate Before You Ship

"I have a bill against D. Lippmann & Sons of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, N. Y., for trucking produce for them. They promised to send me a check but it has

been several weeks and the last two letters I wrote them have had no reply."

WE wrote to D. Lippmann & Sons and received the following reply from their attorney:

"This claim is properly against Milton Lippmann who did business under the name of David Lippmann and Sons. Mr.

Two Bright Spots in an Accident

I WISH to thank the American Agriculturist for the prompt payment of insurance through the North American Accident Insurance Co. and for the sympathetic letter received following Mrs. Tyler's injury in an automobile accident.

On August 10th we started on the first day of our vacation with a new Nash car and ended with a wrecked car and Mrs. Tyler in a strange city in a hospital with a broken leg.

The many expressions of sympathy from friends and the remuneration from your insurance form two bright spots in a very drab vacation. I received a five inch scalp wound but was not incapacitated and made no claim, although your agent told me one would be given consideration.

I also wish to take this opportunity to thank your paper for the splendid effort you are making to improve conditions for our country schools.—A. I. Tyler, Cazenovia, N. Y.

David Lippmann has retired from the business more than ten years ago. In connection with this matter for your further information Milton Lippmann is seriously ill and has given up business. His assets are nominal whereas his liabilities are quite extensive."

Unordered Merchandise

IF YOU are on a "sucker list," and I feel that you're not a sucker yet unable to free yourself, maybe the method of this doctor will give you a suggestion.

The doctor received a box of neckties with an accompanying letter telling him to remit \$1 for the ties or return the postage. Instead he sent the firm a package of pills, stated that they were valued at \$2 and advising he had given credit for the neckties.

The pills were returned and he was

requested to return the ties. The doctor replied that it was half a block to the nearest mail box, that he charged \$2.50 for leaving the office and requested a check for the office fee. The correspondence closed when the necktie company informed the doctor his name had been stricken from their list.

Four Brokerage Firms Are Served With Injunctions

THROUGH the efforts of Attorney General Ward, Justice Strong recently secured temporary injunctions against seven individuals and four New York City stock brokerage firms, which will prevent them, pending a further hearing, from further sales of stock and securities. It is charged that in many instances brokerage profits as high as 500% were secured. Following are the four firms:

Chester Jackson & Co., Inc., of 580 Fifth Avenue; Maxwell Rappaport, president; Gustave May and A. M. Birnberg.

Marcelle Edwards & Co., Inc., of 55 West Forty-second Street, and Louis R. Edwards.

M. H. Hoffman & Co., of 32 Broadway, and Jacob B. Hoffman, member of the New York Produce Exchange.

The Wall Street Fiscal Corporation of 10 and 12 Wall Street, which issues a financial paper called "The Wall Street Financial Service"; Henry Bernachi, president, and Frank W. Parker.

We are giving this news to impress upon our readers the importance of thorough investigation, particularly at this time, before they invest their money in stock.

Prospective Saving Sold for \$25

"Representatives of the Collateral Banking Corporation of Philadelphia have been canvassing this section of New Jersey, selling stock in their corporation at \$25 per share. The agents represent that the concern will sell to its stockholders all kinds of farm machinery, household furniture, automobiles, radios, etc., at lower prices than are charged at most stores. Any information you can furnish on them will be much appreciated."

WE commented on this proposition on the Service Bureau page some time ago. We have taken the position that we cannot recommend any company that operates under this plan. The men backing it may have the best of intentions but they are certainly open to considerable temptation. At \$25 each it doesn't take long to collect a considerable amount of money and, as we see it, all that the investor has to show for his money is a promise that he may receive a discount on some goods purchased. If those back of this scheme should decide to leave this part of the country it might be rather difficult for investors to get any return on their investments. We cannot help but feel that investments in any such scheme is decidedly speculative.

Service Bureau Claims Settled During November, 1929

C. A. Eastman, Woodville, N. Y.	\$28.75	Fletcher Vincent, Livingston, N. Y.	38.50
(Refund on unfilled order)		(Refund on order not filled)	
Lawrence T. Davis, Madison, N. Y. ....	.98	Mrs. W. C. Bevier, Eureka, N. Y.	3.14
(Refund on goods not received)		(Refund from mail order house)	
J. W. Jolls, South Dayton, N. Y.	61.00	W. H. Decker, Rhinebeck, N. Y.	43.00
(Settlement for poultry)		(Refund on unsatisfactory merchandise)	
Miss Ruth Gibson, Mt. Upton, N. Y.	1.98	B. C. Allen, New Albany, Pa.	12.00
(Refund on book)		(Pay for eggs sold)	
W. J. Happenstadt, Pine Bush, N. Y.	10.00	M. E. Cooper, Fair Haven, N. Y.	8.90
(Cancellation of order)		(Refund from mail order house)	
Donald Fox, Prattburg, N. Y. ....	.96	E. H. Marsh, Sterling Station, N. Y.	4.63
(Commission on merchandise sold)		(Returns from commission merchant)	
G. N. Van Der Linden, Cuba, N. Y.	17.30	M. I. Kraemer, Kremer, Pa. ....	.50
(Refund on unfilled order)		(Refund on subscription)	
Raymond S. Potter, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	28.95	Bert Stutsman, Manlius, N. Y.	4.22
(Refund on merchandise)		(Protected check made good)	
S. D. Guillaume, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.	10.00	Clayton Loomis, Forestville, N. Y.	5.95
(Refund on merchandise)		(Returns on tomatoes sold)	
Otto Georgi, Milford, Pa.	10.00	Benjamin J. Barton, Vosburg, Pa.	10.00
(Premium on insurance policy)		(Payment on dog)	
Mrs. Georgiana Brock, South Kortright, N. Y.	9.13	Ernest Dygert, Nunda, N. Y.	3.60
(Refund on merchandise ordered)		(Returns for goods shipped)	
Mr. D. T. Vaughan, Dunraven, N. Y.	3.67	M. S. Hallock, Rocky Point, N. Y.	60.00
(Refund on merchandise not received)		(Refund on chicks)	
F. H. Ryder, Jefferson, N. Y.	30.05		
(Refund from mail order house)			

Total \$397.21

Claims Settled Where No Money Was Involved

Mrs. G. M. Elliott, Rummerville, Pa.		H. L. English, Greene, N. Y.	
(Order filled)		(Adjustment on merchandise)	
Mrs. Alvira Young, Middleburgh, N. Y.		R. G. Wheeler, Binghamton, N. Y.	
(Order filled)		(Subscription adjusted)	
C. T. Marsh, Munnsville, N. Y.			
(Order filled)			

Additional Classified Advertising

FARMS FOR SALE

DAIRY AND POULTRY farm for sale. 185 acres, 25 cows and 1300 hens. Will sell with equipment or without. NELSON W. FOLLETT, South New Berlin, N. Y.

CLIPPING MACHINES

CLIPPED COWS mean clean milk. Improve the health of cattle, horses, mules, etc.—use a "Gillette" Portable Electric Clipping Machine. A postcard will bring you prices and interesting information. GILLETTE CLIPPING MACHINE CO., Dept. A-1, 129-131 W. 31st Street, New York City.

FARMS WANTED TO RENT

WANTED TO RENT—a large dairy farm either with or without stock and equipment, located in New Jersey or Southeastern Pennsylvania. Will work on shares or pay money rent. O. A. EASTMAN, Lebanon, N. J.

FUR DYERS

J. D. WILLIAMS, INC., 2941 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. America's oldest fur dressers and dyers, in business since 1817 desires to serve you. Send them your furs to be tanned and dyed. Specialize in foxes; mink; raccoon; skunk and other New York State furs. Also muskrat made into Hudson seal. Write for price lists.

HELP WANTED

DESIRABLE POSITION for a young married man. Must be willing to learn and a good worker. Large poultry and crop farm located 15 miles from Buffalo. Excellent proposition for right party. Age and experience with first letter. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 20.

AGENTS WANTED

ARE YOU MAKING enough money? Greening's will help you increase your income. Let us show you how to do as others have done for us. Our men make big money. Our good workers make \$5000 or better per year. In one week recently Johnston made \$157.13; Geo. Smith, \$147.01; Hale, \$58.10; Chamberlain, \$67.64, etc. Experience not necessary. We tell you how and back you with the right kind of service and the best stock. Write today—it will mean money for you. THE GREENING NURSERY CO., 201 Monroe St., Monroe, Mich.

WOMEN WANTED to take orders for new useful article, every house needs one. Address W. S. GRISWOLD, 68 Lawrence St., Malden, Mass.

ENERGETIC MEN in every town and village can earn big money selling seeds. Experience unnecessary. Steady work. Write for particulars. COBB CO., Franklin, Mass.

WOMEN'S WANTS

GOOD PAY FOR sparetime work. Costs nothing to try. Everything furnished you free. Write for particulars. PRINTER HOWIE, Beebeplain, Vt.

PATCHWORK PRICES the best bargain of the season. Large assortment percales cut in squares, no waste, 50c postpaid. NEW ENGLAND PATCHWORK CO., Hartford, Conn.

PATCHWORK 7 pounds percales \$1. 3 pounds silks \$1. 3 pounds blanket remnants \$1. 3 pounds woollens \$1. Pay postman plus postage. Large package silks or velvets 25c postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

20 YARDS DRESS GOODS, percales, ginghams, voiles, etc. 4 yards or more of each. Pay postman \$1.95 plus postage. All wool Jersey 54 inches wide \$1. Velour assorted colors, suitable for pillows and rugs, all sizes 4 pounds \$1. postpaid. NATIONAL TEXTILE CO., 95 B. St., South Boston, Mass.

PRINTING—STATIONERY

250 GOOD BUSINESS ENVELOPES printed \$1.00. 50 calling cards 10c. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Cohocton, N. Y.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO: Good sweet chewing, three pounds, 90c; five, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; smoking three pounds 60c; 5, 90c; 10, \$1.50. UNITED FARMERS, Mayfield, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Guaranteed best quality. Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50, 10 pounds, \$2.50. Smoking, 10 pounds, \$1.50. Pipe free; pay postman. UNITED FARMERS, Bardwell, Ky.

CIGARS from factory, trial 50 large Perfectos postpaid, \$1. SNELL CO., Red Lion, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

USED CIVIL WAR envelopes with pictures on, \$1 to \$25 paid. Plain envelopes with stamps before 1871 bought. Old inlaid mahogany furniture bought. W. RICHMOND Cold Spring, N. Y.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, \$1.30, 6 1/2 in. \$1.50 postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. D, Canton, Maine.

HAND SELECTED PEANUTS 10 pounds 93c. W. W. WILLIAMS, Quitman, Ga.

BUY YOUR RUBBER stamps and supplies of C. W. BROWN, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

ALFALFA AND CLOVER mixed hay, quality just as represented. Write for prices. THE CROSS FARM, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOX TRAPPING METHODS. Water, dry land and snow sets. Send for particulars. CHESTER R. HALL, West Springfield, Mass.

PATENT SENSE—Valuable hook (free), for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. LACEY & LACEY, 665 F Street, Washington, D. C. Established 1869.



The Sign of Protection

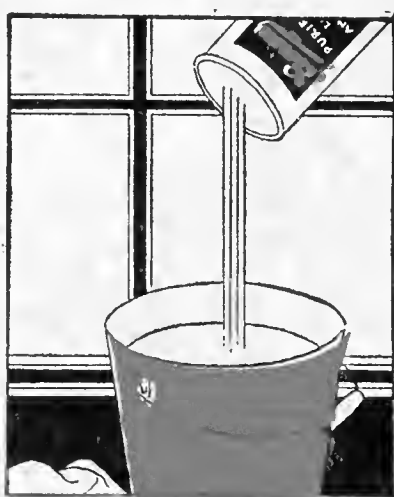
Whenever and whatever you clean
with soap and water, add **NEW**

AMMO

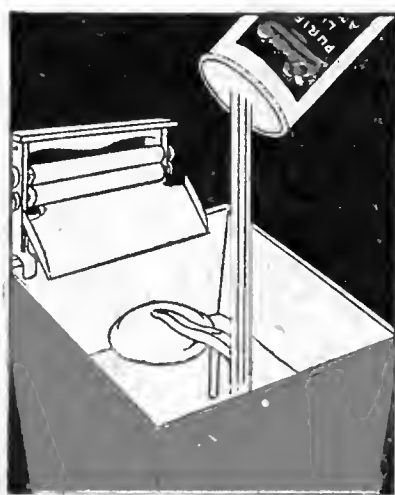
• • • THE AMMONIA PURIFIER



In the dishwater...NEW AMMO
brightens glassware and dishes,
dissolves grease



NEW AMMO in the water
makes window-washing easier



In the laundry...NEW AMMO
softens water, whitens clothes



A tablespoonful of NEW AMMO
in water brightens carpets,
rugs, linoleum

The NEW AMMO oval-shaped
sifter can fits the hand perfectly.
15 cents at all dealers

USE NEW AMMO for all purposes instead of liquid ammonia. You will find this modern purifier equally effective and, at the same time, handier and more economical. NEW AMMO comes in powder form in the convenient oval-shaped sifter can... and one level tablespoonful does the work of two tablespoonfuls of ordinary liquid ammonia. It softens water, cuts grease, whitens clothes... lends greater sanitation to all household cleaning, with lessened effort... and it saves your hands. Order two cans today from your dealer and always keep one on hand in the kitchen and in the laundry.

